SUMMARY per R.M.S. BARODA.

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 10,753 —VOL. LXVI MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872. PRICE THREEPENCE

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

## BIRTH.

On the 29th October, at Delmar, Ashfield, the wife of A. Tanner, of a son.

## DEATHS

On the 30th September, at Liverpool, after a long and painful illness, Charles Stevens, late of Cornwall and Exeter, England. Home papers, please copy.

On the 27th October, at her residence, Glenmore Cottage, Rushcutter's Bay, after a short but painful illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. Andrew Allan, auctioneer, Sydney, aged 34 years. Aberdeen papers please copy.

On the 2nd instant, at Bishopthorpe, Glebe Point Road, Mary Bell, the wife of William Townley Pinney.

On the 2nd instant, at his parents' residence, No. 3, Mount View-terrace, Riley-street South, John Charles, the eldest son of John Charles and Ruth Humby, and grandson of Mrs. J. S. Pacey, of heart disease, aged 14 years and 6 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of her grandfather, William Neill, 24, Clarence-street, Martha Mary O'Connor, aged 9 weeks.

On the 3rd instant, at her parents' residence, 186, Dowling-street, Amy Adeline, the beloved daughter of Henry and Eliza Cole, aged 4 months and 12 days.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BARODA, 1874 tons, 450 horse-power, D. Rennoldson, commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1872, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 1 p.m. on the 2nd, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 4th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 8th October, 1872.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
The following splendid A1 side-wheel steamships will be dispatched for San Francisco, viz.:—
NEVADA—2146 tons register, 800-horse power
NEBRASKA..2142 " " 800 "
DAKOTA....2340 " " 800 "
The NEBRASKA, I. Harding, commander, will be dispatched from AUCKLAND for HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and ENGLAND, on THURSDAY, 28th November.
SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE are notified that arrangements can be made for delivery of goods on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and other EASTERN CITIES: LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
London Agents: Messrs. R. Starr and Co., Moorgate-street, London.
For all further particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND, will leave the Company's Wharf, at the foot of King-street, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
Has unrivalled accommodation for cabin or steerage passengers at lowest rates.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.
The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 9.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The PLATYPUS, forty-eight hours after arrival.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The FIRE KING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 9.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) night, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY morning, at 6, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES:—Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, and Paterson River forwarded per Collaroy to-night.
TO BRISBANE.—Steamer early.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, on or about Wednesday.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 15th instant.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship MACEDON, on THURSDAY, November 7, at 2 o'clock p.m.
FARES:

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saloon | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Return | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Steerage | 1 | 10 | 0 |

THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the STEAMSHIP MACEDON, THIS DAY, Monday, November 4th, at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .......... 10s
Steerage .......... 6s
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.
REDUCED FARES.
The LORD ASHLEY (s.s.), for
BRISBANE
ROCKHAMPTON
MACKAY (passengers only)
TOWNSVILLE
on or about SATURDAY next, the 9th instant.
D. LITTLE, 60, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
ALHAMBRA, 9th, via HOKITIKA.
RANGITOTO, 14th, via BLUFF.
ALBION, 21st, via HOKITIKA.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, November 12, at 10 a.m. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMER, THIS DAY. leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

TAHITI direct.—The barque RECONNAISSANCE is now receiving cargo and will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply Captain WATSON, on board; or Market House, George and Market streets.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, to-night, at 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, Tuesday, 9 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c., to-morrow, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE, Friday, 9.30 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY (for Moruya), Friday, 9.30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS—EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN—FROM FOOT OF KING-STREET, DAILY, AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.50, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 10.15; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15 p.m.

FOR LONDON.
The LA HOGUE will be dispatched on the 12th November with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Flood's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

| | Tons. | Commander. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STRATHDON | 1011 | Jamieson | December |
| KOSCIUSKO | 1192 | Lawson | December |
| ETHIOPIAN | 839 | Faulkner | January |
| CHRISTIANA THOMPSON | 1079 | Murray | January. |

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHDON, 1011 tons register, B. Jamieson, commander, having the greater portion of her dead weight, and a large portion of her light freight, engaged, will have quick dispatch.
Has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation.
For freight, apply to Captain JAMIESON, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON, with dispatch.—The magnificent A1 Aberdeen clipper ship ABERGELDIE, 1152 tons register, William Robertson, commander.
This fine ship, having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive WOOL, and will have quick dispatch. For rates of freight apply to Captain ROBERTSON on board, at Circular Quay; or JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.
LAST SHIP FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship LIBERATOR, 691 tons register, James Fowler, commander, will be dispatched POSITIVELY on THURSDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.
This smart ship, requiring only 500 bales wool to complete her loading, shippers may depend upon her sailing punctually.
For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR THE FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—For LONDON, To SAIL 8th NOVEMBER, the clipper barque SCHIEHALLION, 602 tons register, AA1 at Lloyd's, John Leveck, master.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.
The magnificent iron clipper ship PENTHESILEA,
The whole of her dead weight being on board, and having commenced to stow her wool, will sail on 20th NOVEMBER.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
To follow the Penthesilea.
The A1 clipper ship SAM MENDEL.
*.* This fine vessel has just completed the passage from the Mersey, deeply laden, in 81 days.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched by the undersigned in the following order, during the ensuing season:—

| | Tons. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LA HOGUE | 1331 | Goddard | Nov. |
| HAWKESBURY | 1120 | Sayers | Dec. |
| BENLOMOND | 986 | Moir | Dec. |

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The splendid clipper ship BORDER CHIEF, 100 A at Lloyd's, 1011 tons register, now on her third voyage, having a large portion of her dead weight and a quantity of wool engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply to Captain LESLIE, on board; PARBURY, LAMB, and CO., or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.
The clipper ship SUPERB, 1600 tons, E. Jones, R.N.R., Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th instant.
Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all CLASSES.
For all particulars apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.
The clipper barque ANN DOROTHEA, has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers. Will sail from NEWCASTLE about WEDNESDAY, 6th November.
Apply to W. K. LOCHHEAD, Newcastle.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner ISABELLE, Captain Weiss, will sail on or about the 9th November.
For freight, &c., apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

BARQUE METEOR FOR LEVUKA, FIJI.—Cargo is now being received at Grafton Wharf. FREE GOODS THIS DAY; BONDED GOODS MONDAY MORNING. Shippers will please complete shipments, and send in Bills of Lading for signature before 6 o'clock MONDAY EVENING.
Superior cabin and steerage accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BARQUE METEOR, for LEVUKA, FIJI.—Shippers will please COMPLETE SHIPMENTS and send in bills of lading for signature before 6 o'clock THIS DAY.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR FRIENDLY ISLANDS (Haabai, Vavau, and Tonga).—The clipper brig ALFRED, T. Buttschan, master, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched positively on 2nd November.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

AMATEUR, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Is now fast loading, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to THOMAS IRELAND and CO., George and Hunter sts.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ The well-known clipper ship MONETA, 621 tons, Captain W. Sinclair, being under charter, will sail in a few days.
For light freight or passage only apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the Brig SPEEDY previous to 30th October, to be forwarded at once to P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—The J. G. COLESON sails TO-DAY. Hoddam's Wf.

SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned are prepared to charter Vessels for
San Francisco
Hongkong
Shanghai
Colombo
Mauritius
Bombay.
At current rates for freight.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

WANTED, a VESSEL, carrying about 400 tons, for Calcutta and back to Sydney. JOHN FRAZER and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, carrying 300 tons, for Colombo and back to Sydney. JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ROUND CHARTER open for a first-class handy vessel. HENRY FISHER and CO., Pitt-street.

TONNAGE wanted, for Singapore, Galle, Coconada, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay. Austen, 273, George-st.

TONNAGE wanted for Coal to BUSSORAH, BOMBAY, JAVA, SINGAPORE, and MACASSAR. ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

TONNAGE WANTED, for
SAN FRANCISCO — VALPARAISO
SHANGHAI — HONGKONG
BOMBAY — MAURITIUS
Also, INTERCOLONIAL, viz.:—
BRISBANE — MARYBOROUGH
ADELAIDE — MELBOURNE.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

VESSEL wanted for MAURITIUS, either load up or for the round. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TONNAGE wanted for HONGKONG, MONTE VIDEO.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

TONNAGE WANTED for
LONDON
SAN FRANCISCO
MAURITIUS
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

WANTED, a SHIP, about a thousand tons burthen, to convey coal to Java, and load sugar there for America.
ELDRED and SPENCE.

CHARTERS.—TONNAGE WANTED, as follows:—
For CALCUTTA
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY
MAURITIUS
BRISBANE, ROCKHAMPTON.
Round Charter to the East and back to the colonies.
Malden Island to Europe, with guano.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street.

CLIPPER BARQUE, 300 tons, FOR SALE. R. F. STUBBS and CO.

TONNAGE wanted, for San Francisco or Valparaiso. Danger, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, on the stocks, Newcastle, a new SCHOONER, light draft, and of very fine lines; either with or without copper. Apply THOMAS INNES.

FOR SALE.—☞ The well-known clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, 72 tons register, built at BRISBANE WATER in 1866, carries a large cargo on light draught, is well found, and admirably adapted for BAR HARBOURS.
For all further particulars apply to WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

THE ONLY STEAMER now in Harbour for SALE, Steam Tug VESTA, THIS DAY.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

WANTED, a second-hand Waterman's BOAT. Apply B. B. Power & Co., Bank-chambers, King-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED are Purchasers, for cash, of one or two good VESSELS, from 400 to 500 tons capacity.
WALLACH, BROTHERS, Lower George-street.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

## MEETINGS.

THE Monthly MEETING of the Dray Proprietors will take place at Society's Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 8 p.m. sharp. A full attendance requested. Business of importance.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Members are requested to MEET at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, 5th, at Agricultural Society's Rooms, George-street. T. W. F. WILSHIRE.

59, LORNE L. O. L.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, Lodge Room. Tea Committee attend. Important business. By order of the W.M. W. P. WHITE, Hon. Sec.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1. —The Adjourned Annual MEETING will be held at the office, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7.30 p.m., for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year. Candidates for the same must be nominated in writing to the Secretary at least fourteen days before the date of election.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of members and subscribers will be held at the Town Hall, Redfern, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, when the report for the past season will be read, and office-bearers elected. Rehearsal as usual, immediately after meeting. J. HANIGAN, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—LODGE 260 I.C., THIS EVENING. A. SMITH, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390 E.C., Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 prompt.

PRINCE OF WALES—Bathurst.—MEETING, Monday Evening, Temperance Hall, 7.30. R. H. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, from 1 to 2 p.m.
By order, F. W. WILSON, Secretary.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND CAB SOCIETY. — The usual Monthly MEETING, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 8 p.m., for the admission of members, and to transact such other business deemed necessary.
C. F. BOWDLER, Secretary.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Principal Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 2.30 p.m., to elect a Director to fill the seat vacant by the death of Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Professor JOHN SMITH, M.D., a duly qualified member of the Society, is the only candidate for the vacant seat.
Dated at Sydney this 7th day of October, 1872.
By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CHARLES DICKENS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Second Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 44, Hunter-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, November 12, at 4 p.m.
Business: To receive Progress Report and Balance-sheet to date, and any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board, JOSEPH KENDALL, Legal Manager.
Sydney, October 30, 1872.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
An Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices, Pitt and Hunter streets, on MONDAY, the 18th November next, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Director in the place of J. R. Fairfax, Esq., disqualified.
By order of the Board, ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
30th October, 1872.
By Clause XXXVIII. of the Act of Incorporation it is provided, "That no shareholder shall be eligible to the office of director unless he shall have left notice, in writing, at the head office of the company of his intention to become a candidate for such office SEVEN DAYS, at the least, previously to such election, exclusively of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice."

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Having the pledged support of Shareholders representing a very large interest in the Company, I beg to announce myself a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat at the Board, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. J. R. Fairfax. As a promoter of this Company, I have always taken a deep interest in its prosperity, and was a director for 12 years.
M. E. MURNIN, 9, Exchange.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY INSURANCE CO.
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the vacancy in your Board of Directors, occasioned by the retirement of J. R. Fairfax, Esq.
I remain your obedient servant, JOHN FRAZER.

THE FRENCHMAN'S COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNMENT of to-day's Special General MEETING, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the 7th November next, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Company.
By order of the Board, J. C. H. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, 29th October, 1872.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
The fourth Annual General MEETING of the members will be held at the Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th September, 1872; to elect two Directors, and consider any matters that may be brought forward in accordance with the rules.
By order of the Board, W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
Sydney, 2nd October 1872.

SHOALHAVEN SLUICING COMPANY.
A MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at my Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider and order on future operations of the Company.
THOMAS CORNISH, Secretary.

MULLOON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
A General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held, at the Hall of Commerce, Exchange, on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making various alterations in the construction of the Company, provided for by the deed of association; to examine balance sheet and consider progress report, &c., &c.
By order of the Board, CHARLES BACON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
The regular General MEETING of the above club will be held at Tattersall's on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., to consider the following notices of motion, viz.:—
1st. That it be an instruction to the committee to consider the propriety of erecting the new Grand Stand on the rising ground behind the Saddling Paddock, taking advantage of that elevation for a lawn and promenade, and altering the straight running, saddling paddock, and other arrangements, in conformity with the changed position of the Grand Stand.
2nd. That the committee be authorised to apply to the Legislature for an Act to incorporate the Members of the A. J. C., and to authorise the Trustees of the Randwick Racecourse to borrow money for the improvement of the Course, and the erection of a Stand or Stands.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

ROYAL HYDE PARK THEATRE COMPANY (Limited.)—A special General MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, and others interested, will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING, 4th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Robin Hood Hotel, South Head Road.
P. BELFIELD, Secretary.

LORD BYRON GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Box Ridge.—A General MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on THURSDAY, November 14, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the delegates appointed to arrange for the amalgamation with the adjoining companies.
DAVID A. CRICHTON, Manager.

SOUTH SHAKESPEARE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), Box Ridge.
A General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on THURSDAY, November 14, at 8 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the delegates appointed to arrange for the amalgamation with the adjoining Companies.
DAVID A. CRICHTON, Manager.

SHAKESPEARE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Box Ridge.
A General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on THURSDAY, November 14, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the delegates appointed to arrange for the amalgamation with the adjoining Companies.
DAVID A. CRICHTON, Manager.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A Public MEETING in aid of the schemes of the Church will be held THIS EVENING, Monday, November 4, 1872, in Phillip-street Church, when a collection will be made for the funds of the schemes.
The Rev. Dr. LANG, Moderator of the General Assembly, will preside; and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Geekie, Rev. James Cosh, Rev. Henry Macready, Rev. John Kinross, and others.
JAMES B. LAUGHTON, Clerk of Assembly.

INDUCTION SERVICES. — The Rev. GEORGE SUTHERLAND will (D.V.) be inducted into the Pastoral Charge of St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, the 4th November, at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. S. DONALD will preach and preside, and the Rev. JAMES M'CULLOCH to address the minister and people.

N. S. W. BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A Public MEETING on behalf of the above Society will be held in the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, November 5th, at 7.30, when the annual report will be presented, and other matters of interest introduced. The meeting will be addressed by several ministers. All interested in the operations of the society are earnestly invited to attend.
J. PALMER, E. G. W. PALMER, } Secretaries.

THREE ADDRESSES will be delivered in the Hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney, upon TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 5th, 6th, and 7th November, at half-past 7, by Lieutenant ALFRED WILKINSON. John Wyndham, Esq., of Dalwood, in the chair.
1st Address.—Subject: The Second Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, the one hope set before the Christian Church, and the means of preparation for that day which is at hand.
2nd Address.—Subject: The Abiding Witness to the Fourfold Ministry in the Christian Church (chap. IV Ephesians) shadowed forth in the Emblem, Type, Symbol, and Analogy of the "Cherubims" from the Garden of Eden to the island of Patmos, in the days of the Apostle John.
3rd Address.—Subject: Evidence proper to such a work of God in this age, by the restoration of the Apostleship to the Christian Church and their testimony in our days.

## EDUCATIONAL.

NAVIGATION Taught. Nautical Instruments repaired. T. T. MATTHEWS, George and Bridge sts.

TIN ORE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive for shipment to London Consignments of the above, and to make liberal advances.
GEORGE R. DIBBS, 131, Pitt-street.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

PAINTERS.—W. RICHARDSON (per Hawkesbury), call this morning. Blevin and Sons, Bourke-street.

MR. ENOCH HUGHES.—You will please send address to C. Bacon, 313, George-street.

STRAYED from his home, a little BOY, about 3 years of age. Fair complexion, hair cut short. He was dressed in plaid frock and pinafore, hat and black band. Answers to the name of "Dick." Address, 117, Prince-st.

## CALLS ON SHARES.

ARGYLE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fifth CALL of 1s per share is made payable on the 1st November at the offices of the Company, Towns's Wharf; and notice is hereby given, that unless the Fourth CALL of 1s per share, and due on the 1st October, be paid by 7th November the shares upon which the same remains unpaid will be liable to forfeiture by the Board.
W. E. WILSON, Manager pro tem.

COMET GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Wattle Flat.
CALLS IN ARREARS.
The attention of shareholders in the above company who have neglected to pay their calls, is drawn to clause 21 of Deed of Settlement:—
"The directors shall have power to forfeit any shares upon which any call or calls shall be in arrears or unpaid for fourteen days after such call or calls shall become due. Three days' notice of such intention to forfeit shares shall be given by the manager in one newspaper published in Sydney. All shares so forfeited shall be sold by public auction, three days' notice of such sale being first given in one newspaper published in Sydney.
"The directors shall have power to forfeit any shares the property of any person who may refuse to sign the company's Deed."
Referring to above, I give notice to those shareholders who have not paid the first and second calls, which became due on the 16th September and 16th October respectively, that unless the same be paid to me within three days from this notice, their shares will be absolutely forfeited and dealt with as provided for above.
By order of the Board, EDWARD L. HITCHINS, Legal Manager.

LONDON QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.
The Second CALL of 2s per Share is due and payable THIS DAY, at the Company's Office, 282, Pitt-street.
THOMAS MILLER, Manager.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the following shares of this Company, mentioned respectively, 25,751 to 25,800, have been FORFEITED, in accordance with clause 11 of the Deed of Settlement, the fifth call of one shilling per share, made in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders, not having been paid on same.
By order of the Board of Directors, T. B. THORNE, Legal Manager.

BOORAK CONSOLS QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fifth Call of 1s per share is not paid on or before the 6th instant will be advertised for forfeiture.
THOMAS CORNISH, Manager.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney, November 2nd, 1872.

SUGARLOAF TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of 6d per Share upon the Contributing Shares of this Company, has been made payable at the Company's Office, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney, on or before the 16th instant.
GEORGE PILE, Jun., Manager.

EL DORADO GOLD MINING CO.
Shareholders who have not paid the first CALL of £1 per share, are requested to do so.
THOS. MILLER, Manager.

THE GOLDEN HORN G. M. CO.—A CALL (the third) of 2s per share in the above Company has been made due and payable to me, at the office of the Company, 183, Pitt-street, on or before the 11th instant.
F. H. GRUNDY, C.E., Manager.
2nd November, 1872.

LORD PALMERSTON GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Quartz Ridge.—A CALL of two pounds (£2) per share has been made payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 11th of November.
DAVID A. CRICHTON, Manager, 235, George-street.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN BATTERY V. A.—A PARADE will be held on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 7.15 at Hyde Park. Undress. A good muster requested.

NO. 1 CO. S. B.—Picnic Committee MEET at Brigade Office, after drill. A full attendance is requested. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

4 CO. RIFLES.—Special DRILL, THIS EVENING, Hyde Park, 7.30. Undress. Full muster requested. After drill, some important matters will be laid before the Corps. J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

5 CO. V. R.—COMPANY DRILL TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30 sharp. A. O. Moriarty, Captain.

NO. 6 COMPANY.—Parade THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Rifles inspected can NOW be obtained from Q.M.S. Osgood. Members will procure their arms before attending the parade. GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

GLEBE RIFLES.—All members who did not attend the Inspection Parade, MUST leave their rifles with the Armourer Sergeant, Victoria Barracks, before the 12th instant.
JOHN W. WEEKES, Captain.

NO. 1 HIGHLANDERS.—Members absent from last Inspection must leave their Rifles with Sergeant Baker, Victoria Barracks on or before SATURDAY, the 9th instant. JOHN CAMPBELL, Captain.

## LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION. — LOST or STOLEN, a LETTER dated 30th September, containing SCRIP for 130 Shares in the Band of Hope and Albion Consols, transferred to the following names:—
50 shares, B 8734, D. Hamilton to Saul Lyons
20 ditto, A 1244, Hy. Downey to C. P. Corrie
10 ditto, B 8858, J. Scott to ditto
42 ditto, B 6663, Thomas Jackson to ditto
5 ditto, B 978, ditto to ditto
3 ditto, B 885, ditto to ditto.
Any person finding the same or giving information that will lead to the recovery of said shares will be handsomely rewarded by MELHADO and CURTIS, 161, Pitt-street.

CANARY, LOST, at Balmain, on Saturday, October 26th. Reward at Mr. Lloyd's, Darling Rd., Balmain.

FOUND, a PURSE, containing money. Apply Mrs. Baynes, Victoria Barracks.

LOST, CAP of Buggy Wheel, branded S. Marks, &c. Reward. LEA, News Agent, South Head Road.

LOST, on Thursday night, on South Head Road, a Feather FAN. Reward at S. IREDALE'S.

LOST, in William-street, a Silver Cornelian LOCKET. Reward at Mr. WOOLFE'S, Jeweller, William-st.

LOST, on Saturday, a crossed CHEQUE, drawn on the City Bank, in favour of No. 492, for £6 8s. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to 25, Hunter-street.

LOST, on Thursday evening, a Gold LOCKET, between Phillip-street Church and Elizabeth-street. Reward. 81, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, by a poor boy, between O'Connell-street and the Domain, two £1-notes, his father's wages. Reward given. Cooper's grocery store, Woolloomooloo-lane.

LOST, on Friday, 1st, from Yurong-street, a Black and Tan SLUT, with "W. M'Cormack" on collar clasp. Reward on leaving it at PIERCE'S, Stanley-street. Any-one in possession of it after will be prosecuted.

10s REWARD.—LOST, grey STAGHOUND, on Newtown Road. Reward, Gribben's, Elizabeth-st.

HANDSOME REWARD.—Lost, on Friday Evening, from 283, Pitt-street, a white POODLE DOG.

WHITE COCKATOO (Corella) LOST from Petty's Hotel. Reward.

STAR OF THE WEST GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
RED HILL, TAMBAROORA.
The New Scrip in this Company is now ready. Shareholders are requested to call for same, and sign Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, W. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

## PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New-street.
LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.
BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.
EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.
GLASGOW.—W. PORTEOUS and CO., 15, Royal Exchange-place.
*.* Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE IMPORTERS FROM ENGLAND.—All engaged in trade with Great Britain and Ireland will do well to subscribe to THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL and EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, as it gives the most complete and exact information of every branch of Trade, and so renders it unnecessary to read each departmental publication. It is a comprehensive Monthly Resume of all Items of Interest to Traders resident out of England, the Shipping, as well as the Markets and other Commercial news being written and compiled expressly for the merchant, planter, exporter, and importer abroad.
The British Trade Journal was established in January, 1863, and enjoys the support of the general Commercial Public IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD; it is published on the 2nd of every Month, and is regularly supplied direct from the Office to its subscribers.
The Subscription is £1 sterling per annum, payable in advance, free by post to any part of the Globe. The amount can be remitted by Post Office Order, cash or stamps, or any mode that may suggest itself. An equivalent amount in the currency of the country remitting will be accepted.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.
Please send to me, until further notice, The British Trade Journal and Export Prices Current, addressed as under:—
Name..............................
Address..............................
Payment by..............................
To the Publishers of The British Trade Journal, 42, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN WITNESS AND PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.
THIS DAY. PRICE—THREEPENCE.
Contains—Proceedings of General Assembly, Religious Articles, Foreign Intelligence, Correspondence, &c., &c. The best religious family paper in the colonies.
To be had of all the News Agents.
JOHN LUTTON, Printer and Publisher, 287, Riley-street.

THE BEST PAPER TO SEND BY THIS DAY'S OUTGOING MAIL.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.—SEND TO YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME the DOUBLE NUMBER.

SPLENDID SUPPLEMENT.—PORTRAITS of the TEN AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS.

SIXTEEN NEW ENGRAVINGS, illustrating COLONIAL LIFE and CHARACTER.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A. FLACK, Die Sinker and Seal Engraver to the various Government offices. Official seals, bankers' and merchants' endorsing stamps, headings for newspapers, &c. York and Barrack streets, Sydney.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 93, Parramatta-st., Sydney.—Gentlemen's Apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning Dyed on the shortest notice.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayer.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist; fee, 1s, 6, Bridge-street.

CONSTABLE and TURNER, Gasfitters, Plumbers, and Brassfounders, 71, Market-st., established 29 yrs.

DAVID SCOTT, successor to W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, 140, Pitt-st. Awarded Prize Medal.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimney-sweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

F. M. STOKES and CO., House and Estate Agents, Ship and Share Brokers, Mining Managers, and General Commission Agents, 44, New Pitt-street, opposite Mort and Co.'s foundry.

HASLINGDEN'S HOTEL, late General Washington, George-street. Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 o'clock.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

HAIR DYED Black or Brown, guaranteed, at Professor Marks', hairdresser and dentist, 64, King-st.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE. Dr. Emanuel and Sons, dentists, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Shoe Manufacturers, Tailors, Dress Makers, and all who use Sewing-machines of any description. If you want your Sewing-Machines thoroughly repaired, and made to work properly, take them to WILLIAM BRAMBLEY, Sewing-Machine Maker, and Machinist, 48, Goulburn-street.

J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, is there for work, at EMANUEL'S, George-street.

J. HUBERT NEWMAN, Photographer and Crayon Painter, Prize Medalist of the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870 for PHOTOGRAPHS, and 1872 for PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS in CRAYON, respectfully informs his country friends he has but one place of business, No. 12, South Head Road.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MINERAL ASSAYING and EXPERIMENTAL CRUSHING.
Sydney Assay Office, William-street.
J. S. NORRIE, Assayer.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square. THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless Extractions by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NOTICE.—For inimitable Artificial Teeth, to have teeth scaled, stopped, or any operation in dentistry properly performed, apply to Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, 20, Wynyard-square. Charges moderate.

O'DOUD and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Commercial Wharf.

R. TREMAIN, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer, 252, Pitt-street. Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Warehouse.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MOSS'S SHOW ROOMS have now on view PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, and MUSIC from the first LONDON and CONTINENTAL Houses for SALE or HIRE, with option of purchase.
Ex STRATHDON and WILLIAM DUTHIE, now landing Erard's and Aucher's Pianofortes, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Tuning and Repairing by practical workmen. L. MOSS, Agent for ERARD, ALEXANDRE, HOPKINSON, and CHAPPELL, Show Rooms, Hunter-street, Stores, New Pitt-street.

ELVY and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery and Show Rooms, 321, George-street, Sydney.
Pianos ex Border Chief
Pianos ex Hawkesbury
Pianos ex Ben Lomond.
We are now opening high class instruments from the above shipments, and shall offer them at LOW PRICES.
We have low priced harmoniums and the AMERICAN ORGANS.
The large stock of music, ex Ben Lomond, will be opened during the coming week.
ELVY and CO.

HARP.—For SALE, "Erard's," double-action pedal HARP. Price, £20. Apply Harp, Herald Office.

J. BROADWOOD and SONS' PIANOFORTES, just arrived. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

NOTICE.—SATURDAY next being the Anniversary of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Birthday, the undersigned beg to give Notice that their establishments will be CLOSED on that day.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Sydney, 1st November, 1872.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND LINES.
PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY,
9th November, 1872.

EXCURSION TICKETS at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at all stations by morning train, available for the day of issue only, for distances under fifty miles, and for distances over fifty miles available for return by any train on MONDAY following.
JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, 2nd November, 1872.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY,
9th November, 1872.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN TO LITHGOW, ZIGZAG.

A Special Excursion Train will leave Redfern Station at 7 a.m. on the above date for Lithgow, Zigzag, calling at Weatherboards, Blackheath, and Mount Victoria—

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaving Zigzag at .. | .. 2.45 p.m. |
| Mount Victoria | .. 3.30 |
| Blackheath | .. 3.40 |
| Weatherboards | .. 4. |

Arriving in Sydney about 8 o'clock at night.
2nd Class only.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fares to Weatherboards .. .. } Blackheath .. .. } | 10s |
| Mount Victoria .. .. | 12s |
| Zigzag (Lithgow), 1st Class | .. 20s |
| " " 2nd Class | .. 15s |

As only a limited number of tickets will be issued, early application should be made.
(Signed) JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

The Treasury, New South Wales.
1st November, 1872.

CIRCULAR QUAY, including HARBOUR STEAMERS' WHARF, SYDNEY COVE, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, the Lease for three years, commencing on the 1st January, 1873, of the Dues authorised to be collected at the Circular Quay, including the Harbour Steamers' Wharf, Sydney Cove, will be put up to auction for sale, in one lot, by Messrs. HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Articles and conditions of sale, by public auction, at Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, by Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at noon, by the Honorable William Richman Piddington, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, acting for and on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, of the lease of the wharfage and tonnage rates payable at the Circular Quay, and the newly formed portion thereof known as the Harbour Steamers' Wharf, situate at the north-east side of Sydney Cove, for the term or period of three years next after, and commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, under and subject to the provisions and enactments of the Acts of the Governor and Council 10 Victoria No. 11 and 14 Victoria No. 15.

1st. The highest bidder shall be lessee, provided he himself and the sureties he proposes, who shall be named and be present at the sale of the rates, be approved of by the said William Richman Piddington, and shall not come under the twenty-fourth article of these conditions; but if otherwise, or if any dispute shall arise between the bidders or between the seller and bidder, for the rates, before the names of the successful bidder and his sureties are entered in these presents, which entry is to be made as soon as it conveniently can be, then the said rates shall be put up again at the amount of the next undisputed bidding previous to that at which the same had been disposed of: Provided that if the party who shall be declared to be the purchaser of the said lease shall decline or be unable to give the required security, and render it necessary again to submit the lease to auction, such party shall be held responsible for all loss sustained on each re-sale; and in case of non-payment of such loss, the same shall be recovered as and for liquidated damages, and such party shall not be entitled to any profit which may arise from such re-sale.

2nd. The lessee and his approved sureties shall, at the time of letting, enter into a bond in double the amount of the rent for one year, in security for the regular payment of such rent during the continuance of the said lease, and for the due performance and observance of the following conditions and of all and every the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Council aforesaid.

3rd. The rent is to be paid monthly, in advance, to the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—the first month's rent on the 1st day of January next, or WITHIN seven days therefrom, and subsequent payments within seven days after the commencement of each ensuing month; and if not then paid, interest at the rate of eight pounds per cent. per annum from the day of the default until paid, is to be charged in addition to the stipulated rent.

4th. Upon the passing of a bill empowering the lessee to charge rates upon goods shipped or laden FROM the Circular Quay, he will be required to pay an INCREASED RENT, to the extent of ONE SIXTH of his bid, for the dues as now levied.

5th. The lessee shall, at the time of or immediately after executing the bond, give a warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, as a collateral security for the due payment of the several monthly instalments.

6th. The boundaries of the Circular Quay are as follows:—County of Cumberland, parishes of St. James and St. Philip; commencing at a point on the north-east shore of Sydney Cove, distance sixty-eight feet eight inches westerly from the northerly prolongation of the west side of Macquarie-street, and marked on a rock with broad-arrow; and bounded on the east by a line parallel to Macquarie-street, and at a distance of sixty-eight feet eight inches, and bearing southerly four hundred and five feet three inches, by a line at right-angles to Macquarie-street bearing easterly nineteen feet nine and a half inches, by a line parallel to Macquarie-street bearing southerly three hundred and forty-nine feet nine and a half inches, by a line bearing about south eight degrees west ninety-one feet nine inches, and by a line parallel to Macquarie-street bearing southerly one hundred and sixty-two feet; on the south by a line parallel to Albert-street bearing westerly one hundred and ninety-eight feet eleven inches to the west side of Phillip-street, by Phillip-street bearing southerly seventy-six feet to Albert-street, by the westerly prolongation of the northern side of Albert-street bearing westerly six hundred and twenty feet, by a line bearing north about twenty-five feet to a rail fence, and by that fence north-westerly to the east side of Pitt-street; thence on the west by a line bearing northerly to the north-east corner of Messrs. Morehead and Young's store, on the west side of Pitt-street, at the Queen's Wharf; thence by a line bearing northerly, dividing it from the Queen's Wharf, from the Commissariat and Ordnance property, from the Dockyard, from the Colonial Storekeeper's and the old Water Police premises, and thence produced northerly to a point on the wall of Messrs. Campbell's property, at a distance of ninety-nine links from the outer edge of the new portion of the Quay; on the north by the southern boundary of Messrs. Campbell's property and its easterly prolongation, in all ninety-nine links, to the edge of the Quay on the Cove, and by the outer edge of the Quay southerly, easterly, and northerly, to the point of commencement; excluding, however, that portion of the Quay extending from the Commissariat and Ordnance property to the Cove, and having a frontage of twenty-five feet on each side of the centre of the crane erected thereon; reserving also the portion required for the prolongation of Argyle, Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, and Phillip streets, and of the Queen's Wharf, to the waters of the Cove; and reserving also the right of entering upon, and making repairs, and placing materials in the vicinity of such portions of the Quay as may from time to time require repair; and reserving also the right of making the tramway hereunder mentioned, and all tolls and dues to be collected thereat, free of charge to the Government or contractors, or persons employed to make such repairs and construct such tramway: and provided also, that that portion of the Quay lying and situated to the northward of a line drawn at right angles to its eastern boundary line, and bearing westerly to the waters of Port Jackson from a point on that boundary line distant 200 feet southerly from its north-easternmost corner, be reserved exclusively for the use of ocean steamers when so required.

The boundaries of the Harbour Steamers' Wharf were published in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 194, of 1862. [A plan of the Quay, showing the portions to be leased and reserved will be exhibited prior to the day of sale.]

7th. No goods belonging to her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, or intended for the public service, nor any ship or vessel belonging to her Majesty or employed in the public service, shall be charged by the lessee with the payment of any wharfage rates or tonnage dues.

8th. The lessee will be entitled to the entire use of the crane, but not of the buildings or erections now on the wharfs, nor will he or any other person be allowed to put up any other buildings, sheds, or erections of any kind whatsoever, without the express sanction of the Government. It is also to be understood that all other buildings, sheds, or erections not expressly reserved by the Government, will be liable at any time to be removed.

9th. A space of one hundred feet in length shall be reserved for the uninterrupted working of the steam dredge, opposite any portion of the wharfs where her employment may be rendered necessary to maintain the required depth of water.

10th. The right of the lessee shall extend only to the unobstructed use of the wharfs (on the outside of a line distant twelve feet from and along the frontage of any permanent building abutting upon the boundary lines aforesaid), which wharfs are, nevertheless, to be used by him as public wharfs and thoroughfares for landing, depositing, and embarking goods and passengers, and for no other purpose.

11th. Ten feet of the wharf at the old dockyard will be reserved for the convenience of the water-tanks, and also a frontage of fifty feet opposite the Commissariat Stores, with a right of further frontage on either wharf, should any ship or vessel belonging to her Majesty, or employed in the public service, require such accommodation.

12th. The space of one hundred and fifty-seven feet between the southern extremity of the Commissariat Reserve and the centre of the steps at the Old Queen's Wharf, is reserved for the use of the Watson's Bay and Manly Beach steamers, and such other harbour steamers as the Secretary for Finance and Trade may from time to time direct.

13th. A frontage of thirty-five feet at the south-eastern steps is also reserved for the use of the North Shore steam ferry boats.

14th. A portion of one hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly from the north-eastern extremity of the Harbour Steamers' Wharf is reserved for the exclusive use of harbour steamers.

15th.—The steps opposite to the Custom House, the southernmost half of the steps at the Old Queen's Wharf, and the steps nearest to Campbell's Wharf, are reserved for the convenience of boats.

16th. The steps and other reserved spaces must be kept free from obstructions, in accordance with article 25 of these conditions, and Government retains the right of entire control over such reserves.

17th. The Government reserves the right, at any time during the term of the lease, to charge the INCREASED RENT mentioned in the 4th paragraph of these conditions, in the event of the bill therein referred to becoming law.

18th. The Government reserves to itself the right of shutting off any portion of the said wharfs for repair or alteration which may become necessary, in consideration of which a proportionate reduction in the rent will be made during the time occupied by such repairs, in the same ratio that the space so shut off may bear to the total extent of the wharfs.

The Government also reserves to itself the right of taking at any time or times during the term of the lease any portion or portions of the Circular Quay or Harbour Steamers' Wharf that they may think fit, for the purpose of laying a tramway, railroad, or other road or way, for the conveyance of passengers or goods in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by horses or by any other power; and for the purpose of erecting such a terminus and such a goods' shed or goods' sheds and other buildings to be used in connection with such tramway, railroad, or other road or way as aforesaid, as the Government shall think proper—in consideration of which a proportionate reduction in the rent will be made, in the same ratio that the space so appropriated may bear to the total extent of the wharfs—with full right to the Commissioner for Railways, or any lessee or lessees from the Commissioner for Railways or from Government, to the tolls and dues which may be authorised to be collected at the said tramway, to collect and receive the same for his benefit and their own benefit.

19th. The lessee will be required to keep the wharfs and their appurtenances clean, that is to say, free from all deposits of rubbish, or any refuse matter of any kind whether from shipping or otherwise, and in good and suitable repair, during his tenancy—reasonable wear and tear only excepted.

20th. The lessee will be required, at his own cost, to provide at all times during the continuance of the lease, and to place alongside every ship while actually discharging, all proper and necessary materials and articles for the weighing and taring of all dutiable goods that may be landed or deposited upon the said Quay or Harbour Steamers' Wharf.

21st. The lessee shall not be at liberty to assign or sublet the wharfs or any portion thereof, nor to assign or sublet the collection of the rates herein referred to, to any person whomsoever, without having previously obtained the consent of the Government, in writing, under the hand of the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, to do so.

22nd. The lessee shall be responsible for any damage to the said wharfs, buildings, ringbolts, &c., thereon, caused by any neglect or want of due care on the part of the said lessee, his wharfinger or servants, or of the officers or crews of ships or vessels lying at the wharfs. Any such damage, or any repairs other than such as may be rendered necessary by fair wear and tear, shall, at or before the termination of the lease, be made good and effected at the expense and cost of the said lessee, to be determined by the report of the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, or any other qualified person appointed to inspect the same under the authority of the Government, the amount of which expense or cost shall become and be a part of the rent agreed to be paid for the said rates, and shall be recoverable in like manner by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the said lessee, under a warrant to be issued by the said William Richman Piddington, the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade for the time being, or other proper officer.

23rd. The lessee is to be accountable for the proper conduct of his collectors, wharfingers, or servants, in the manner pointed out by the aforesaid Act.

24th. No person who stands indebted to the Government for any sum or sums of money shall be permitted to become lessee, unless with the consent of the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

25th. The lessee is also hereby bound by the Regulations published in New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 24th July, 1855, relating to the Circular Quay (and of which a copy is hereto annexed), so far as they are not inconsistent with the reservations mentioned in this notice.

26th. Any vessel laden with cargo entering the Harbour shall be allowed to take any berth that may then be unoccupied, unless such berth shall have been previously engaged from the lessee for another vessel then actually in harbour. Provided always that smaller vessels shall not be allowed to claim berths suitable for larger vessels, when accommodation can be afforded to the smaller vessels at any other part of the wharf; and any vessel having completed her discharge, or the time by law allowed for that purpose having expired, unless it be loading and paying tonnage dues, shall be compelled to give way to any laden vessel requiring a berth to discharge.

27th. The Lessee will not be entitled to charge wharfage dues on any goods transhipped from vessels actually employed in the coasting trade of this colony.

28th. No rates, dues, or other charges whatsoever shall be collected or made by the lessee, excepting such only as are expressly authorised under the provisions of the aforesaid Acts of the Governor and Council; and in case any complaint of overcharge or illegal demand be made, and the recovery of any sum of money paid in consequence thereof shall be sued for in the Metropolitan District Court, the lessee binds himself to submit to the jurisdiction of that Court.

29th. The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties' Act upon the lease, counterpart lease, bond, warrant of attorney, and on the foregoing conditions of sale, is to be borne by the lessee.

30th. Persons having affixed their signatures to these conditions, in token of their having become lessees or sureties for lessees, will be held to have previously obtained all necessary information, and will not be entitled to allege ignorance or any other cause for their not fulfilling all and every obligation incumbent on them by these conditions or under the enactment of the Act of Council aforesaid.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

[Regulations referred to.]
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd July, 1855.

CIRCULAR QUAY—SYDNEY COVE.

The following Rules for the regulation of the Circular Quay, in Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, having been made by the Justices appointed to execute the duties of Police Magistrates within the city and port of Sydney, and approved by his Excellency the Governor-General, in terms of the Act of the Governor and Council 5th William IV. No. 13, are published for general information.
By his Excellency's command,
C. D. RIDDELL.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CIRCULAR QUAY IN SYDNEY COVE.

1. No vessel shall be moored off the Circular Quay, except in such position as shall be in conformity with these Regulations.
2. No warp, hawser, or cable shall be made fast within fifteen feet of the top step of any of the landing places; nor shall any such warp, hawser, or cable pass within that distance of the top step; nor shall any warp, hawser, or cable be so placed as to impede the free access, by land or water, to such landing-places; nor shall any part of the hull of any vessel be placed or remain in front of the boundary-posts or pillars erected on either end of the landing-places, nor in front of the steps, nor in any manner to impede the access thereto.
3. No carriage, cart, dray, barrow, or other vehicle shall stand or remain (except for the purpose of loading or unloading) within thirty feet of the front of any of the public landing-places, nor within the same distance of that part of the Quay reserved in like manner for the steam ferry-boats.
4. No boat plying for hire shall remain at any of the landing-places after landing passengers, nor lie off either of the landing-places, in such manner as to obstruct the passages to or from such landing-places.
5. No boat (excepting the boat of the waterman next in turn for a fare) shall remain nearer than ten feet of the top step of any of the landing-places.
6. No boat shall ply for hire except at the public landing-places.
7. No merchandise shall be landed or shipped at any of the public landing-places.
8. Any person who may commit a breach of these regulations, or any of them, shall on conviction before any Justice or Justices, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding one pound, together with costs.
9. All penalties imposed under the foregoing rules and regulations, together with costs, shall be paid forthwith, or within such time as the convicting Justice or Justices shall direct; and in default of payment the offender shall be committed to the common gaol at Darlinghurst, for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

JAMES S. DOWLING, P.M.
JNO. M'LERIE, P.M.
S. NORTH, W.P.M.
H. H. BROWNE, P.M.
GEORGE ALLEN, P.M.

Central Police Office, 10th July, 1855.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 12th October, 1872.

THE attention of Pastoral Lessees in the Unsettled Districts, and others, is directed to the Amended Descriptions of the undermentioned Runs, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of to-day's date, under notice dated 8th instant; and to that portion of the notice which requires that objections thereto must be lodged at this Office not later than the 8th January, 1783.

Plans of these Runs may be seen, and all information concerning them can be obtained, on application to this Office.
W. ALCOCK TULLY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

BURNETT DISTRICT.
Windera
Boonbyjan
Boonimba.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 1st November, 1872.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

TENDERS for the following Mail Services, for one or three years with the exception of those lines for which a special term is named, to commence from the 1st January, 1873, will be received up to noon, on MONDAY, the 25th November instant:—

The tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed, "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails."

For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS TO AND FROM

1. Railway Station, South Creek, and Post-office, St. Mary's, twelve times a week
2. Mudgee and Gulgong via Home Rule, six times a week. (Contractor to travel via Canadian Lead, instead of via Home Rule, if required)
3. Bourke and the Cobar Mine, once a week
4. Camden and Brownlow Hill, six times a week
5. Bowna and Welaregang, via Camberoona, Wagra, Dora Dora, Talmalmel, Meracket, Jingillie, Ournie Diggings and Ournie, twice a week
6. Albion Park and Shellharbour, four times a week
7. Gundagai and Clarendon, via Kimo, Nangus, Tenandra, and Wantabadgery, twice a week
8. Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, East Kangaloon, Kangaloon, and Bowral, with a branch mail to and from Burrawang, and Wild's Meadows, three times a week
9. Wallabadah, Nundle, and Bowling Alley Point, with a branch mail to and from Nundle and Hanging Rock, three times a week
10. Gloucester, Nowendoc, and Walcha, once a fortnight or once a week
11. Denman and Wybong Creek, twice a week
12. Bonshaw and Yetman, once a week
13. Falconer, Oban, and Paddy's Gully, once a week. (For two years only)
14. Oban and Paddy's Gully, once a week. (For two years only)
15. Tenterfield and Ashford, via the south side of Severn and Clifton Stations, once a week.
16. Boro and the Mulloon Copper Mines, three or six times a week (for one year only); or,
17. Tarago and the Mulloon Copper Mines, three or six times a week (for one year only).

GEO. A. LLOYD.

General Post Office, Sydney, 29th October, 1872.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the conveyance of the undermentioned Mails are invited.

For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between (state line)."

| Conveyance of Mails to and from. | Date to which tenders can be received at this office. |
|---|---|
| Waratah and Wallsend, via Lambton, once a day (including the delivery to the residents, of letters, &c., of the Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend Post Offices, daily). | Up to noon on Friday, the 8th November next. |

GEO. A. LLOYD.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 31st October, 1872.

POST OFFICES will be established at the following places, on the 1st November next, viz:—
BELL'S CREEK, between Braidwood and Upper Araluen.
BOX RIDGE, near Sofala.
ROUCHELL BROOK, near Aberdeen.
The residents at or adjacent to the above-mentioned places are recommended to advise their correspondents to address all letters and newspapers accordingly.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 8th August, 1872.

MAIL CONVEYANCE BETWEEN SYDNEY AND SAN FRANCISCO.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Agent-General for the colony, in London, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November next, for the Conveyance of Mails between Sydney and San Francisco once in every four weeks.

Forms of tender and conditions of agreement, and all other information, can be obtained on application at this Office and at the Office of the Agent-General in London.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CITY BANK
Sydney.

Paid-up Capital, £237,040.
With power to increase to £500,000.

DIRECTORS:
S. A. Joseph, Esq., chairman.
M. Alexander, Esq. John Alger, Esq.
W. Forster, Esq., M.L.A. Hon. T. Holt, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
J. G. Raphael, Esq., M.L.A.; Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C.
MANAGER:
William Neill.
ACCOUNTANT:
William Woolley.
SOLICITOR:
W. W. Billyard, Esq.
AGENTS:
London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Scotland—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
San Francisco—The Bank of California.
New York—Messrs. Lees and Waller, bankers.
Hongkong—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Queensland—The Queensland National Bank.
Victoria—The National Bank of Australasia.
South Australia—Ditto ditto
Western Australia—Ditto ditto
Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.

This Bank adopts and transacts all usual banking business with either of the places above mentioned.

GOLDEN POINT REEFING COMPANY,
Louisa Creek, Hargraves.
To be Registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Capital £8000, in 8000 shares of £1 each.

2000 fully paid-up scrip and £1000 retained by the present proprietors; 6000 promoters' shares are offered to the public, in 60 parts of 100 shares each—3s 6d per share on application, the balance as required in calls not exceeding 2d per share per month.

Dividends to be paid equally on all shares, irrespective of the amount paid up.

Upon payment of 3s 6d per share, each promoter will receive scrip as ten shillings paid up.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working a 10 acre lease, situated at Louisa Creek, immediately adjoining Dr. Street's, or the old Company's lease, now known as the "Sir Roderick Murchison G. M. Company" on the west, the "Morning Star" on the south, on the east by Jones's public house, and on the north by Dickson's machine.

A portion of the ground was worked to the water-level (90 to 100 feet) some ten or twelve years ago, when an average of 2 oz. to 3 oz. to the ton was obtained. Four known reefs intersect the ground, varying from 6 inches to 3 feet, all gold-bearing. Dr. Kerr's celebrated nugget was found by the blackfellow on the north-west portion of this lease, near the old Company's reef, and a specimen nugget of upwards of 2 cwt., was found on the surface, about 100 yards to the north, some time since. In the SYDNEY MAIL, of September 8th last, the claim now offered is thus spoken of by the HERALD'S special reporter:—"I saw some very fine specimens from a vein, varying from 6 to 18 inches, which runs in a 10-acre lease, held by Dalley and party. A shaft is down on the vein 30 feet, and it has been driven along 60 feet."

A trial crushing, made about a fortnight ago, of four tons of mixed stone, yielded 9 oz. to the ton. See HILL END TIMES, 25th September; or SYDNEY MAIL, of 28th.

The latest report from the mine is that they are getting better gold than ever, and that a crushing of between ten and fifteen tons will take place as soon as the Company is formed, and the proceeds of which will be the property of the Company.

A whim will be necessary to work the ground to 100 feet. The ground, to the above depth, is easily worked, and a shaft will cost 25s per foot, timbered. £200, it is considered, will be sufficient capital to enable the proprietors to commence raising payable stone.

A crushing machine adjoins claim at north end. Specimens of the stone from the surface, or at a depth not greater than 30 feet, can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
THOS. GARRETT, Broker,
307, George-street.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH TIN AND GOLD MINING CO.

The SHARE LIST will positively CLOSE on FRIDAY next, 8th instant, when all shares not applied for will be taken up by the promoters, and a meeting convened for election of directors, &c.

The terms are 1s on application and 2s on allotment, scrip then to issue paid to 7s, the remaining 3s being subject to calls not to exceed 3d per share if wanted.

Samples of the ore on view at 282, Pitt-street.
THOS. MILLER, Sec. Pro. Tem.

ALBION TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Cope's Creek, near Inverell.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that SCRIP is ready for issue, and can be obtained on execution of the DEED OF SETTLEMENT, at the Office of the Company, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
November 4.

COMET GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Wattle Flat.

TRANSFER SCRIP.

TRANSFER SCRIP is now ready for issue to those persons who have duly lodged with the manager Notice of such transfer, and may be received at the office of the Company, on or after THIS DAY, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. and 2 and 3 p.m.
By order of the Board.
EDWARD L. HITCHINS, Legal Manager.
227, George-street, Sydney, 4th November, 1872.

## STOCK, SHARES AND MONEY.

£4000 TO BE LENT in sums of £500 and upwards, on town or country properties, at current rates of interest. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street.

£7000 TO LEND, in large or small amounts, on security of city property. WANT and JOHNSON, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 126, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. First established in Sydney.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
96, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000, Offices—51, Hunter-street.

The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS REDISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5, Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Money deposited with the Society will receive from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and on good security. Deposits can be drawn out on a month's notice, under the rules.
Applications for loans on mortgage can be made to the Secretary on any day during office hours.
The loans are made for ten years, but can be paid off at any time, on notice under the rules.
The monthly payment is £1 4s 2d on each £100, including principal and interest.
The charges are £3 13s for deed, and £1 1s survey fee.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, 1st May, 1872.

MOUNT MITCHELL TIN SHARES, fully paid-up. Apply, early, JOHNSON, 19, Hunter-street.

J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.—Wanted, 1000 Mount Perrys, 50 Peak Downs
500 Rapps, 1000 Daysprings
Queensland National Bank Shares.

200 WHEAL EDITH, 100 Glen Innes, and 50 Cope Hardinge, cheap. Watkin, 143, Pitt-st.

NORMANBY, S. Cobar (Copper), British Lion and Enterprise (Gold), for SALE. Watkin, 143, Pitt-st.

JAMES PRINGLE, 143, Pitt-street.—
British Lions, 17s — Rex Tin, 10s paid, 4s
Paxtons, 16s — Queensland, 4s 3d
Golden Notes, £1 paid, 4s 6d — Modern Briton, 6s 6d.

100 ENTERPRISE, Major's Creek, each contributing, and fully paid up; a bargain. J. Pringle.

500 NORTHERN Star Tin, 10s paid, at 2s 9d; Mutual Fire Shares, cheap. J. PRINGLE.

180 CARROLL BEARDS.—JAMES PRINGLE, 143, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
Half-share of No. 4 North Lyon Reef, Solferino
1-6th of six men's ground, No 8. North Perseverance Reef, Little River, two shafts, 40 and 45 feet
1-12th of six men's ground, No 4, North Garibaldi Reef, Solferino
1-4th of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Amalgamated, Homeward Bound line reef, Little River, two shafts, 30 and 35 feet
1-4th of four men's ground, No 3 South Homeward Bound reef, Little River, shaft 25 feet, reef 3 feet 6 inches, gold bearing.
W. WESTGARTH and SON, 14, Spring-street.

CARROLL and BEARDS, Hickson, Creighton, and Beards, Lady Belmore, Royal Georges, Frank's Reef, Modern Briton, Inverell tin, &c., &c.
A. LEWIS and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 5-ACRE LEASE, Wattle Flat, reef 30 inches. Specimens and surveyor's report can be seen, and further particulars obtained of
LEWIS and CO., Mining Agents, 108, Pitt-street.

£2000 TO LEND, in one or more sums. Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-st.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may always be obtained or disposed of on application to
W. T. MUSTON and CO.,
Stock and Share Brokers,
Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM WESTGARTH and SON, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, 14, Spring-street, have for SALE SHARES in all the principal

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|---|---|
| GOLD | COPPER |
| TIN | STEAM |
| BANK and | INSURANCE |

COMPANIES.

SHARES for SALE.—Bank N. S. W. and City Bank, Copper, Tin, and Gold, in various companies; also Promoters' shares and Interests in rich gold, tin, and copper leases. C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Lucknow Reef SHARES, Grenfell, fully paid-up. CHARLES BENNETT, 307, George-st.

FOR SALE, One-fifth of a four-acre lease on the Dayspring Line. THOS. GARRETT, 307, George-st.

HOLSTON and CO.'S CLAIM, HAWKINS HILL.—For SALE, One-Sixth Share in the above valuable claim.
W. C. BELBRIDGE, 235, George-street.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER and TIN SHARES, for SALE by W. BARTON, 7, Gresham-street.

NORTHERN COW FLAT, 1½, Promoter's, for immediate SALE.—City of Sydney, Dayspring (Gold), Queen of the South (Tin), 1 Promoter's; 700 Glen Innes, 5s paid, price 3s, for SALE. J. CAMPBELL, Bank-chmb.

VERY Valuable Gold Mining Interests for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 72, King-street.

CITY, Suburban, and Country Properties, Freehold, for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 72, King-street.

SHARES for SALE.—
Band and Albion Consols, Great Extended, Hustler's Tributes, New North Clunes, and other Victorian dividend-paying Stocks.
Brown's Creek Co. near Carcoar, Beyers and Holtermans, Carroll, Beard, and Co., Grenfell Consols, Daysprings, Buckinbah (Copper), Glen Innes (Tin).
THOMAS CORNISH,
Sharebroker.
34, Hunter-street.

## TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for a VILLA, near the Edgecliff Road. Plans may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS, &c.—TENDERS being required for PAINTING the Sydney Insurance Offices, Pitt and Hunter streets. Specifications may be seen at the Offices of WILLIAM MUNRO, Esq., Architect, 64, Pitt-street North, where sealed tenders will be received until noon on TUESDAY, 5th November.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW THEATRE.
QUEEN'S THEATRE, PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN, N.Z.

TENDERS are invited up to 1st December, for RENTING the above Theatre for a term.
The Theatre—built of brick, and constructed to seat 1220 people (viz., dress circle, 426; stalls, 218; and pit, 576)—is situated in the main street in the city.
Stage, 53 feet by 30 feet; cellar under stage, 13 feet deep clear of joists; proscenium, 24 feet wide by 19 feet high, clear.
Tenders to be addressed to
WILL. S. DOUGLAS,
Dunedin, N.Z.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for Painting Waverley Family Hotel. C. Logue, Waverley.

TENDERS.—Wanted, 2200 feet of Port Macquarie Beech FLOORING BOARDS, tongued and grooved. State lowest price. Constable and Turner, gasfitters and plumbers, 71, Market-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Alterations to a first-class Residence, Macleay-street. Apply for specification, 235, Palmer-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for Brickwork of three houses in Dowling-st., near Sawmills. Apply on job.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for Mason work, foundations of house in Bourke-street. Plans at 31, Arthur-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

SEWING-MACHINES.—
The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3
The "Home Shuttle" lock stitch, £4 10s.
The largest sale of any in Australia.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents,
Wynyard-lane Sydney.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—As the great reputation of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machines has led to the introduction of a large number of imitation machines of very inferior quality, we ask the public to be exceedingly cautious that none of these spurious machines are sold for the genuine Wheeler and Wilson.
REDUCED PRICES.
Illustrated circulars post free.
AGENTS wanted.
LONG and CO., General Agents for Australia and New Zealand, 287, George-street, nearly opposite Hunter-street.

THE LITTLE WANZER Family Lock-Stitch Machine, worked by hand or foot.
The PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD, selected for the British Industrial and National Schools, on account of its simplicity and ease of treadling.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Binders.

LA SILENCIEUSE SEWING MACHINES.—A large assortment always on hand—Chain-stitch, 55s and 60s; lock-stitch, £6 6s upwards.
PETERSEN, BOESEN, and CO., 14, York-street.

SEWING-MACHINES
The largest assortment of genuine machines in the Australian colonies. Inspection invited.
Our Wheeler and Wilson further reduced to £7 5s

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| from .. .. .. .. | £7 | 10 | 0 |
| Genuine Singer's, complete .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Genuine Howes' hand and foot machines, from .. | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Manufacturing machines, for tailors, &c., from .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Weir's unrivalled hand machines, reduced to .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |

"Special advantages;" machines on easy terms of payment.
Any machine purchased and not approved of will be exchanged within one month for any others in stock.
Machines repaired, and duplicate parts at lowest charges.
TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-street.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machines. S. Hebblewhite, 431, George-st.

THE Original Howe, Florence, and Bradbury SEWING-MACHINES, at English prices, terms liberal. Conspicuous for superiority these celebrated machines increase in popularity notwithstanding the desperate efforts now making to foist inferior articles on the simple and unwary.
M'RICKARDS, BROTHERS, SOLE Agents, 505, Geo.-st.

SUPERIOR Horsehair Mattresses, 2s 6d per lb.; made to any size, by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

FIBRE and Flock Mattresses of superior quality, at LAWLER'S Bedding Warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

PALLIASSES and Pulu Mattresses, a large assortment to select from. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

MATTRESSES cleaned and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

FLOCK.—Superior Woollen Flock for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield hill.

## DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSIERY
Real Balbriggan Hosiery
Ladies' Fancy Coloured Stripe Hosiery
Fine White Cotton Hosiery
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Ditto Derby Ribbed (wide and narrow) Hosiery
Lace and Plain Cotton Socks
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Ladies' and Children's Lisle and Silk Gloves
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Our Importations of Hosiery and Gloves embrace the most reliable Manufactures of Nottingham, Yeovil, Balbriggan, and Lisle, the greater portion having been made to our SPECIAL ORDER, are guaranteed PERFECTION IN FINISH, AND THOROUGHLY DURABLE.
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SPECIAL SHOW OF NEW MATERIALS
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SUMMER DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

Coolest and lightest materials for
LADIES' SUMMER WEAR.
Observe the address—
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

ELEGANT MUSLIN DRESSES, 5s 10½d.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES, 6s 9d.

MANTLES, IN THE NEWEST SHAPES, 25s.

BLACK LUSTRE POLONAISES, 21s.

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J. Q. CARTER, OPP. ROYAL HOTEL, WILL SHOW THIS DAY, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACE COLLARS, from 1s 11d; SLEEVES and LAPPETS, RIBBONS, BOWS, Bracelets, &c.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, KING-STREET.
NEW JACKETS, MANTLES, POLONAISES, &c.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS, very choice, low prices
NEW PRINTS, 6½, very cheap, wash well
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, remarkably low prices
MOSQUITO NETS, wire ground 80, 90, 160, 168 inch
LACE CURTAINS, extra strong, 3½ and 4 yards long
MUSLIN CURTAINS, large variety of patterns
WHITE STRIPE and CHECK MUSLINS, from 7½d
Marcella Quilting, White Stripe and Spot Brilliants
Grenadine Muslins, Broche Grenadines, Stripe ditto
REAL LACE COLLARS, Muslin ditto, Linen ditto
SILK UMBRELLAS, from 6s 11d, large assortment
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES 2s 11d, Danish ditto 2s 6d
DOLLY VARDEN HATS, 1s 6½d remarkably good and cheap
MUSHROOM HATS, 1s 6½d; SCHOOL HATS, 10½d
BOYS' Tuscan, Leghorn, and speckled Straw, from 1s 6½d.

263, PITT-STREET.—LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Children's garments of every description; baby linen, a very choice stock, at moderate prices.
E. WAY.

265, PITT-STREET.
Millinery, new and elegant designs
Hats, bonnets, and shapes in the latest fashions
Flowers, feathers, blonds, tulles, &c.
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267, PITT-STREET.
Every article in general drapery, prints, hollands, calicoes, dresses, mantles, silks, &c.
The cheapest house in the city.
E. WAY, Importer.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR-DYE. HOBSON and WRITING are Agents for this invaluable Dye.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Eureka Shirts 42s the half-dozen. For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. A perfect fit guaranteed.
French Regatta Cambric Shirting, in all the new stripes. Shirts made to order with dispatch.
13, Hunter-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED
HAVE JUST OPENED
EX "BEN LOMOND,"
A shipment of
BEST ENGLISH GLASS.

N.B. Our Prices are
THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.

PRESERVE JARS—four sizes
Ditto ditto two sizes, with lids.

FISH GLOBES (up to 18 inches diameter
(largest in the colonies.)

ROLLING PINS.

BEE GLASSES for securing Honey without harming the BEES.

MILK PANS—up to 26-inch diameter
(the cleanest known utensils for cream making.

AQUABLÆ up to 24 inches diameter—(a new shaped glass for holding fish)—very strong—capacity about eight buckets.

CONFECTIONERS' LOLLY GLASSES
from 1 to 6 quarts—in nests.
Also, an assortment, fancy-shaped, with foot.

GLASS SHADES
ROUND, from 2 to 20 inches diameter
Ditto, from 1 to 48 ditto ditto
OVAL, from 2½ to 27 inches long
SQUARE, from 4 x 4 to 18 x 18 inches
RECTANGULAR, from smallest to largest make.

NESTS, CONSISTING OF
40 GLASSES, and downwards, securely packed, on the shortest notice, with or without stands.

Also on SALE
SIX CASES, each 6 sheets, 6 feet x 2 feet
ROUGH-CAST PLATE GLASS
suitable for
TRANSPARENT FLOORING,
&c., &c., &c.

READING, SON, and STEFFANONI, 234, Pitt-st.

KELK and ALFORD, 415 and 417, George-street.
Fancy DRESS Trimmings, KNOTTED SILK and BULLION Fringes, BUTTONS, &c.
The largest and cheapest stock to select from.
A large collection of remnants at less than cost price.
BARGAINS in LADIES' JACKETS, FANCY DRESSES, REAL LACE GOODS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, and HOSIERY.
KELK and ALFORD, near Lassetter's.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Woodrow's black silk hats
Ditto drab shell ditto.
GEO. MOORE and CO., 163, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 153, Lower George-street. Wallach, Brothers.

OUTFITS for all Parts of the World.—Shipping supplied. WALLACH, BROTHERS, George-street.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, all wool, at 2s. 6d. per yard, at WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, George-street.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS. TWEEDS.—3000 yards Tweeds, all wool, at 2s. 6d. Wallach, Brothers.

PRINTS. PRINTS. PRINTS.—5000 yards, fast colour Prints, at 5d. WALLACH, BROTHERS.

CAMPHORWOOD TRUNKS on SALE, at WALLACH, BROTHERS.

NAVY BLUE CLOTH SUITS complete, at £2 10s, at WALLACH, BROTHERS.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Meroogaroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons.
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SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
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Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. R. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
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Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.
Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
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Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
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Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Camden Haven, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

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QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Sons
Launceston—Messrs. Walch, Brothers, and Birchall.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Mr. R. Arthur, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossitter.
FIJI.
Mr. A. D. Mitchell.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gordon and Gotch .. | 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street |
| W. B. Lee .......... | 144, Castlereagh-street |
| F. Barker .......... | 85, Sussex-street |
| W. Hogan .......... | 113, King-street East |
| T. Pierce .......... | William and Yurong and Stanley streets |
| Mrs. Fleming ...... | Post-office, Pyrmont |
| Charles Lee ........ | 90, Central South Head Road |
| R. Iredale .......... | 412, South Head Road, next Commercial Bank |
| J. J. Cooper ........ | Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street. |

SUBURBAN.

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|---|---|
| H. Richardson ...... | Paddington |
| W. West .......... | Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington |
| Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe .. | Post-office, Waterloo: Alexandria and Botany |
| A. W. Mihill ...... | Botany Road, Redfern |
| F. Maclean ........ | Rushcutter's Bay |
| Chas. Carter ........ | Balmain |
| T. M. Deacon........ | North Shore |
| Chas. H. Turner .... | Longbottom |
| P. Rawlings ........ | Ashfield |
| Mrs. Williams ...... | Petersham |
| W. Thomas ........ | Waverley |
| W. Slocombe........ | Canterbury |
| John Croker ........ | Five Dock and Ashfield |
| J. Fox.............. | Manly Beach |
| John Seymour ...... | Hunter's Hill |
| J. Kuhn............ | Randwick |
| D. Alderton ........ | Burwood |
| R. Wakeham ........ | Enfield |
| E. R. Howell ...... | Gladesville. |

COUNTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Schwormstaedt .. | Bathurst, Town of |
| W. Mason and Co. .. | Parramatta |
| E. Squires .......... | Penrith |
| Mrs. Pope .......... | Ryde |
| J. T. Neilson ...... | Windsor |
| R. H. Ducker........ | Richmond, and the Hawkesbury |
| E. and W. Fieldhouse | Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle |

LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

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## INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—Catherine Bonnett, of King-street, Sydney, widow, lodginghouse keeper. Liabilities, £126 18s. 4½d. Assets, £4. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, November 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Henry Monk, special for examination of insolvent and witnesses.

Monday, November 4, at 11 a.m. Before the District Commissioner: Edwin Day, first and only meeting at Mudgee.

Tuesday, November 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Duncan Mearns Maitland, first and only meeting at East Maitland; Henry Rous, special, for proof of debt and examination of insolvent, at Newcastle; Joseph Chambers, first meeting, at East Maitland.

Wednesday, November 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Spear and Frederick Bond, third meeting; John Thomas Gregg, second meeting; Alexander Smithers, second meeting; Michael Ryan, special, for proof of debts.

Friday, November 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: In re the Australian Paper Company (limited), adjourned meeting from the 16th of September last, for shareholders to show cause, and for examination of witnesses; Thomas Feeney, first and only meeting; John Simpson Taylor and George Sutton, first and only meeting; Robert Matheson, first and only meeting; William Masters, first and only meeting; James Gardner, first and only meeting; William Carey, first and only meeting.

Friday, November 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Martin, first and only meeting, at East Maitland; George Whittaker, first and only meeting, at Wagga Wagga; Henry Francis De Potter, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; Denis Dwyer and John Mulligan, second, at Bathurst.

Saturday, November 9.—Holiday.

Monday, November 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Moore, adjourned examination from the 28th ultimo.

Tuesday, November 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Stephens, first and only meeting, at Cooma; Lewis Conway, second meeting, at Tamworth.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, November 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Gannon, George Guest, jun., Cornelius Ryan, Arthur Gabriel Gregory, John Wallace, John Louis Verper, William Ambrose Uhr, Alexander Campbell Cameron, adjourned from the 8th ultimo; Joseph Carberry, adjourned from the 29th ultimo.

Tuesday, November 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Shelly Lumley, adjourned from the 17th September last; Edward Witchard, Hugh Cameron, George Rogers, Arthur Cecil Cape, Jenkinson Guinness, Thomas Robinson, Charles Wright, Henry Rous, adjourned from the 22nd October; Thomas Carter, adjourned from the 29th October.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, November 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Australian Paper Company, adjourned examination from the 16th September last. The Australian Paper Company, for shareholders to show cause under order of Supreme Court of 4th September last. Estates in arrear: Heffernan, 11,609; Taylor, 11,601. Motion: In re Cornelius Stanley M'Glew, for release of estate from sequestration.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness.

William Donohoe, after being fined for drunkenness, was charged on a warrant with having assaulted William Stewart, of George-street South, chemist and druggist, and pleaded guilty. Mr. Stewart said that defendant came to his shop between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday, in a state of intoxication, and knocked down a glass case; being abusive witness put him out of the shop; between 3 and 4 however, he returned, when he was more violent than before; he abused him (complainant) as a Englishman, and when ordered out of the shop, assaulted him by striking him a blow which knocked him down, and seizing him by the necktie tried to choke him; with assistance witness again put him out of the shop. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to imprisoned one month.

Two prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, November 4: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Powell, Merriman, and Meyers. Tuesday, 5: Messrs. Evans, Hezlet, Kippax, Charlton, and Phillips. Wednesday, 6: Messrs. Day, Love, and Curran. Thursday, 7: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, and Lester. Friday, 8: Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, T. H. Neale, S. Gould, and E. Campbell. Saturday, 9: Public holiday.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Hunt.

Several persons were punished for drunkenness.

Martin Lundquist, a seaman of the Falcon, charged with assaulting Captain Green, was sent to gaol for one month.

Mark Benge, brought up for protection, supposed to be of unsound mind, was remanded for a week.

Richard Collier, and James Jones, convicted of riotous behaviour in Crown-street, were fined 20s. each, in default of payment to go to gaol for seven days.

John Thomas Waterbury was fined for making use of indecent language in Dowling-street.

Thomas M'Cauley, alias Gleeson, charged with stealing 3s. 6d. from the till at the Albion Hotel, Bourke-street, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

Thomas Hillbery, charged with using indecent language in George-street, was fined 10s., in default two days' gaol.

Helen M'Ivor was charged with having, on the 22nd July last, stolen one cloak, a morocco bag, and silk jacket, the property of Mary Ann Collins. Prisoner was arrested by constable James Carroll, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. In reply to the charge she said "Yes." The morocco bag produced was identified by prosecutrix as her property. Prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next.

THE CARL CASE.

Charles Dowden was charged, on the information of detective Elliott, for that in or about the month of August, 1871, he, then being the mate of the British registered brig Carl, then on the high seas, did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder a man whose name is unknown.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Jackson (of the Crown Law Offices) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Lowe for the defence.

Detective Richard Elliott sworn deposed: Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon I arrested prisoner on board the French despatch steamer Brust by virtue of the warrant produced; prisoner made no reply; I searched him, and found upon him 125 francs, 8s. 6d., four rupees, and one Chilian coin.

Mr. Jackson applied for a remand until Friday, pointing out to their Worships that on that day a case of a similar nature would be before the Court.

Mr. Lowe said the case already remanded would take all day, and as the present case was likely to be a long one also, his client would necessarily be remanded beyond Friday, which would be a hardship. He, therefore, opposed the remand.

Prisoner was remanded until Wednesday.

ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. Lester, Smithers, Williams, and Curran; Tuesday: Messrs. S. Gould, Hunt, Loxton, and Renwick; Wednesday: Messrs. Spence, S. S. Gould, Josephson, and Richardson; Thursday: Messrs. Oatley, Fraser, Charlton, and Evans; Friday: Messrs. Loxton, Hale, and Stewart; Saturday: Mr. T. C. Breillat.

## OPENING OF THE TASMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

(*From the H. T. Mercury.*)

THE Tasmanian Parliament was opened on the 22nd October by commission, when the members of the Assembly were sworn in and a Speaker elected. Sir Robert Officer was the only candidate proposed, and he has thus become Speaker of the Tasmanian Assembly for the sixth time.

On the following day, 23rd, his Excellency delivered the following speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Having found it necessary to interrupt the ordinary Legislative session of this year by a dissolution of the House of Assembly, I take the earliest opportunity of seeking the advice and assistance of a new Parliament.

2. My Government has been invited to attend a Conference of delegates from the continental Governments to be held in Sydney in December next, to consider the question of intercolonial reciprocity, with other subjects of common Australian concern. I am not without hopes that the unremitting exertions of my Government, in conjunction with those of the other colonies, in the cause of intercolonial free trade, will shortly be rewarded by the removal of the restrictions imposed by the Imperial statutes on the fiscal legislation of Australasian Parliaments. Some additional correspondence on this subject will be communicated to you.

3. I have received an intimation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Her Majesty's Government propose new arrangements for the transmission of mails between Southampton and Point de Galle. The despatch conveying this intelligence will be presented to you. The projected arrangements will necessitate a reconsideration of the whole system of mail service between Tasmania and Europe and the continental colonies; and the entire subject will probably engage the attention of the Conference to be held in Sydney.

4. The Tasmanian Mail Line Railway Company has nearly completed an engineering survey of the line. Bills will be submitted to you to enable the company to acquire land found to be requisite for the purposes of the undertaking, and otherwise to facilitate the execution of the contract into which I have entered on behalf of the colony.

5. The traffic and receipts of the Launceston and Western Railway since its reopening by the Government show signs of gradual improvement; while the working expenses have been considerably diminished. You will be invited to consider measures for giving legislative effect to the resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament upon this subject last session.

6. The growing cost to the country of outdoor relief of pauperism, and for the maintenance of invalids in public institutions, is a subject which has long engaged the attention of my Government, and deserves the serious consideration of Parliament. Bills will be submitted to you providing for the more economical administration of public charity, and imposing restrictions upon the indiscriminate transfer of paupers from the rural districts to the capital at the expense of the general revenue.

7. The exigencies of the public service, and the maintenance of the credit of the colony necessitate an extension of the existing sources of public income. The time would seem to have arrived when the revenue obtained from duties of Customs should be supplemented to some extent by a resort to direct taxation.

8. The improved position of the pastoral interests of the colony, combined with the gradually advancing development of its mineral resources and the prospect of an abundant harvest, seems to warrant the hope that these additional imposts on the people may be borne without inconvenience, and prove only of temporary necessity; while some improvements in the ordinary revenue may be reasonably looked for from the outlay of British capital on the construction of the Main Line Railway.

9. The limitations imposed by the Charter of Justice upon the choice of the Crown in the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court are no longer compatible with the altered political institutions of the country. A bill will be submitted to you for extending the qualifications for the Bench so as to include members of the colonial as well as of the English Bar.

10. Several measures of amendment in the existing law, which received an incomplete consideration from the last Parliament, will be re-introduced this Session. I commend them to your attention as the basis of useful and necessary legislation.

11. Bills will be laid before you for amending and consolidating the practice and procedure in criminal cases; for amending the law relating to life assurance and real property; for improving the education of children in the Queen's Asylum, and for promoting the usefulness of our public schools; for facilitating drainage and irrigation; encouraging the construction of public works, and for many other purposes, for which in my judgment legislation is required.

12. The estimates of expenditure for 1873 will be submitted to you without delay. They have been prepared with a due consideration for the requirements of the public service, and of the necessity for economy in the management of the public finances.

13. The circumstances and prospects of the colony are such as to require the earnest attention of its representatives in Parliament, and I rely with confidence on your patriotism and intelligence for the adoption of measures of general utility, and for the advancement of the moral and material welfare of the community.

I now declare this session of Parliament to be opened.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF FIJI AND THE POLYNESIA COMPANY.

AT the eighth half-yearly meeting of the Polynesia Company, held at the offices, 23, Market-street, Melbourne, on Monday afternoon, the following report was read by Mr. Fredk. Cook, the chairman:—

"The Polynesia Company (Limited), Melbourne, October 28, 1872.—To the Shareholders—Ladies and Gentlemen,—For the past six months the operations of the company have been in abeyance; therefore, the balance sheet remains as adopted at the last half-yearly meeting. The directors have had advices from their representative in Fiji (Mr. Forwood) that, in July last, the Government had introduced into Parliament a Banking Bill, expressedly to deprive this company of its banking privileges. Mr. Forwood had protested against this, and had appeared at the 'bar of the House' in support of his protest. Mr. Forwood very ably stated the case of the company, pointing out that, whatever contracts had been entered into by the King prior to the establishment of constitutional government, were equally binding upon him now, and that the Government, when first formed, had confirmed the Polynesia Company's charter, and acknowledged its validity. As respects the banking privileges, the company had never undertaken to establish a bank at any given time, that the company had never broken its contract, and that if the 200,000 acres of land were made over to the company, it would gladly and at once open a bank, but it would have been the height of madness for any company to have sent down £30,000 or £40,000 to start banking operations in a place where no law existed. Further, that it was not because an improved aspect of matters was presented that the company should now be prevented from carrying out its contract by the laches of the other contracting party. Notwithstanding Mr. Forwood's representations, the bill was carried in a House of 20 by a majority of 4. In the course of the debate, Ministers referred to the promise of a steamer, alleged to have been made by the original delegates of the company, which they sought to make part and parcel of the charter, but upon which the charter itself is quite silent, and the delegates assert that it was a commercial understanding to be carried out by the company in its trading relations, for a separate consideration, when the company should have received a *quid pro quo* for its money payments, and thus be enabled to commence business. Upon the manager's visit to Fiji, 12 months afterwards, a request was preferred to him for a schooner, and also promised in consideration of payment in cotton and oil. This the Ministers endeavoured to construe into a ratification of the former arrangement, but at that time the manager had not been informed of any previous negotiation. This phase of the opposition to the company will be found referred to in the correspondence which has just taken place with the Premier of the *de facto* Government of Fiji now in Melbourne, of which extracts are given herein, that the shareholders of the company may see the exact position of matters at the present time. In a letter from Mr. Woods, dated Sydney, 5th September, 1872, to Mr. Consul Cowderoy, is contained a request that the opinion of Captain Devlin should be obtained as to the value of the Victorian Government steamer Victoria, and that, upon receipt of such opinion, he should inform the Polynesia Company that the Government of Fiji are prepared to pay £5000 towards the purchase of that vessel, the Polynesia Company to pay the balance, which would be accepted by the Fijian Government in lieu of the vessel alleged to be promised by the company on account of the charter, and alluded to in the letter on this subject from the Rev. Mr. Nettleton, an extract from which was enclosed. This being done the Fijian Government undertook to place the company in possession of every rood of the 200,000 acres promised in such blocks and in such islands as they might choose. The directors of the company replied on the 13th September ultimo, that they did not consider themselves under any obligation in the matter of a vessel, as all the statements that had been made in reference to the same had been incorrect; that Mr. Evans, one of the company's agents to Fiji in 1868, asserted that the promise to supply a steamer was altogether outside of the charter, and was for a special consideration of 300 tons of cocoanut oil, which it was supposed would take the King two years to collect. They further remarked that if the King had promptly assigned to the company all the land contracted for upon full payment being made, the latter would have no doubt been in a position to give further aid to the King, monetary or otherwise, but that the public faith being now so shaken, their shareholders could not be moved to further outlay until what they had paid for was duly received. That the company had been the means, not only of relieving the King from the serious trouble which threatened him at the hands of the American Government, but by its large outlay had brought the islands into prominent notice, and promoted settlement, and therefore ought to be rewarded for its enterprise, instead of having difficulties thrown in its way at every step. The company therefore declined to enter into any communication whatever with the Victorian Government on the terms proposed. This communication was replied to by Mr. Woods, under date of the 4th October, which is copied entire, as showing the dictatorial and would-be despotic style of the Premier of Fiji:—'I am duly in receipt of the communication forwarded by you to Benj. Cowderoy, Esq., the Consul for Fiji, in reply to my letter (as per margin) to that officer, on the subject matter at issue between his Fijian Majesty's Government and the Polynesian Company; and, in reply, I have the honour to inform your Board of directors that the principal object of my visit to Australia, after completing certain financial operations for the Government of Fiji, is to arrive at some definite settlement of the above differences that will be satisfactory to all parties. Further, on behalf of his Fijian Majesty in Council, I am instructed to intimate to them that this is the last opportunity that will be accorded to them for a settlement of this matter; that the Government are now prepared to hand over every acre of the land due, and should this negotiation fall to the ground, they will not again entertain this question under any circumstances whatever. Your communication of the 13th ultimo was forwarded by me to the rev. gentlemen named in the margin (Messrs. Tait and Nettleton), with a request that they would make such remarks upon it as they might consider necessary towards a settlement of this question. Copies of their reply I herewith enclose. Not desiring that any impediment should be placed in the way of settling this matter, I have, therefore, determined to proceed to Melbourne at an early date, in order that I may have the honour of personally making this our last overture to the Polynesia Company, and I do most earnestly trust that it may lead to something satisfactory.' The company's reply, under date 14th October, is too lengthy to copy in its entirety, but we give the following extracts:—'The directors do not consider that you have made out any charge against them in the matter of supply of a vessel to the King of Fiji, and that the statements of the Rev. Messrs. Tait and Nettleton do not justify the position taken up by you. In the first place, those gentlemen acknowledge that they were not present at the time the substituted charter was discussed or signed at the United States Consulate, and, therefore, cannot give evidence in contradiction of the very positive statements of Mr. Evans as to the question of the separate consideration that was offered for supply of a steamer. It is most inconsistent to suppose that the representatives of the company would have agreed to pay double the sum they were authorised to offer, for including a steamer would so have made it. As pointed out in my letter of the 13th ultimo, the King had offered 200,000 acres of land to the British Government for the payment of the American debt, of about £9000, and the company only agreed to do what they refused. Whatever the King's desires or expectations may have been, the charter speaks for itself.' An agreement is then referred to between the company and the King, dated 13th July, 1869, which, after reciting certain partial payments, and the execution by the King of certain conveyances of land, declares that the balance or the debt was to be discharged by the company upon other conveyances being signed, and possession given by the king of the remainder of the land, but which balance was nevertheless afterwards paid by the agents of the company at the imperative demand of the United States Consul, in full reliance on the good faith of the King in making over the balance of the land due under the charter when the progress of survey should have enabled all parties to form an approximate idea of the acreage required, to which end no facilities were afforded by the King, and the company therefore considered they had a right to seek compensation for delay and loss.

"The communication concluded as follows:—'The directors consider they are entitled to expect the fulfilment of the charter in its integrity and according to its legal construction, without having imported into the settlement commercial matters which arose out of the intended relations of parties. I am further desired to say that unless you are prepared to agree to your Government keeping faith according to the written terms of the charter, the directors cannot see what good will arise from any personal communication, as their duty to the shareholders of the company will not allow them to make any concessions under your statement of there being no redress outside of yourself. The directors consider the honour of the King to be too much concerned in this matter for the claims of the company to be so summarily dealt with, and they protest against the proposed alienation of 3,000,000 acres of the Government lands until their selection of the balance of land due according to the charter is conceded and made. By a letter dated 23rd October, Mr. Woods reminds the directors of the intimation conveyed in his former letter of the 2nd instant, and of his now being in Melbourne for the purpose, among other things, of a satisfactory settlement if possible. The directors replied on the 24th instant that they were quite as desirous as Mr. Woods for a settlement satisfactory to all parties of the differences existing between the Fijian Government and the Polynesian Company; but in the face of his not having stated what is to be the basis of a settlement, the directors could only call his attention to the concluding remarks in their letter of the 14th instant as to the practical good to arise from a personal interview. This letter is acknowledged on the 25th instant, and, as regards the basis of a settlement, the directors are referred back again to his communication of the 5th of September. The shareholders will therefore see that the present Ministers of Fiji, as represented by Mr. Woods, endeavour to evade the carrying out of the charter according to its written and legal construction, and that this fact ought to operate as a caution to all parties who in financial matters are asked to rely upon good faith being kept with them by the present existing Government of *Fiji*. The company's case against the Bank of New South Wales is still in the law courts, awaiting delivery of a judgment by the full Court as to the bank's request to be allowed to appeal to the Privy Council. In conclusion, the directors beg to assure the shareholders that they will not relax in their efforts to obtain fulfilment of the charter in its integrity. By order of the Board,—J. FINNER, Manager."

The report was adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. B. Jones.

## STUD BREEDING FOR SMALL HOLDERS.

MR. Gordon, Inspector of Sheep in Queensland, stated his views on horses, cattle, and sheep, before the East Moreton Farmers' Club. After advocating the mixed farm system, but acknowledging that the settler could not compete with the squatter in fattening ordinary stock, he made a suggestion which may have force with some:—

But there are ways and means by which the farmer can successfully enter into competition with the squatter in stock-raising in a manner that would not only be beneficial to both farmer and squatter, but would, to some extent, render the interests of both identical. Our squatters are, to a great degree, dependent upon the farmers of Great Britain and the adjoining colonies for their supplies of fresh pedigree stud stock. I purpose showing that these infusions of fresh blood, so necessary to the squatter, so far at least as cattle are concerned, could be supplied by the Queensland farmers. I am not aware that any valid reason exists why many of our large cattle owners in the inside districts should not keep pure studs for the supply of their own herds; but the fact does exist that very few do so, and hence they are obliged to draw these supplies at great cost from England and the adjoining colonies. Comparatively few are imported from England, not only on account of the enormous cost of importation and the risk of introducing contagious diseases; but the opinion is daily gaining ground that, as with sheep and horses, properly acclimatised cattle are better suited to our colonial herds; so that if a constant supply of pure pedigree cattle could be kept up here, it is not too much to suppose that European importations would almost entirely cease, at least so far as large cattle owners are concerned. As a matter of fact, the number of intercolonial cattle imported by sea now are as 15 to 1 of those imported from Europe, as may be seen from last year's statistics, the actual numbers having been 7 from England and 101 from the vicinity of Sydney and Melbourne. Now if we inquire who the breeders of these intercolonial bulls are, we shall find that they were not bred on large runs, nor raised upon natural herbage; but that the breeders were men farming comparatively small holdings in the closely settled and purely agricultural districts. This is only to be expected, when we come to consider the greater facilities that exist on a farm, as compared with a large squattage, for preserving the blood pure, exercising the utmost care and judgment in selection, and for the cultivation of artificial grasses and root crops, so essentially necessary for the development of valuable stud stock. The finest merino sheep in the world are bred in America, on farms having an acreage not so great as that of the home station paddocks on many of our runs. The secret of success in this instance being the limited extent of the flocks, giving facility for careful selection combined with good feeding. For until the pedigree of each animal can be carefully registered, and traced back pure for many generations, we cannot expect to establish true fixity of type, nor excellence in any description of stock. It is true, on many runs, those in some portions of the Downs and coast districts for instance, artificial food can be grown; but, independently of the fact that graziers as a rule have a disinclination to cultivate the soil, it must be remembered that incomparably the largest proportion of our best pasture lands are of such a character that they will grow nothing but the natural herbage. The great salt bush districts are of this nature, and even in the unsettled portion of the Darling Downs pastoral district I have travelled over a run (one of the very best wool-growing runs in the district) where the owner can scarcely raise a cabbage, and is obliged to cart hay for his horses from Warwick, a distance of fifty miles, the run being all of trap-rock formation. But even on runs where facilities exist for cultivating the soil we find most of our graziers (for reasons which are no doubt valid) reluctant to keep up a pure stud herd, separate from their ordinary herds. I know of very few who have done this, and even in their case their stock have been unsuccessful in competition in metropolitan show yards with those of breeders of only a few head. The solution of this problem will readily suggest itself to your minds. The business of a grazier is an altogether different branch from that of a breeder of pedigree stock. The grazier prefers drawing his fresh blood from those who can give their undivided attention to the breeding of pure stock. Such men, for instance, as Mr. M'Dougall, of Victoria; Mr. Jenkins, of Nepean Towers; Mr. Walter Lamb, of Greystanes; Mr. Nowlan, of Kelah; Mr. Loder, of Abbey Green; Mr. Dangar, of Neotsfield, and others who are essentially farmers. Here, then, is a field open for some of our more enterprising East Moreton farmers; and to show that there is sufficient encouragement for you to embark in the enterprise let me instance the case of Mr. M'Dougall, of Mooney Ponds, Victoria, who annually draws more from his small herd of pure breds than is perhaps drawn from some of our large Queensland cattle stations. The blood of Mr. M'Dougall's small herd is perhaps more widely disseminated in our Queensland herds than that of any other stud in the colonies. There are at present seven bulls in quarantine here, from Dr. Jenkins's farm on the Hawkesbury; two of which were sold at twelve months' old to a Queensland cattle owner (Mr. Mackay) for the handsome sum of 270 guineas and 195 guineas respectively. Mr. Reynolds, of Tocal farm, on the Paterson, affords an example of what a plain farmer may accomplish with pure breds. His Devons, Herefords, Leicester sheep, and thorough-bred horses are well and favourably known throughout all the colonies. It is true it would take some little capital to get together the nucleus of a pure-bred herd in stud, but we are not to suppose that all our farmers are living, or are to continue to live, merely from hand to mouth. The breed of cattle would of course be determined by the fancy and tastes of the breeder; the largest demand no doubt exists for the Shorthorns, and they are in many respects perhaps the best; but for our coast and mountainous districts the Hereford has unquestionably proved superior to the Durham, and the Hereford enjoys an advantage over the Shorthorn in the fact that they are a distinct breed and more easily kept up to the market than the Shorthorns, which may be designated an artificial breed of cattle. This is corroborated by the fact that go where you will you will always find the Herefords retain their distinctive colour—the dark-red with white face being invariably present; whereas the Shorthorns have no fixity of colour, varying from a white or light strawberry of the Booths' to a red-roan or dark-red, the present fashionable colour of the Bates' line of blood. The Devons, although comparatively untried here (Mr. Wildash, of Canning Downs, being the only one who has hitherto attempted them in Queensland), are a most valuable class of cattle. Their powers of endurance on the road render them admirably adapted for workers, whilst they fatten as kindly as either the Durham or Hereford. It is scarcely necessary to add here that whichever breed is selected the blood must be kept pure within itself. A first cross between certain breeds will give an admirable animal for the butcher (witness the cross between the Shorthorn and polled Scots), but beyond this—all experience has long ago shown—it is folly to go; whilst even a *first* cross would be ruinous in the case of stud stock.

## MINING NEWS.

KANGAROO REEF, NEAR BINALONG.—The correspondent of the *Yass Courier*, writing October 29th, says the prospectors' claim continues to yield good stone, from a reef varying from 14 inches to 2 feet wide. The shaft to the west of the present workings, which is being put down to catch the underlay, is getting on well, and it is anticipated that it will strike the reef at or near to the 100 feet level. The claim No. 1 north also looks very well. In the deepest shaft the reef is about 17 inches wide, and gold is plainly visible in all the stone coming to the surface. In the leased ground, north of No. 1 and south of the prospectors' claim, the applicants appear to be taking advantage of the loose way in which our mining laws have been drawn up, and decline to put labour on until they receive their leases. The Copper Kettle Reef lease is in the same state as the leases applied for on Kangaroo. Until the lessee come to hand they refuse to commence work. The Cumbamurra Sluicing Company: The heavy labour attached to the cutting of such an extensive race as the one marked out for this company is more than can be imagined at a distance from the spot. Out of the whole length of cutting, say fourteen miles, I can safely assert that one-third of that distance will have to be blasted.

The application for a lease of 160 acres of land situated on Stony Creek, about 2 miles from the Kangaroo, has been granted to Messrs. Quail, Brothers, Vicq, and De Lissa. Since the grant of the lease, prospecting on the ground has brought to light a very promising quartz reef within a distance of three chains of the copper lode. A very good prospect was obtained from a piece of the quartz—about a pound weight. There is also every indication of a galena lode being discovered. The Fall Sluicing claim: To-day I was present when the first fall of water came down the race, a distance of six miles. Upwards of a ton of the washdirt from the leased tract was put through while I was there, and it averaged about one grain to the dish, as I was informed. The proprietors state that if the ground continues to yield that average, they will soon realise a fortune, and there is little doubt of it. The deep sinking at Ward's old cultivation, referred to in a previous communication, has been applied for as a lease. Operations ceased at the deep level, because of their inability to keep water under. I am doubtful as to its ever proving a payable find, but I will acquaint you of anything of consequence that may turn up. It is said the lessees intend to get a race of water on, and work the ground by sluicing, as the washdirt dips from the surface to the 60-feet level.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 28th ultimo. Present—Acting-Mayor (Mr Graham), and Aldermen Clapin, Cook, Moyes, Pfeiffer, and Robertson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—1. To the Petersham Council, requesting that that Council will cause the obstruction in the drain on the Stanmore Road to be removed. 2. From several residents of Kingsgrove, requesting that the Council will repair the lower portion of the Illawarra Road, near the Undercliff Bridge. The clerk was directed to reply to the letter, and inform the petitioners that at present the corporation are not in funds to repair the road in question, and that the repairs will cost about £100; but if they subscribe one-half of that amount the Council will advance a like sum, and have the road repaired forthwith. Alderman Cook brought up a report from the Finance Committee recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £32 11s. This report was received and at a later period of the evening, was adopted, and payment authorised. Alderman Robertson as chairman of the Committee for Works, brought up a report from that Committee on works done during the past fortnight. This report was adopted. The Acting-Mayor brought up a report on the widening of the Enmore Road. The consideration of this report was postponed until next meeting. A further sum of £6 was voted for repairs on the Cook's River New Road. The Council then rose.—G. C. TOMPSON.

## THE CORIO BAY OYSTER CULTURE COMPANY.

(*From the Geelong Advertiser, October 25.*)

THE fact that oysters had once been tolerably numerous in Corio Bay, the great and daily increasing demand for such fish, and the knowledge that supplies from natural beds were quickly getting exhausted, caused Mr. R. Heath, some fifteen months ago, to think about forming a company for the culture of oysters. He first, however, having studied the best works on the subject, thoroughly examined the bar, in order to find out the most suitable site for the establishment of artificial oyster beds, and finally decided upon applying for the lease of about 150 acres of water, bounded by the Bird Rock on the east, and extending along the north shore for some distance to the westward. It was not, however, until some pressure was brought to bear that he succeeded in obtaining a lease of the coveted piece of water, the Government thinking it would interfere with the fisheries. Upon its being pointed out, however, that fish did not resort there much, and that there would be no objection to the water being fished in so long as the beds it was proposed to make were not disturbed, the application was granted and a private company quickly formed, with Mr. Heath as acting director and manager. Those who know him can fully understand that he did not allow the grass to grow under his feet; he at once set to work, and, so far as can be ascertained at present, the enterprise promises to be crowned with success. Portions of the leased ground were cleared of the seaweed and fenced in with hurdles of interlaced vine cuttings; tons upon tons of shells, tiles, stones, &c., for the young oysters to adhere to were deposited in various parts; and Mr. Heath went in his yacht, the Haidee, in search of the best kinds of oysters with which to commence operations. The first oysters were placed in their new habitation about twelve months ago, and from time to time inspections have proved that they were thriving as vigorously as could be anticipated. Western Port was visited, and oysters brought from there, and it is only quite recently that Mr. Heath returned from Stuart Island, New Zealand, with a supply of the small dark-shelled oysters for which that island is celebrated, and which is said to equal in flavour the "native oysters" so much prized at home. Here it may be stated that Mr. Heath only reached Stuart Island just in time, the consumption of oysters there having been so great that the New Zealand Government found it necessary to forbid any trade in them for two years under a penalty of £50. To evade the payment of this penalty would be a difficult matter, as the Stuart Island oysters are so dark in colour that they would at once be identified if brought to market. Altogether about 20,000 oysters have been deposited on the beds of the following varieties, viz.:—Manning River, Twofold Bay, Port Lincoln, Port Adventure, Queensland, Horseshoe Bay, and Stuart Island. The rocks about the leased ground have also been provided with Sydney rock oysters, which, however, are not looked upon as being so valuable as the other varieties; they have been simply procured to utilise the rock. Knowing that oysters cannot live in sand, Mr. Heath caused portions of the bottom of the bay, half an acre in a patch, to be cleared of seaweed. On the space thus cleared there was deposited a layer of small shells, procured from a portion of the well known bar which bounds the company's ground on the east, 18 inches thick. On this layer is placed another, 6 inches thick, of large oyster shells, also procured in the vicinity, and which form an indubitable proof that oysters have been very plentiful in Corio Bay in years gone by, the supply being inexhaustible. On the beds so formed the oysters, procured as before stated, were placed, as also stones, tiles, &c. Altogether there are now five beds, all of which are occupied, and if the oysters spat well this year, it is expected that a large quantity will be ready for market in two years time. One bed, at least an acre in extent, was enclosed by wickerwork hurdles, but finding these hurdles caused seaweed and dirt to accumulate, some of the hurdles have been removed, and the current so caused has washed away the refuse. The mode pursued in the transportation of the oysters from their native beds was to pack them so tightly in boxes, the flat shell uppermost, that it was simply impossible for them to open. Facines have been sunk on the beds, in which the young oysters can fasten themselves securely, and will be well protected. In no part is the water so deep at low tide but that a man can wade in and pick oysters for the market. This is a very great advantage; the destruction of thousands of oysters by dredging is avoided, and none but full-grown need be selected, as the water is so clear that the smallest shells are visible to the naked eye. One of the most important portions of the ground is the fattening reserve, to which oysters will be removed two or three weeks previous to being brought to market. This reserve is an inlet extending about half a mile inland, and has always a current of fresh water running through it. This reserve is separated from the other portion of the reserve by a sea wall five feet wide, at the base four feet high, provided with three sluice gates, by means of which the depth of water can be regulated to a nicety. The extent of the fattening reserve is about 30 acres, and if it were not for the water in it, it would resemble an immense brick-field, the mud having been dug up and formed into wide walls through which a current of water is always flowing, though smooth as a mill pond, being sheltered from every wind. In this reserve it has already been found oysters will fatten more in a fortnight than they would on the beds outside in six months. The company have built a house on the sea shore, and a man (sometimes two or three) is always engaged effecting improvements. On Thursday he was forming another bed. The punt which he was using contained four tons of shells, which do not look much more than a barrow-load when under water, and serve to give an idea of the immense quantities that must have been placed on the five beds. In conclusion, it may be stated that the outer reserve is also well sheltered from every wind, and that the oysters therein are expected to "spat" during November or December.

## THE BURNING OF PYRITES.

(*From the Bendigo Advertiser, October 25.*)

NUMEROUS complaints have been made of the nuisance created by the burning of pyrites in various parts of the Bendigo district, and cases of serious illness are not infrequent, which can be accounted for on no other supposition than that of poisoning from arsenical fumes. At one time the burning of pyrites was followed as an occupation at New Chum, but the results were of such a serious nature in that populated locality that the authorities took stringent measures, and had the works stopped. Only the other day steps had to be taken to suppress similar works at Long Gully, and the danger arising from the pyrites furnace at Koch's Pioneer's Company's works, Long Gully, has become so apparent, that the Eaglehawk Council have communicated with the Central Board of Health on the subject. This business is one which appears to be on the increase, and in a district so populous as this, it behoves the authorities to see that every precaution is taken to prevent the wholesale poisoning which must inevitably arise from the constant distribution of arsenical fumes in large volumes. Dr. Cruikshank, the local health officer for Sandhurst, has paid a considerable amount of attention to this matter, and has frequently drawn attention to the danger which besets the community from this source. Yesterday, by instruction from the Central Board of Health, he proceeded on a visit of inspection to the pyrites furnaces at the head of Long Gully, and our reporter accompanied him. As they walked along the Bullock Creek Road the furnace of No. 1, or the Sandhurst Pyrites Calcining Company, was in full operation, and from the brick stack, which is about 40 feet high, there issued a dense white smoke, which was carried by the wind blowing at the time from the south-west down the western side of the Long Gully range. Its course could be traced by the eye for half a mile, as it rolled slowly along the side of the range, enveloping the various tenements on its way, for it appeared too heavy to rise high in the air. No living thing—man, beast, or vegetable—could live in such an atmosphere for any length of time without suffering most seriously. The smell of it cuts the breath, causes a burning sensation in the nostrils, and excites coughing, and its presence could readily be detected a long way beyond where the white mist was lost to the sight. The direction was towards Long Gully, a thickly-populated neighbourhood. The furnace is situated at Specimen-hill, in the Marong Shire, and about 400 yards from the city boundary. It is of a very primitive construction, about 20 feet long and 5 feet high, and one end is a few feet higher than the other. At the highest point the pyrites are shovelled in, and they are scraped down an inclined table to the lower end, by which time they are supposed to be thoroughly calcined. On each side of the furnace there are half a dozen small iron doors, and these are opened to allow the pyrites to be scraped down with iron scrapers. The fire is at the lower end. The stoves around these small side doors were white, as if they had been whitewashed, the whitest being nearest the top of the furnace. This whitening was caused by the escape of the arsenical and sulphurous vapours from the burning pyrites, and could readily be scraped off with a knife as a whitish powder. About a teaspoonful was so taken by our reporter, and the health officer informed him that he had no doubt there was as much arsenic in that quantity as would kill a dozen men. The small iron doors are intended to be air-tight, but still some of the vapour inside escapes, and if so small a quantity of vapour can deposit so much arsenic in a few weeks, the amount of arsenic which issues from the stack must be something enormous. No special appliances appear to be adopted for condensing the fumes and gathering the arsenic. At the upper end of the furnace there is a chamber into which the fumes enter, and this is called the condensing chamber. But they simply issue from it again along a flue some 12 feet in length, and thence up the stack. The top of the stack presented the appearance of having been whitewashed, arising, no doubt, from a deposit similar to that around the iron doors. At this furnace a ton of pyrites can be burned in twenty-four hours. On the road to it, and half a mile distant, the health officer inquired at a house if the inmates suffered from the fumes, and the woman who answered him said that for some days back her husband had been suffering from griping pains in his stomach, though there was nothing apparently wrong with his bowels, and she could not account for his illness, as he had usually been a healthy man. The nearest house to the furnace is 250 yards off; it is occupied by a carter, who stated that when the fumes blew towards the house they were almost unbearable, and his boarders talked of leaving; he also stated that he suffered from pains in the head, and further mentioned that recently a gentleman from Sandhurst had ridden across the stream of white smoke, and stopped at his door inquiring if he suffered from the fumes, and stating that he was nearly choked in crossing them, while his horse had a violent fit of coughing. This furnace has been in operation for the last fortnight. Three-quarters of a mile to the south is No. 2 furnace, belonging to Mr. Spargo; it is in the ranges, and there are no dwellings nearer than the distance stated. The fire was out, and the owner was engaged grinding the calcined pyrites in pans, along with quicksilver. The furnace was similar to No. 1, except that there was no flue from it to the stack, which was about 30 feet in height. There had been a short flue which led right into the stack, but owing to complaints from the Marong Shire Council this had been taken down, and a condensing chamber 10 feet long is being erected in its place. It is intended to have two walls dividing the chamber, with small holes in them for the fumes to pass through, and as they pass water is to be showered on them. This water will be forced up from a small dam in the gully. Mr. Spargo expressed himself as anxious to do anything reasonable to prevent any injurious results following the burning operation. This furnace has been in work for the last twelve months, and ten tons of pyrites per week can be burned.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION ON THE TEACHING OF GIRLS.

(*From the Spectator.*)

WE fear the world will not gain much from the debate at Brighton before the British Associaton on the Education of Girls. It may have been very instructive to those who heard it, but to those who only read the reports of it in the daily papers—reports which, it must be admitted, are exceedingly bad—it would seem as if the women who spoke, Mrs. Fawcett excepted, were unable to come to the point; while the men who spoke, Mr. Fitch and Mr. Sturges excepted, had not an idea of the point to come to. Most of the former wandered, and most of the latter drivelled, till the reader is forced to the conclusion that while a good many women want education to compress and, as it were, harden their brains, there are a good many men on whom education has, for want of brains to harden, been utterly thrown away. What is the use of education to a man who says there will "be an entire disintegration of society as soon as people are taught to think," or to a man who thinks it worth while to tell the British Association that grade ought to be settled by intellectual position, and not by accidental circumstances? Taken as a body, the women beat the men as debaters altogether out of the field, spoke more eloquently, more reasonably, and more lucidly; but then it was a contest between women certainly picked because they were so like competent men, and men apparently picked because they were so like very incompetent women. One man's speech about Miss Shirreff's paper was exactly the speech a silly woman would have made, his point being that the Princess of Wales had made a good match because she was pretty, and therefore women did not want much cultivation; and another talked the regular materfamilias nonsense about the danger of educating female servants till they became discontented with their positions, and wanted to be "helps" instead of housemaids. The women at least talked seriously, but even they seem to us to have wasted half their power in arguing abstract points. We would put it to Miss Shirreff and Mrs. Fawcett, and Miss Davies, and all other of the sensible and moderate advocates of women's rights, whether it is not time to give up arguing that women benefit by education as well as men, have as much right to be educated, and can be educated just as readily? There are, we believe, many men left who deny those propositions, and possibly a few who are sincere in their denial, just as there are many men to be found who say that "the poor" are the worse for being taught, and a few who honestly think that they do not gain by teaching; but neither of them will be convinced by argument, and neither of them can resist or delay the impulse towards enlightenment. They must be reasoned with, of course, at times, and voted down always; but the business of the British Association is the "advancement" of science, not the assertion that science is useful, and it is dreadfully tedious to listen to arguments which, though perfectly true, advance nothing. The Astronomers would not listen patiently to a grave demonstration that the world was not flat, and we do not see why the Educationists should be bored with formal proof that knowledge, even for women, is better than ignorance, or brightness than stupidity, or good education than bad. Those things would be true even if the subjects were fleas instead of the majority of the human race, and might, we really think, if it were only to save time and ink, be taken by a scientific association as granted on all hands. The discussion raging in society on which people want light, and in the hope of it thronged in such crowds on Tuesday to listen to Miss Shirreff, is not whether girls should be well taught or not, but where the good teaching which the majority of the classes addressed desire is to be obtained. They certainly have not got it now. The State is going to teach the female children of the poor as well as the male, and there is scarcely a doubt that in a few years it will teach them very well, much better, at all events, than the boys will be taught. There is such a hunger among women without property for work which shall not be service, and shall be respectable, and shall be comparatively secure, that the School Boards and school managers will in a year or two have any number of female teachers at their disposal, who, as all American experience shows, can be taught up to a certain point to teach exceedingly well, much better than their rivals the certificated schoolmasters. But this is no help either to the "upper classes," or the "middle-classes," or the "lower middle-classes," who are at their wit's end to find competent instructors for their girls, and cannot find them. Money does not bring them out. One speaker maintained that the reason was that women have no money, but the argument is only an epigram, for if the mothers have no money, the fathers have, and are quite as willing to spend it on their daughters as on their sons. The only difference is, that as they expect their sons to support themselves, and do not expect their daughters, they regard education for boys in the light of a remunerative investment, and education for girls as comparatively non-productive. They are, however, fairly willing to pay; but their complaint is that outlay will not help them. One-half of them, at least—we speak of the educated classes only—object altogether to send their daughters to school, for reasons unconnected with education, and where are they to find good teachers at home? They may find them by accident, but they have no security that they will, for they cannot examine candidates themselves, there are no trustworthy certificates of attainment, and recommendations are usually worthless except as guarantees of character. The great majority of governesses who ask large salaries are very worthy young women, with great desire to do their duty, and some faculty for imparting accomplishments; but they very rarely know anything thoroughly, and can still more rarely teach it. Very few of them are taught to teach, still fewer could pass a thorough examination, and fewest of all are competent to educate—that is, to develop the whole of their pupils' mental powers. As to the inferior kinds of governesses, they are, no doubt, in many ways an oppressed and miserable class, much more deserving of pity than domestic servants, but then they are also the most incompetent class to be found in the world. They do not, as a rule, know any one of the many things they profess to teach, not even music, the only thing very often upon which the mother who employs them thinks herself competent to pass a final judgment; while upon "general subjects"—history, for instance, or geography, or English literature, they are as ignorant as the children they instruct: constantly—for as a rule they are conscientious women enough—getting up at night the lesson they are to teach in the morning. That is fidelity, but that is not competence. Those parents who are not unwilling to send their children to "good" schools are perhaps a little better off, because such schools employ masters who do understand what they teach, whether they can communicate it or not; but even in such schools education must rest mainly in the hands of governesses who do not educate because they are not able, who never wake up their pupils' minds, but are content to send girls home varnished with accomplishments—with, as Lady Bowring said, a passable knowledge of languages in which they have never read a book, with fine drawings which they cannot repeat in the fields, and with as high a capability of instrumentation as is consistent with a complete ignorance of the science of music. These are the failures which frighten fathers, who know quite enough to perceive if their girls are cultivated or only veneered into an appearance of cultivation, and we do not see how Miss Shirreff's proposals for founding schools for women can remedy the evil. They are excellent as far as they go, though it is most discreditable to the country that we should have to appeal to the joint-stock principle, but they will not produce in decent time the needed teaching power.

We do not see that anything will except Mr. Sturges' proposal, which we understand to be desired, though not recommended, by Mr. Fitch, and that is sure not to be accepted. If we could do as they do in Germany, and forbid any incompetent person from opening a school or taking a salary as governess, as we forbid any incompetent person from administering medicine, or advising on legal transactions, or teaching in the Church, we might in a few years, at the cost of a great mass of suffering, procure competent instructors for our girls, whether at home, or at school, or in college; but Parliament will never, in the present state of opinion, be able to pass such a law, and without it we can see no device which will reach far enough, so as to cover the whole country, except that painstaking individual selection upon which we now rely, and which more or less breaks down. Good schools, such as Miss Shirreff proposes to found, are excellent institutions; so are colleges like those of Harley-street and Bedford-square; so are examinations such as those established by the Universities; but we want something more than all this,—a large class of women as competent as the heads of English grammar-schools and as able to prove their *a priori* competence; and this, as we fear, we shall not, without some considerable change in opinion, speedily obtain. If Miss Shirreff and "The National Union for Improving the Education of Woman"—why "woman" and not women?—could raise £100,000, as we heartily wish they could, and could produce the required teachers, they would, unless protected by law, be beaten in the race for professional success by know-nothings, full of promises, and proficients in the greatest and most dangerous of all the flourishing quackeries, the art of seeming to teach. The majority, who are ignorant, would still have no guides, and the minority who know, would have to engage competent, but dispirited and unsuccessful women.

GIRLS AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—"Mary Moore," in the *Young Folks' Rural*, says:—Mothers frequently make a mistake in the management of their children. Overburdened with labour, and needing relief, they are yet so nice and particular, so jealously tenacious, perhaps, of the domestic sceptre, that they often refuse to delegate even a minor household duty to their daughters, forgetting that children should be early taught to make themselves useful, and to assist their parents every way in their power. A positive injury is done to the girls by this deprivation of all share in the government of the house, for it is evident that they cannot be too well instructed in anything which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in life they may hereafter occupy, they need a thorough practical knowledge of household duties. Circumstances may eventually lift them above the necessity of performing much domestic work, but on this account they need no less knowledge, if it is not desired that they shall be expensive burdens to their husbands. Girls are not apt to allow to housework its due importance; but such as have experienced the thousand and one after-torments that spring from ignorance of it, can estimate it at its true value. If they show an inclination to penetrate the mysteries of the kitchen, indulge them by all means. Never mind if the assistance they render is slight, and the trouble they cause more than a counter-balance; let them cook, wash, iron, &c. They will soon learn, if it is contrived that the teaching shall be pleasant. We have in our mind's eye a little chit of a child, nine years old, who made a loaf of bread—and made it well, too—every week during the winter. Her mother was kind and patient, and she quickly divined the proper quantities of yeast salt, and flour. If she feels inclined to try her hand at the high grades of the culinary art—pastry-making, for instance—no objection is made. Indeed, she is quite a little housekeeper, carrying a big bunch of keys at her girdle, and often getting out what is necessary for the table. Where there are several daughters, the care of the housekeeping should be given to each in turn. This seems to give us an excellent arrangement, and will certainly prove the most valuable part of their education. Girls with what are called high notions will do well to reflect that the drudgery of the kitchen is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Some of the most socially elegant women we have ever known have been adepts in the arts of bread-and-pie making; nay, it is not long since that we saw a talented and highly-educated lady don a pair of gloves, go down on her knees and blacklead a stove, just to show Bridget how 'tis done. Remember, girls, that home constitutes the very essence of a man's idea of happiness; and if you do not fit yourselves to make the homes of your future husbands bright, cheerful, orderly, and a refuge from all the world beside, how can you hope to be happy yourselves, or to make them happy? Economy in cooking has a great deal to do with making life easy. There is a lasting charm in a good housekeeper; there is a profound lesson in her attention to the little things of the kitchen. There is nothing so beautiful as a useful life. For my part, I think no girl should stand at the altar who has not first stood at the washtub.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homoeopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.—Made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADV.

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## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Fleming, Palmer, Creagh, Taylor, Maloney, Hamwell, and 1 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

NOVEMBER 3.

Quickstep, schooner, 56 tons, Captain Fletcher, from Levuka 20th October. Passengers—Rev. L. Gordon Lenox, Captain A. M. Duff, Messrs. R. Ryder, A. Tempest, W. Tempest, T. Phillips. T. and J. Skinner, agents.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Guilfoyle, Mrs. Hinchcliffe and child, Mrs. Lovel, Miss O'Grady, Miss Maroney Mrs. Hornsford and child, Colonel Brasyer, C. B., Messrs. Wylie, Folk, J. Wearne, D. Young, Clarce, J. Baker, Ronald, and 21 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sheed, from Merimbula. Passengers—Rev. J Steel, Rev. Mr. Bland, Messrs. Thompson, Rotchel, Sinnott, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Duke of Edinburgh, for Fiji.
Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Patriarch, for London; Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Geach, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Misses Engler (2), Messrs. Engler, M'Shey, and 3 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Butt, Lord Bishop of Brisbane, E. H. Woodward, Mr. M. Farrell, Captain Coath, Messrs. J. F. Mann, M. C. Henry, A. W. Strut, M'Donald, J. Chapman, R. H. Woodward, J. Cobb, S. B. Buely, Kingsley, J. S. Mulhlyran, J. Douglas, J. Taylor, J. Stacy, and 9 in the steerage.

Rangatira (s.), 409 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Short, Miss Short, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Calvert, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Langdon, Miss Langdon, Lord Bishop of Adelaide, Lord Bishop of Perth, Archdeacon Brown, Rev. Canon Vance, Paymaster-General Muir, R.N., Lieutenant Eden, Captain Hutchison, Messrs Calvert, Dr. Schomburgk, E. K. Laird, H. Gooch, Muir, J. Lang, J. Donoghoe, W. Parnell, Comley, F. Bibby, T. W. Hill, H. C. Hill, W. T. Muston, J. Wood, H. Mace, R. Hainett, jun., Pollock, F. C. Cuninghame, Langdon, J. Blackwood, Bird, Leotard, Hawkes, C. C. Skarrett, W. K. Lochhead, and 23 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Tasmania, from Wollongong, with 400 tons coal; Emma and Margaret, from the Hawkesbury, with 16 tons firewood; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 60 bales hay, 241 bales wool, 4 casks tallow, 50 bags maize, 1 horse, 11 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Tasmania, for Newcastle; J. G. Coleson, for the Richmond River; Emma and Margaret, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Quickstep, from Levuka: 40 bales cotton, Mort and Co.; 21 bales cotton, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3000 cocoanuts, Order.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 10 cases fuse, 283 bags potatoes, 15 cases acid, 350 cases brandy, 4 cases books, 14 cases biscuits, 50 cases matches, 8 casks almonds, 150 bars iron, 280 bales hay, 30 packages paper, 20 tanks malt, 13 blue stones, 66 cases telegraph material, 12 casks oil, 19 kegs nails, 240 lengths tube, 50 boiler plates, 109 cases jam, 10 bags pepper, 28 casks soda, 260 bundles iron, 10 cases galvanized iron, 300 packages, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR FIJI.—By the Meteor, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE mails by the steamship BARODA will be closed at the General Post Office as follows, viz.:—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m. on MONDAY, the 4th November.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 5th November.

For newspapers, books, and patterns, at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 5th November.

LATE LETTERS.—Letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi (if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps) will be received at the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 5th November, as follows, viz.:—

Up to 10 a.m., on payment of a Late Fee of 6d.

Up to 10.30 a.m., ditto ditto 1s 6d.

IRON RECEIVERS.—Letters, newspapers, &c., may be posted in the Iron Receivers, up to 6 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th November.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, November 2: Isabelle, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Weiss, for New Caledonia; Baroda (s.), 1282 tons, Captain Renoldson, for Galle.

The Fire King (s.), from the Manning River, crossed the bar on the 1st at 8 a.m., passed Seal Rocks at 2 p.m., entered Sydney Heads on the 2nd at 4 a.m., and arrived alongside the Wharf at 4.45 a.m. Experienced southerly winds during the first part, then light S.E. Her cargo consists of 910 bags maize, 20 bags bacon, 21 pigs, 36 hides, 11 coops poultry, 30 cases eggs, 10 boxes tobacco, and sundries. Passed the Platypus (s.) north of Long Island.

The clipper ship Patriarch, for London, hauled into the stream on Saturday.

Captain Lee has received a letter containing the intelligence that the barque Fanny Nicholson had taken another whale, yielding ten tuns of sperm, which she was trying out at St. George's Sound, making her take up to 40 tons.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, October 24.

The schooner Quickstep left Levuka 20th October, at noon, with light S.E. wind; cleared the Fiji Group 21st; had moderate southerly and easterly winds throughout the passage, making the land off Smoky Cape at noon on Friday, 1st instant, eleventh day out; light S. and S.E. winds along the coast, entering the Heads at 6 p.m. yesterday. On 25th October, in latitude 24·15 S. and longitude 167·55 E., sighted a brig standing to S.E. H. M. schooner Ethel was reported at the Fijis, but was not at Levuka.

The detention of the Collaroy on her passage from Newcastle, on Saturday was caused by having to tow the Yaamba to this port.

H.M.S. Clio was to leave Auckland on the 8th instant for Sydney.

H.M.S. Cossack is at Cuthbert's Wharf receiving new water ways, and being caulked throughout.

H.M.S. Basilisk, having completed her repairs, will leave in a few days for Torres Straits.

The Government tugboat employed on the Shoalhaven River has been brought to Sydney, and nearly rebuilt by Mr. Hayes, the superintendent at Cockatoo, and is now ready for launching. The new Government steam launch was also built by Mr. Hayes.

The Macedon (s.), left Melbourne at 6.45 p.m. on Thursday; passed Gabo Island at 4 a.m. on Saturday; entered Sydney Heads at 9 a.m. on Sunday. Experienced light winds and calms to Green Cape, and fresh head winds from there, with fine weather throughout.

The John Penn (s.), from Merimbula, brings the following cargo: 50 kegs butter, 200 cheeses, 2 cases and 100 bags bacon, 250 cases maizena, 100 hides, 30 bundles 6 bales sheepskins, 10 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, 27 tierces beef, a quantity of old iron, 1 horse, 13 pigs, and sundries.

BROKEN BAY.—The schooner Caledonia was floated on the 30th ultimo. She has suffered no material damage, and will be ready for sea in the course of a few days. Owing to unfavourable weather the attempt to raise the Bella Coulter has been suspended. It is expected that with fine weather she will be floated without much difficulty.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

November 1.—Lalla Rookh, brig, Jackson, for Adelaide, with 240 tons coal.

November 1.—Platypus (s.), for the Clarence River.

November 2.—Faron, brig, Anderson, for Lyttelton, with 345 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 30.—Sydney Griffiths, William Ackers, from Newcastle; Lizzie Guy, from Clarence River.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

October 30.—Emma Jane, 113, Bradley, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

WALLAROO.

ARRIVALS.

October 20.—Bosphorus, from Newcastle.
October 22.—Berean, from Newcastle.
October 23.—Kadina, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

October 23.—Hopeful, William, from Newcastle.
October 24.—Adelheid, from Newcastle; Lily, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

October 23.—Dione, for Mauritius.
October 25.—Corrido, for Sydney.
October 30.—Mary Miller, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCE.

October 23.—Corrido, barque, 281 tons, Lamont, for Sydney. Cargo: 130 tons flour, 44 tons hay, 260 half-barrels 400 quarter-barrels blasting powder.

The Adelheid, when last here, was from the East under the colours of the German Confederation, but subsequently changed hands, and now flies the British ensign. She has brought coals from Newcastle, and would have made a better passage but for a singular episode. She was within 159 miles of Kangaroo Island on Sunday week, when a severe gale compelled the master to heave-to; then shortly after a heavy sea broke on board, washing away all the loose deck gear, harness casks, and water-butts, also knocking the topgallant rail into fragments. The after hatch was stove in, so the vessel was compelled to keep away and run while damages were being repaired. This occupied some time, and before she beat up again the passage was considerably extended.—*S. A. Register*, October 25.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

October 18.—Ocean Monarch, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

October 17.—Byron, for Sydney, via Hokianga; Albyn's Isle, for Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 14.—Elm Grove, Ben Nevis, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 11.—Duke of Edinburgh, for Newcastle.
October 15.—Napier, for Newcastle.
October 17.—Jane Spiers, for Newcastle.

LEVUKA, FIJI.

ARRIVALS.

October 13.—Scotsman, from Sydney.
October 16.—Jessie Nichol, from Auckland.

DEPARTURE.

October 17.—Sarah Pile, for Taviuni.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

[The following list does not include colonial steamers or coasters.]

Abergeldie, ship, 1160, Robertson, at Circular Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents. For London.
Alfred, brig, 178, Battscham, at Grafton Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Friendly Islands.
Amateur, barque, 289, Hughes, at Patent Slip Wharf, Ireland and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Amy Robsart, schooner, 73, Andersen, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent. For sale.
Atalanta, barque, 868, Avery, in the Stream, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Baroda, R.M.S., 1200, Renoldson, off Moore's Wharf, H. Moore, agent. For Galle.
Basilisk, H.M.S., 5 guns, Moresby, in Farm Cove.
Ben Lomond, ship, 966, Moir, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Bonito, barque, 360, Weisenburg, in the Stream, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Border Chief, ship, 930, Leslie, at Parbury's Wharf, Parbury, Lamb, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Brewster, schooner, 330, Duff, off Cuthbert's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Brust, French war steamer, 7 guns, Mancesson, in Farm Cove.
Cossack, H. M. S., 16 guns, Douglas, at Cuthbert's Wharf.
Decapolis, barque, 631, Almond, at Walker's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Englebert, schooner, 3 0, Jenkins, in the Stream, A. Tange and Co., agents.
Fairy Rock, brig, 192, Williamson, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Falcon, barque, 395, Green, at Alger's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Fanny Fisher, barque, 250, West, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Hawkesbury, ship, 1126, Sayers, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Helen, schooner, 40, Christensen, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Isabelle, schooner, 129, Weiss, in Darling Harbour, Montefiore and Montefiore, agents. For New Caledonia.
Jane Maria, barque, 350, Leggett, in the Stream, Brown and Co., agents.
Lady Belmore, brig, 180, Lee, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
La Hogue, 1331, Goddard, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Lanercost, barque, 258, Simpson, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Liberator, ship, 690, Fowler, at Circular Wharf, J. Fraser and Co., agents. For London.
Martha Ellen, schooner, 100, Champion, at Cuthbert's Wharf Montefiore and Montefiore, agents.
Meteor, barque, 280, Oliver, at Grafton Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Levuka.
Monita, ship, 621, Sinclair, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents. For Adelaide.
Onward, schooner, 68, Jones, in Darling Harbour, C. B. Bond, agent.
Pacific, barque, 480, Sinclair, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents. For Brisbane.
Patriarch, ship, 1289, Pile, in the Stream, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Penthesilea, ship, 1668, Read, at Cosmopolitan Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. For London.
Reconnaissance, barque, 320, Watson, at Campbell's Wharf, H. F. Palser, agent. For Tahiti.
Rotumah, barque, 320, Robertson, at Rountree's Dock, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents. For S. S. Islands.
Robert Towns, barque, 360, Edwards, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Salacia, barque, 423, Jackson, in the Stream, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.
Sam Mendel, ship, at Walker's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. For London.
Schiehallion, barque, 602, Levack, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.
Speedy, brig, 274, Kenny, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.
Spunkie, schooner, 132, Brown, at Albion Wharf, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.
Strathdon, ship, 1011, Jamieson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. Discharging.
William Duthie, ship, 968, Thomson, in the Stream, Young and Lark, agents.

Number of vessels registered in the colony ... ... 544
Gross tonnage ... ... ... ... ... 71,215

WINDS AND WEATHER.—NOVEMBER 2.

QUEENSLAND, 9 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Normantown—E. Fine | Gladstone—SE. Cloudy |
| Gilbert Town—SE. Fine | Rockhampton—SE. Cloudy |
| Etheridge—E., strong. Fine | Maryborough—NE. Fine |
| Cardwell—Calm. Fine | Roma—E. Fine |
| Townsville—Calm. Fine | Taroom—SE., strong. Fine |
| Bowen—SE. Fine | Cape Moreton—S. Fine |
| Mackay—SE., fresh. Fine | Brisbane—S. Fine |
| Copperfield—SE. Fine | Toowoomba—SE. Fine |
| Clermont—SE. Fine | Warwick—SE., strong. Fine |

| N. S. WALES. | 9 A.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | NE. Cloudy | NE. Cloudy |
| Casino | E. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Grafton | Calm. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Clarence Heads | SE. Fine, sea smooth | SE. Fine, sea smooth |
| Glen Innes | Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Inverell | Calm. Fine | E. Fine |
| Port Macquarie | SW. Fine | S. Fine |
| West Kempsey | Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Armidale | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tamworth | W. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gunnedah | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Narrabri | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wee Waa | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Pilliga | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Muswellbrook | SW. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Murrurundi | Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Singleton | Calm. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Maitland | E. Dull | E. Fine |
| Port Stephens | E. Dull. Sea smooth | SE. Fine, sea smooth |
| Newcastle | W. Dull. No sea | SE. Dull, light |
| Barrenjuee | NNE. Cloudy | E. Fine |
| Windsor | NE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Sydney | Calm. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| South Head | Calm. Cloudy. No sea | ENE. Fine, sea smooth |
| Wollongong | SE. Dull | NE. Fine |
| Kiama | Calm. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Jervis Bay | W. Calm, cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Goulburn | NE. Dull | Calm. Fine |
| Braidwood | Calm. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Araluen | SE. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Moruya | NE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Queanbeyan | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Bombala | SE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Cooma | N. Foggy | Calm. Fine, like storm |
| Eden | NE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Gabo Island | NE. Fine | E., moderate |
| Yass | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gundagai | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tumut | Calm. Fine | Calm. Like storm |
| Kiandra | Calm. Fine | Calm. Like storm |
| Albury | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Mount Victoria | NE. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Bathurst | NE. Fine | W. Fine |
| Carcoar | NE. Fine | W. Fine |
| Hill End | N. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tambaroora | N. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Mudgee | Calm. Fine, warm | SW. Fine |
| Gulgong | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Cassilis | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Merriwa | SE. Fine | W. Fine |
| Coolah | S. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Wellington | Calm. Fine | W. Fine |
| Dubbo | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Orange | SE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Forbes | E. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Grenfell | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Young | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wagga Wagga | W. Fine | W. Fine |
| Urana | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Deniliquin | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Hay | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Moulamein | SW. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Balranald | W. Fine | W. Fine |
| Euston | SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wentworth | W. Fine. | NE. Fine. |

| VICTORIA. | | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | SE., light. Fine | 30·265 | 59· |
| Queenscliff | E., light. Fine | 30·33 | 60· |
| Cape Schank | SE., light. Fine | 30 05 | 60· |
| Cape Otway | E., mod. Cloudy | 30·070 | 57· |
| Portland | E., fresh. Cloudy | 30·290 | 60· |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | | |
| Guichen Bay | E. Fine | 30·158 | 65·8 |
| Adelaide | WSW. Fine | 30 001 | 74· |
| M'Donnell Bay | E. by S. Fine. | | |

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4 m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34' 15" East. 3rd September, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 1, 1872. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Velocity. | Force. | Cloudy Sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·285 | 64·0 | 67 | WNW. | 4 | 0·1 | 9 | 0·00 | 5 0 |
| P.M. 3 | ·201 | 65·6 | 60 | E. | 11 | 0 6 | 1 | | |
| 9 | ·286 | 61·5 | 74 | E. | 6 | 0·2 | 3 | | 4·5 |
| Mean ... | 30·257 | 63·7 | 67 0 | | 7 | 0 3 | 4·3 | | 4·8 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·212.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ............ 70·1 | Sun—maximum ............ 111·9
Shade { Minimum ............ 55·0 | Grass—minimum ........ 47·5

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 230 0 at ——.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 64·9.

Total rainfall from January 1 to November 2, 30·310 inches.

Annual average of the preceding 13 years, 50·795 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1 to November 1 for previous 13 years, 45·825 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eleven of the stations have barometers and hygrometer

| Stations. | Least distance from East coast in miles. | Height above sea in feet. | At 9 a.m.—Nov. 2, 1872. Barometer. | Temper. in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Force. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. | Min. | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenterf'ld | 80 | | — | — | — | NE. | 4·0 | 83·2 | — | 0 |
| Grafton ... | 22 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 76·2 | 48·7 | 0 |
| Narrabri .. | 196 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 80·9 | 52·5 | 0 |
| Mur'rundi. | 94 | 1545 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 73·1 | 51·3 | 0 |
| Cassilis ... | 120 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 80·1 | 41·2 | 0 |
| M's'l'brook | 68 | 475 | — | — | — | SW. | — | 79·5 | 49·2 | 0 |
| Dubbo ...... | 182 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 79·9 | 58·9 | 0 |
| Mudgee...... | 121 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 77·4 | 52·0 | 0 |
| W. Maitl'd | 18 | | — | — | — | E. | 0·5 | 72·8 | 54·5 | 0 |
| Newcastle. | 1 | 112 | 30·250 | 67·7 | 79 | N. | 0 0 | 69·3 | 57·6 | 0 |
| Bathurst... | 96 | 2200 | 30·227 | 61·0 | 76 | NE. | 4·0 | 78·5 | 45·0 | 0 |
| M. Victoria | 61 | 3490 | 30·214 | 59·4 | 78 | NE. | 0·0 | 74·1 | 39·9 | 0 |
| Woodford.. | 50 | 2192 | 30·240 | 56·0 | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 65·5 | 54·4 | 0 |
| P'rramatta | 16 | | — | — | — | NNE. | 1·0 | 84·9 | 55·1 | 0 |
| Sydney ...... | 5 | 155 | 30·297 | 62·2 | 77 | E. | 0·0 | 70·1 | 58·8 | 0 |
| W'l'n'gong | 0 | | — | — | — | SE. | 1·0 | 72·4 | 58·7 | 0 |
| Goulburn .. | 54 | 2129 | 30·220 | 57·1 | 82 | NE. | 1·0 | 78·2 | 47·8 | 0 |
| C.St George | 0 | 170 | 30·245 | 62·2 | 80 | Calm. | 0·0 | 69·2 | 53·6 | 0 |
| Qu'beyan .. | 60 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 65·2 | 55·1 | 0 |
| Deniliquin | 287 | 410 | 30·244 | 75·0 | 51 | Calm. | 0·0 | 84·6 | 45·2 | 0 |
| Kiandra ... | 88 | 4640 | 30·244 | 58·0 | 60 | Calm. | 0 0 | 67·1 | 30·0 | 0 |
| Cooma ...... | 52 | 2637 | — | — | — | N. | — | 80·6 | 43·8 | 0·06 |
| Eden ......... | 0 | 107 | 30·230 | 64·7 | 69 | NE. | 1·0 | 65·0 | 53·1 | 0 |

Foggy at Cooma.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 4TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

| Object. | Rises. | Sets. | Phases of the Moon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| Sun ......... | 4.17 | 6·31 | New moon | 1st |
| Moon ......... | 7.9 a.m. | 9.31 p.m. | First quarter | 9th |
| Mercury ...... | 8.37 a.m. | 7·28 p.m. | Full moon | 15th |
| Venus ........ | 6.36 a.m. | 8.45 p.m. | Last quarter | 23rd |
| Mars ......... | 2.40 a.m. | 3.4 p.m. | | |
| Jupiter ...... | 1.48 a.m. | 12.31 p.m. | Moon's age, 2·9 days. | |
| Saturn ....... | 9.17 a.m. | 11·23 p.m. | | |

MOON.—Perigee, 7th; G. S. Declination, 6th; in Equator, 12th; G. N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 22nd.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 10h. 4m.; p.m., 10h. 25m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

| | TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 2. | 8.30 a.m. | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| | Noon. | E. | Light, and ditto |
| | 5 p.m. | E. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| Nov. 3. | 8.30 a.m. | E.N.E. | Light, and cloudy. |
| | Noon. | E.N.E. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| | 5 p.m. | E.N.E. | Ditto, and ditto. |

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 1.—City of Melbourne (s.), You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 1.—Tamar (s.), for Launceston; Eliza Firth, for Fremantle.

November 2.—Macduff, for London; Emma Jane, for Brisbane; Sea Nymph, Armistice, for Newcastle.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 1.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.


## SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOGGY CREEK TIN AND GOLD SLUICING COMPANY, TUMBARUMBA.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. John Bowie Wilson, Messrs. G. Wigram Allen, Robert Gray, } Sydney.
and
William Sloane, Leslie J. Sherrard, Robert Neill, } Melbourne.

TRUSTEES:
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq., G. S. Caird, Esq.

BANKERS:
New South Wales.

10,000 shares are now offered, at 5s on application, 5s on allotment.

The property consists of 1130 acres of land, along Boggy Creek, the first selections made there.

It has been well prospected, and found rich in tin and gold.

And has unequalled facilities for economy and rapid sluicing on an extensive scale.

See prospectus and report in another column.

The share list will close on an early day.

For forms of applications, copies of prospectus, plan, &c., apply to

CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE.
W. WESTGARTH and SON.
C. W. ROBERTS.
H. FAIRFAX and CO.
LITTLE and PILE.

KEROSENE OIL.—NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL CO.

Mine—Hartley Vale, Great Western Railway.
Oil Works—Waterloo, near Sydney.
Offices—261, George-street, Sydney, between Margaret and Jamison streets.

DIRECTORS:
The Honorable T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
C. H. Livingston, Esq. C. T. Richardson, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq. J. de V. Lamb, Esq.

The COMET OIL, manufactured by the company, now known as the BEST in the market, gives a BRILLIANT LIGHT, WITHOUT SMELL or SMOKE. No other oil can approach it in safety.

The company are now extending their works as rapidly as possible, and it is simply a question of time when they will be in a position to manufacture a sufficient quantity to SUPPLY THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

For gas producing purposes the company's SHALE is the richest yet discovered, both in regard to QUANTITY and ILLUMINATING POWER. The company is in a position to supply orders to any extent.

JOHN MAC DONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 26th October, 1872.

THOS. GARRETT, 307, George-street, buys Krohman's SHARES and DIVIDENDS.

ANVIL CREEK COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £30,000, in 30,000 Shares.

THE DETAILED PROSPECTUS of this Company will be found in the HERALD of Monday, 14th October.

The property was valued when coal was selling at 7s 6d per ton, and the estimate of profit made on a rise up to 9s; it is now increased to 11s per ton; and it must be clear to any mind that no Coal Properties will now be obtainable at the price for which this is offered.

This is no speculation, but as certain as any mining venture can be. The mine is actually at work, the coal is proved to exist over 300 acres, and, without any additional advantages, it will with present working at 11s per ton pay 25 per cent. per annum on the small capital required.

A large number of applications are already in, and the share list will be closed as soon as the number is complete.

W. H. BARRACLOUGH,
Secretary,
362, George-street.

PROMOTERS' COMPANY.

THE WARATAH.

SALLY'S FLAT.

Working Capital £600.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A SMALL NUMBER OF SHARES remain Unallotted in above Company

Terms:—£2 10s upon application, £2 10s upon receipt of scrip, balance in two payments of £2 10s each on 1st of March, and 1st June next respectively.

The Promoters' List in above WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 5th instant.

EDWARD L. HITCHINS,
Secretary pro tem.
227, George-street, Sydney, opposite Bridge-street.

NUGGETTY HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Promoters' List will very shortly be withdrawn in terms of previous notice.

WORKING CAPITAL, £3000.
Promoters' Shares, £10 each.

TRUSTEES:
James C. Cox, Esq., Esq., M.D. F. W. Hill, Esq.

EDWARD L. HITCHINS,
Secretary pro tem.
227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street,
2nd November, 1872.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially directed to the best investments in the market—The VALE OF CLWYDD and LITHGOW VALLEY COAL MINING and COPPER SMELTING COMPANY (to be limited). For Prospectus see SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Thursday, October 24.

THE SHARE LIST
WILL BE CLOSED
on TUESDAY next,
at 4 o'clock, for
KING and COMPANY'S RICH CLAIM,
Hawkins Hill.
Only a very limited number of Shares unallotted.
W. C. BELBRIDGE,
235, George-street.
THOMPSON, BROTHER, and CHATER,
Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

KING and COMPANY'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HAWKINS HILL.

THE SHARE LIST
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
on TUESDAY next,
at 4 o'clock p.m.

Applications for Shares received by
W. C. BELBRIDGE,
235, George-street.
THOMPSON, BROTHER, and CHATER,
Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

THE CONSOLIDATED LAC-MA-LAC GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The undersigned beg to draw the attention of investors to the Prospectus of the Company published in to-day's HERALD, and to the SPECIAL CLAUSE providing for the INSPECTION of the property prior to acceptance of shares.

SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY,
To be incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £120,000,
in 12,000 shares of £10 each paid up,
OF WHICH 10,000 SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT £15 PER SHARE.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.
The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.

For details, see the other columns of the HERALD.

At the current rate of Bank dividends, this investment will return

£8 6s 8d PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The SHARE LIST will close on the 13th NOVEMBER next.

J. MULLENS,
Broker to the Company,
131, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.

Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales,

Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Union Bank, City Bank, Commercial Bank, Wallsend Coal, Shale and Oil, Gold, Copper, and Tin Mining SHARES.

WANTED, N. S. W. Government Debentures.

CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, 69, Pitt-street.

## SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TIN AND GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

T. J. BOWN and CO. have just completed to order, the LARGEST SIZE LEATHER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE, and are now prepared, having the NECESSARY PLANT, to execute FURTHER ORDERS.

MANAGERS and OTHERS can INSPECT order for a few days prior to SHIPMENT.

T. J. BOWN and CO., 99, Bathurst-street.

KEROSENE SHALE COMPANY, NEAR MURRURUNDI.

The undersigned will shortly have the pleasure of placing before the public a Prospectus of a KEROSENE SHALE MINE, consisting of 640 acres of WELL-PROVED ground, adjoining that of the Newcastle Kerosene Shale Company, and warranted EQUALLY AS GOOD.

SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

THE CONSOLIDATED LAC-MA-LAC GOLD MINING COMPANY.

We beg to draw special attention to the Report of Mr. Masey on this Company's property, being the result of an inspection made by him at the instance and on behalf of the provisional directors, who have arranged with the Proprietors that the reserve for working capital shall be increased to £6000, being more than ample for all requirements.

We have full confidence in recommending this property to investors.

Early application for shares will be necessary.

SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

THIS DAY,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

THE FIRST LOT TO BE SOLD.

ABSOLUTE PEREMPTORY SALE.

QUAMBI,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
the former residence of the late Consett Stephen, Esq., together with the extensive highly improved grounds.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CATECHIST required to work under Orange District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. Stipend, £200 per annum. Address letters to George Towson, Esq., Orange.

NOTICE.
THE MUDGEE TIMES,
a bi-weekly newspaper,
circulating through the towns and districts of Mudgee, Gulgong, Talbragar, Coolah, Rylstone, Windeyer, Hargraves, Tambaroora, Cassilis, Cobbora, Mundooran, Wellington, Dubbo, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, and all the Western Gold Fields, will be issued on the 3rd December, 1872.

HENNINGHAM and MASON.
November 6th, 1872.


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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

THE grand achievement of the month has been the apparently permanent establishment of telegraph communication with Europe, and indeed the whole civilised world. So long as it continues—and this, indeed, is a serious question, which time must clear—there is no capital with which we cannot have communication all but instantaneous—from Australia to London, and through the metropolis to the far North of Europe, to the extremities of Asia, and to the regions washed by the Atlantic and Pacific. And this grand boon has already been made available for commerce. Within four days a question was sent twenty thousand miles and an answer received. When we look at these facts, simple as are the means by which such information is conveyed, it is hard to subdue the feeling of astonishment. Like all the world, we realize the benefit, and we are struck with the stupendous evidence in the advance of civilization in the possibility of maintaining this intercourse with men of every clime and colour. The future management of the telegraph will doubtless be determined by the joint action of the different colonial Governments. It is scarcely likely that they will depend for public news upon private adventure, or that they will throw upon individual action the cost of a service which may be managed so much more effectually by the State, and may be made subservient to its highest interests. The intelligence we received from Europe when the line was reopened proved its great importance. It conveyed a startling fact in the rate of bank discount, and announced the fall of some and the rise of other kinds of Australian produce. It enabled, therefore, all parties to adjust their course to the probabilities presented, and to wait without distracting anxieties for further news. There has thus been no very serious effect produced in our monetary affairs. That nothing further is told is a proof that there is nothing to tell. The universal telegraph acts as a sentinel which when it imports no other news, says, "All's well." No one can imagine the value of this announcement until some accident to the cable annuls the import of silence.

Absorbing interest is still connected with mining affairs. Not, indeed, that others are less important. They will rather grow by the neighbourhood of mining operation. Unless unfavourable seasons disappoint the flockmaster, he has an unlimited and remunerating market, and the opening of new regions to adventure proves further, what we have so frequently found, that unknown land, deemed worthless, as it is explored and occupied, proves to be more or less, and often extremely valuable. The creation of other interests, however, than those which embrace sheep and cattle was desirable as a means of creating centres of population as well as dispersing it. Those who do not succeed in the cities will find the country open to adventure, and those who cannot mine the earth can obtain employment above ground. Hawkins Hill still remains the great centre of attraction, and will become famous throughout the world for its marvellous riches. Notwithstanding the heavy price demanded of the shareholders for some of these mines, they have been fortunate in paying it, for within twelve months they have received back their capital, if we include the dividend already ascertained. Twelve thousand ounces of gold is supposed to be ready for distribution among the shareholders of one of these mines, occupying but a few feet of surface. It is said that a golden pavement is under the feet of the miner. All such descriptions will no doubt admit of some qualification and abatement, and ought not to be admitted as evidence of wide-spread riches until they are tested. But the quantity already produced seems to settle the question of the comparative riches of New South Wales. An ounce of gold to the ton may be taken as the average, at a low estimate, of our common mines; while in Victoria it is not more than ten or fifteen pennyweights, and at this weight yields remuneration. The mines in this colony are as yet but holes compared with the gigantic works in the sister colony. The production of copper is considerable, but most of the mines are hardly opened. The productiveness of the Peak Downs is, we understand, undiminished; and though the price has fallen, it is still amply remunerative. Before the late rise, copper was from £60 to £70 per ton. The unreasonable speculation increased the price of shares, which has been followed by a severe decline. The capital having been returned by the produce of the year, there surely is no reason for complaint by those who have invested to hold. The tin mines have offered a field for many swindling transactions, and in some cases profound ignorance has been shown in estimating their probable productiveness. The consequence has been that those who have purchased shares have been often deceived. No warning, however, was sufficient in this or in other branches of mining to bring people to their senses. There is but one school, and it is greatly crowded with pupils, in this as in every other country. Fools, indeed, are not always the only persons taught. In swindling speculations it is necessary to know the precise time and method for escape, and some have been caught, to the great rejoicing of all honest men. When any smart trick is done in the colonies, it is commonly attributed to the "Heathen Chinee;" but whether the theory of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, of the heathen converting the Londoners, is correct or not, the Heathen Chinee have certainly made proselytes in their own particular lines among Australian goldfinders, promoters, and brokers. This, however, was to be expected; and it leaves still as a grand fact that a vast mining surface up country is opening to mining adventure. Those who paid large sums for shares will, in many instances, be losers. Still the mining will go on, and pay well for skilful working to those who have not wasted their capital by unjustifiable premiums.

Our political column will show our present position. Mr. PARKES has spent a large portion of his time in the country districts, in visiting his friends and enjoying their hospitality, delivering long speeches on most social subjects; showing himself as the representative of public order and enjoying generally the sweets of power. He will now have to meet the representatives of the people and the party in opposition who never saw a human being enjoying the public dish within the Ministerial enclosure but were resolved either to seize or destroy it. Meantime the Border duties are still collected, and the quarrel respecting them is not appeased. We infer, however, from the last despatch from Melbourne that there is no desire for agreement, and that there will be none. The Ministry of Victoria evidently have in view ulterior measures, and the means to accomplish them is to create a feeling of irritation on the Borders. What remedy can be found we know not. But we all know that it is possible for statesmen, great and small, to write voluminous despatches, without having the slightest intention of effecting the object they profess to seek. The policy of Prince BISMARK in the quarrel with Denmark has been the model of many smaller diplomatists. The true method of meeting all these difficulties is by freeing our trade from every restriction likely to interrupt our intercourse with the world: and by giving up those taxes which cannot be collected. Better lose many thousand pounds a year than increase our difficulties by drawing back our boundary line, and sacrificing a valuable territory. A few years at most will place this colony in a position to thwart the insane protectionist policy which it has been the object of a party in Victoria to compel us to follow. A Customs Union would be a rational measure if it were not for this exclusive tariff, based upon notions as adverse to our local interests as to the free trade policy of the British Empire.

WE can readily imagine that our English readers, on finding that the Border Customs dispute still remains unsettled, may draw the conclusion that we are not very proficient in the art of self-government, and that if we have not been endowed with the privilege too soon, we are at least very slowly developing the necessary capacity. But the question is not altogether so simple as at first sight it might appear, as the difference of the objects aimed at in the two colonies add to the natural difficulties of the transaction.

The necessity for an arrangement at all arises in the first instance on the demand of New South Wales. The south-western portion of our territory is more accessible from the port of Melbourne than from the port of Sydney. This difference has been still further increased by the construction of the Victorian railway from Melbourne to the frontier. Dutiable goods are imported through Melbourne for consumption into that western portion of New South Wales popularly known as Riverina. Our southern neighbours are exceedingly anxious to promote this commercial annexation, partly for the sake of its direct profits, and partly as a preparation for a much desired territorial annexation. The Government of New South Wales has not sought to obstruct the natural course of trade, or to force its own settlers into dealing exclusively with its own metropolis. The settlers of our far West may sell their wool and buy their stores either in Melbourne or Adelaide as they find it most to their profit. All that we have stipulated for is that the dutiable goods entering the territory by the two back doors should contribute the proper amount to the revenue. For a long time the right to claim this revenue was denied by the Melbourne Government, but it was at length conceded, and the claim was commuted for a payment of £60,000 a year. When the treaty under which this arrangement was effected expired, its renewal was hindered by a difference of opinion as to the amount fairly due. Sir JAMES MARTIN contended that with a growing population and trade, £100,000 was not more than enough, and the only statistics that he had available, seemed to show that at least £80,000 would not be an overcharge. Mr. DUFFY blew upon his figures and maintained that £40,000 was ample. The Conference closed; but Mr. DUFFY afterwards so far relented as to offer to take a year's account of the trade across the Border, which should serve as the basis of a fresh commutation. For not falling in with this proposal, Sir JAMES MARTIN was turned out of office, constituencies generally being, on the whole, favourable to a friendly arrangement, and to as much free trade as the exigencies of the revenue would allow. Mr. PARKES, desirous of doing what his predecessor was blamed for not having done, opened negotiations for taking the said account, and introduced a bill to give him powers to suspend the operation of the Customs' laws. The bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council, but the negotiation was still continued with a view to having all the details of the agreement settled and ready for Parliamentary approval. Contrary to all expectations, however, these negotiations instead of resulting in agreement have established a further divergence, and Parliament, which meets on Tuesday, instead of being asked to approve a plan which the two Governments have approved, will be invited to study a correspondence that opens out fresh fields for discussion. Mr. DUFFY has been superseded by Mr. FRANCIS, and this latter gentleman sees difficulties where his predecessor saw none. He is no longer prepared to take a year's account as furnishing a basis for a three years' commutation; nor is he prepared to accept any lump sum that should solve the difficulty at once. It is the aim of the PREMIER of this colony, to establish intercolonial inland free trade at once and thoroughly to dismiss every interior Customs officer, and erase the frontier so far forth as it is a revenue line. Mr. FRANCIS is not prepared for this. He is willing to have free trade in some articles, but not in all, and is afraid that his revenue will suffer if he throws his frontier open altogether. New South Wales is not afraid of free trade; Victoria is; and, under these circumstances, they cannot get at a common policy.

The difficulty is aggravated by the high tariff of Victoria, and by the claim of that colony to be paid according to its own scale, even though New South Wales should not have previously levied the amount. It is obvious that if New South Wales has to account to Victoria at the rate of ten per cent. ad valorem for goods for which it itself has only received at the rate of five per cent., it would be a loser by the agreement, and would in fact be taxed to support the higher tariff of its neighbour. The case is still harder where Victoria levies duties on our own produce—such as wheat, fruit, timber, vegetables, &c.—and asks us to hand over a revenue that we have never received at all. The difficulties of the negotiation would be very much diminished if Victoria could be brought to abandon its protective policy, and to be less jealous of its neighbours selling in its markets articles which all the colonies equally produce. The knot of the whole difficulty is this, that Victoria does not desire free trade generally, but does desire free trade with that western portion of New South Wales which it can geographically command. It has a local object in view, not a general Australian one, and is therefore only free to admit general fiscal principles so far as they have a suitable local application.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day—Jury Court: White v. Gardner and others, Murphy and another v. Anderson. Banco Court: Jacob and wife v. Bolding, Wagga Wagga Bridge Company v. Holloway, Watson v. Brown, Chen Atoak v. Ah Lum. Master's Office, at 10 30: Watt and another v. Watts and other, to settle minutes.

DISTRICT COURT.—The sittings for this month commence this morning, with a list of 468 cases (Nos. 4373 to 4840), and will be presided over by Mr. District Court Judge Dowling. Those which are undefended will be disposed of as follows:—Monday, 4th: No. 4373 will be taken at 10 a.m., No. 4464 will not be taken before 11 a.m., No. 4555 will not be taken before 12 (noon), finishing with No. 4643. Tuesday, 5th: No. 4644 will be taken at 10 a.m., No. 4738 will not be taken before 11 a.m., finishing with No. 4840.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of the Rifle Association was held on Friday afternoon, at the Brigade Office. The principal business was the discussion of certain additions to the programme, which however was not altered save in the All Comers' Small Bore Match. It has been decided to admit the Henry rifle, allowing a handicap of 4 points at 800 yards, 6 points at 900, and 8 points at 1000. The entrance fee has been reduced to 15s., or 5s. each range, and the range prizes increased. A proposition is to be submitted to the meeting of committee on Thursday next, to the effect that should the winner of the National Rifle Association Medal desire to proceed to England to compete for the Prince of Wales prize, a special subscription be opened for the purpose of assisting him to the extent of £100.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—On Saturday afternoon the right wing of the Volunteer Artillery (Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 Batteries) were inspected by the Commandant. The men paraded in heavy marching order, with haversacks and busbies: and Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, under Captain Fahey and Lieutenant Talbot, respectively, fell in at the Victoria Barracks. Major Shepherd was in command of the whole, and Major Clarke was also present. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, with whom was Captain Baynes (Acting-major of Brigade), arrived shortly after 3 o'clock; the ranks having been opened, he at once proceeded to inspect the arms, accoutrements, and clothing. The Volunteers presented a remarkably soldierly appearance, and their equipments were, as a rule, in excellent condition. After the inspection, arms were piled and the men were told off in gun-detachment to the six field-pieces awaiting them. A number of field manœuvres were then executed under the direction of Major Shepherd. Colonel Richardson, with the Commandant of the Artillery, left at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the Military Stores, where Nos. 4 and 5 Batteries were inspected and exercised upon the heavy ordnance. Captain Cooper and Captain Beverley were in command of the batteries last named.

THE CARL CASE.—On Friday afternoon, a man, named Charles Bowden, at one time engaged as mate of the brig Carl, was arrested by detective Elliott on board the French dispatch steamer Brust, charged with having on or about the month of August last, on board the Carl, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought killed and murdered a man name unknown. He was brought before the Water Police Bench on Saturday and remanded until Friday next.

MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS.—We understand that the Victorian Government intend to separate the reserve adjoining the Botanic Garden at Melbourne, and place it under a distinct head. This large extent of ground—about two hundred acres—will be laid out as an arboretum in as scientific a manner as is consistent with the highest style of ornament. Overtures have lately been made to Mr. Moore, the director of our Garden, to accept the permanent direction of this work, but have been declined by that gentleman, although a much higher salary than that which he is now receiving in Sydney is to be attached to the office at Melbourne.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF THE CLARENCE.—The Rocky Mouth correspondent of the *Clarence Examiner* writes:—The sugar industry is all the talk at present, and small mills are likely to spring into existence very rapidly, as I am informed that Mr. Alexander M'Gowan, of Palmer's Channel, has had a small mill erected on his farm, and is now about ready to commence crushing. Another mill arrived the other day from Sydney, and was landed at Palmer's Channel, but who are the owners, or where it is to be erected, I have not yet learned. I trust that these undertakings may meet with their just reward. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Works at Chatsworth, are still going day and night, crushing cane and manufacturing sugar; the Southgate mill, belonging to the same company, is working also, and the tug steamers May Queen and Chatsworth are busily running backwards and forwards with their full and empty punts in tow.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF SYDNEY.—The *Geelong Advertiser* of Wednesday reports the sudden death of Mr. S. A. Bryant, who has long filled the office of deputy-sheriff in Geelong, and who nearly forty years ago was a prosperous merchant in Sydney. Like many others, he met with reverses, and nearly, if not quite, twenty years ago he came to Victoria, and sought and obtained employment under Government. On Tuesday afternoon, when about to leave his office, he became very faint, and leant his head upon the table, but recovered, and went home to his residence, at Highton. On going into a room to take tea he fell down on the floor, and, having sighed twice, expired. Dr. Mackin was sent for, but it was of no avail, as he found on arrival that Mr. Bryant had died from an attack of serous apoplexy.

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# THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

PER STEAMER BARODA.

## POLITICAL.

During the past month there has been a lull in politics. There will, however, be a change to-morrow, when Parliament is to be opened for the dispatch of business. It will then, perhaps, appear that the present stillness only resembles the calm which precedes a storm. The abstract of revenue receipts on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shows that during the last quarter (ending 30th September) the revenue received amounted to £730,000, being nearly a quarter of a million in excess of the revenue received during the corresponding quarter in 1871. This is owing chiefly to land sales and mineral leases. The only other marked increase is under the head of Customs revenue. This is regarded as the natural result of the increased prosperity of the colony. The Budget speech will disclose a state of things highly satisfactory, so far as the question of income is concerned, but it is not at all improbable that the Government may suffer from an *embarras de richesse*. During recent ministerial visits to various parts of the colony, the people have not been slow to make their wants known, and shortly their representatives will no doubt seek to enforce their claim to a fair share of the revenue for local improvements. There will be many applications for roads and bridges, and various other things that in this colony are made a charge on the general revenue. The plea of a low exchequer will not be accepted. Unless, therefore, the Government are firm in their determination to take advantage of the tide of prosperity to place our finances in a more satisfactory condition, they may soon become pledged to an expenditure far beyond that which the large increase of revenue would justify.

The correspondence which has taken place between the Government of this colony and that of Victoria in relation to the Border Customs duties has been published, and it shows that we are as far as ever from that "free trade across the Border" which at first the Ministerialists of both colonies professed a desire to secure. As stated last month, a draft treaty was forwarded to the Government of Victoria, but it failed to give satisfaction, and the objections made involve several new points of discussion in regard to dutiable goods from South Australia by way of the Murray—exemption of tobacco from the freedom contemplated by the proposed Convention—and uniform excise laws for the manufacture in bond of both tobacco and spirits. The Government of Victoria object to South Australia having free trade on the Murray, because the South Australian tariff is lower than that of Victoria. It seems very unlikely that any progress will be made by further correspondence until better relations are established by Conference. It is proposed to hold an intercolonial Conference in Sydney in a few weeks, but as the Parliament of Victoria is sitting and is not likely to have completed its business for some time, the Ministers of that colony are doubtful as to whether they will be able to attend at the date indicated. When our Parliament meets the subject will be again ventilated, but at present there does not seem to be any immediate chance of a satisfactory settlement of the question.

The Premier during his recent Northern tour said that one of the first measures of the Government would be to entirely recast the laws of the country in regard to mining enterprise, and to place matters relating to mining under a mining department. He also said he thought the time had come "when all the appliances of science, as far as they can be, should be brought to bear upon our mineral discoveries." He spoke in favour of the establishment of a school of mines, of providing for a more speedy settlement of small disputes, of offering greater facilities for the investment of capital in mineral operations, and the removal of impediments to mining enterprise with a due regard to revenue obligations. Our mining laws are, at present, exceedingly liberal, but they are complex, and scattered over several separate Acts and Regulations (having the force of law) more numerous than the clauses of the Acts themselves. It is therefore of great importance that the laws relating to the occupation and purchase of mineral lands should be simplified and otherwise amended, and it is no doubt the intention of the Government at the earliest possible period to introduce a measure to effect this desirable object. In regard to the land laws generally, Ministers have been less explicit during the recess, but enough has been said to show that they are favourable to the encouragement of a system of mixed farming, and also to an extension of the area of blocks offered for sale from 320 acres, to one or two thousand acres. Here alone is enough business for a session—to remove all impediments to the border trade, and to place the mining affairs of the colony on a satisfactory basis; but the House will meet at a period of the year when, if all other business were cast aside, there would be only time enough to pass the estimates, and transact the other necessary financial business proper to 1872. Add to this the probability of party conflicts and personal recrimination, and there can be little doubt that it will take, at least, another twelve months to bring up the arrears of Parliamentary business.

The announcement by the mail of the illness of the Agent-General of the colony (Sir Charles Cowper) was received here with much concern by his political and other friends, and they were, of course, glad to learn, through the medium of the Anglo-Australian Telegraph, a few days after the receipt of the news of his indisposition, that he was approaching to convalescence.

The members of the medical profession intend, during the coming session, to have a bill brought in to amend the laws relating to medical practitioners. They have prepared a draft of the measure they desire, and a few days ago a number of gentlemen waited on the Colonial Secretary and asked him to introduce it. Mr. Parkes promised to lay the draft before his colleagues, and said he thought it likely that the Government would have no objection to introduce to Parliament the bill which had been prepared, or some other measure to secure the object sought by the deputation. The medical gentlemen who waited on the Colonial Secretary said that the bill they desired to have passed was one almost identical with the law upon the same subject in Great Britain. Their object appears to be twofold—to secure to themselves corporation privileges, and to protect the community against the pretensions of quacks. It was affirmed that the promoters of the proposed bill did not contemplate an interference with the right of any man to practise as he liked, or according to any system he liked, but merely by registration, to enable the public to ascertain who had received a medical education and who had not. This bill will meet with considerable opposition, although here, as almost everywhere else, are to be found pretenders to medicine to whose care a merciful man would be slow to entrust a sick quadruped.

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On the 15th October a deputation from the Royal Society waited upon the Colonial Secretary, and requested that the Government would place a sum of money on the Estimates to enable observations to be taken in this colony of the transit of Venus. The reply given was a favourable one.

## MINING SUMMARY.

### GOLD.

There has been another large yield of gold in one of the wonderful Hill End mines—Messrs. Beyers and Holterman's claim. Our correspondent thus chronicles the event:—"On Friday night last, the largest and richest specimen this colony has produced, I suppose, was taken from the claim of Beyers and Holterman. It is really a wonderful one—a slab of gold. Its weight is about 6½ cwt.; and I believe I am within the mark in saying that there are 2 cwt. of gold in it. I went, together with nearly the whole town, to look at it. The claim was like a fair, and a regular stream of people threaded the steep packing tracks leading down to it. On Sunday it was hung up for exhibition, and during the day hundreds, including many of the fair sex, went down to see it. At the same time that I went to look at this, Mr. Bullock, the manager, kindly revealed the treasures of the iron box, in which are specimens not so large certainly, but prettier to look upon. The monster is not alone in his glory; he has fellows bigger and richer below, I am told. He appears to form part of a lode rather than a vein, as no quartz seems to be showing—nothing but mundic and a slate casing." In a subsequent communication, our correspondent again wrote respecting this claim:—"The all-absorbing topic of conversation is the result of Beyers and Holterman's crushing. The estimated yield is between ten and twelve thousand ounces. The amount of amalgam hard squeezed and probably nearly two thirds gold, is about 8 cwt., irrespective of the monster specimen and those raised since its appearance. About 6 cwt. of amalgam is now being retorted, leaving 2 cwt. to be operated on. The nugget goes through to-morrow, and a considerable quantity of stone, together with specimens, remains to go through. On Wednesday I went over the claim to see principally what was to come, as there was talk of another monster bigger than the first, and certainly there was every reason to expect one; over seven feet of what looked like a bar of gold lay glittering along the stope. On Friday this was taken down, but broke in the operation; so that, although extremely rich, it did not equal its predecessor in size. Gold can be seen all through the claim, and another cross-cut at a level considerably below the present rich workings, put through them to the west, has discovered another batch of veins calculated to go 6 oz. The wealth of the claim is great, and requires to be seen to be believed." In another claim in the same locality, some good stone has been reached which is expected to go about six ounces to the ton. Paxton's have lately finished a crushing of 366 tons, which yielded 1386 ounces of gold. At the same time that this stone was put through, 5 cwt. of pyrites and sand saved from the rich stuff crushed at Vickery's, was heated in the amalgamating vessel, and gave 40 ounces of gold; this stuff had been heated two or three times previously, and was supposed to contain nothing of value. The crushing of stone from the Frenchman's claim has gone better than was expected—58 tons yielding 110 ounces 1 dwt. 15 grs., or nearly 2 ounces to the ton. The claim is in first-rate working order, and the vein is found to be increasing in thickness. Seventy tons of Krohman's stone were crushed to make room on his "plat," and yielded 479 ounces. The last rain flooded the Excelsior, on Sargeant's reef, almost filling it with water; on baling it another small vein, almost all gold, was laid bare by the water running into Sargeant's vein; there is some talk of crushing the stone now at grass, which is expected to go 30 oz. to the ton, but as something much richer is shortly expected, crushing will be deferred. A small quantity of stone from the Rose of England vein yielded at the rate of 21½ oz. to the ton. Crushings from several other claims on the famous Hill have gone from 1 to 3 oz. to the ton. As might naturally be expected, the preliminary operations of sinking on claims which have been taken up comparatively recently are being pushed forward vigorously, the fabulous yields chronicled above stimulating the proprietors to put forward every exertion to reach the precious metal. Hickson, Creighton, and Beard's appears to be one of the most productive claims on the Hill, 10 per cent. having been realized by the shareholders within the past three months. A telegram from Sofala states that 88 lbs. of specimens from Moyles's 10-inch vein, Old Surface Hill, have been deposited in the Bank of New South Wales. It is expected that they will yield at the rate of over 1000 oz. to the ton.

At Emu Creek, Engles' Gold Mining Company, the other day, finished a crushing of 83 tons of quartz, which yielded 112 oz. of gold; this was the production of ten days' work. Sixty tons of stone from the Young O'Brien claim yielded 110 ounces of amalgam.

The gold-fields in the Northern districts appear to be turning out well. In the Tenterfield district, mining matters are said to be progressing very favourably, and rich stone is being every day brought to grass. The Happy Valley prospecting claim continues to yield stone of a rich quality, and 300 tons are now waiting to be crushed; from appearances, it is said that the stone ought to yield about five ounces to the ton. The present depth of the shaft is 70 feet, and the width of the reef over two feet. At the Golconda reef a trial-crushing of nine tons yielded 4½ ounces to the ton—a splendid return considering the size of the reef.

The news respecting the gold-fields of the Southern districts is of the most encouraging description. Operations are everywhere being carried on steadily; and although no fabulous yields have been reported, the Escorts show that large quantities of gold are being obtained. A telegram received the other day from Adelong states that 168 tons from William's claim had been crushed and yielded 2342 oz. of amalgam; and that stone was being raised which was expected to yield about 12 oz. to the ton.

### COPPER.

The fall in the price of copper has naturally had an effect upon the companies formed in the colony for working that metal. But operations at the various mines are being pushed forward briskly, and considerable quantities of the metal are received in the city every week. The *Western Examiner* of last week states that a piece of ore from the Burrawang lead and silver lode, assayed by Mr. Cawse, of Icely, gave 43⅔ of lead, 29 oz. 8 dwts. of silver, and 6½ per cent. of copper per ton. Twenty tons of copper ore are to be sent for a trial smelting to the Icely from Messrs. Torpy and Lord's Burrawang mine, as soon as teams can be got at a fair figure. Smelting works are to be put up on the Goodrich mine with all possible speed. The Copper Hill smelting works will be finished in a few months. Good copper has been found at the Cadumbles in different leases, and as their owners seem determined to thoroughly prospect and develop them, their value will soon be known. There can be no doubt now that a very large number of hands will be wanting before the expiration of the summer, to work the mines already proved to contain copper in paying quantities, in the Molong and Wellington districts. And from Carcoar we learn by the *Chronicle*, that the result of the trial smelting of 30 tons of ore from the Goodrich Gold and Copper mine (we say gold and copper mine, for it is now worked for both minerals, at the Icely smelting works) is the most important event of the week. 30 tons of roughly spalled ore gave the very satisfactory return of 16½ per cent. of fine copper. This is a splendid result, when it is known that the lode or lodes from which this ore has been raised are of the astounding width of nearly 40 feet, and that, if present appearances are maintained, this ore can be got in limitless quantities. The strange feature in this mine is that it was first opened as a gold mine, the present lode of copper being capped with a gold-bearing quartz reef.

At the Somers' mine, in the same district, consisting of 240 acres, work was commenced in the early part of the month by the proprietors themselves, in order to test the value of their property. After sinking a few feet a rich lode was found 2 feet 6 inches wide, carrying two well-defined walls with soft casing, and underlying west. 1 cwt. of ore has been forwarded to Sydney, and the assay returns, we are informed, show 70 per cent. of copper. This is the largest yield heard of from the district.

The Orange district mining report (*Examiner*, 5th) confirms the news that the miners sinking the contract shaft at the Peabody, struck a rich deposit of ore at a depth of 55 feet—that is, about 20 feet below the level at which the vein was proved in the first shaft. Samples of the ore taken from the deepest point yet reached have been forwarded to Sydney. They are very fine, and quite equal to anything previously got. The manager expects to sink 100 feet yet before the bed rock will be touched. About 8 cwt. of magnificent ore was taken from the 36 feet level in a few hours, which would give a return of about 60 per cent. of fine copper. Several leases of good copper ore have been found at the Cadumble Mountains, some of which contain a high percentage of copper. Some remarkably rich specimens have been brought in from the Cardington Mine on Macnevin's run. This mine is situated about one and half mile from Fiddler's station, twenty miles from Copper Hill. The specimens alluded to, about 1½ lb. in weight, have been roughly smelted, and given a return of excellent copper which cannot be estimated at less than 50 per cent. This is viewed as one of the most promising properties in the district.

### TIN.

Large quantities of tin ore have been bagged during the month, but owing to want of carriage, there is great difficulty in getting it down to Sydney. The manager of the Stannifer Tin Company reports 16 tons bagged awaiting carriage, which is not to be had at any price. The Severn River Company have sent 5 more tons to Sydney, making 26 tons since operations were first commenced. Two tons of ore left the Great Dividing Range Co.'s mine last week for Sydney. The Peberdy Company have a ton of ore ready for sending to Sydney. Nearly 15 tons of ore have been received from the Kettle Swamp and Mount Marly Company's ground. The manager of the Ancient Briton Company reports that teams were loading with 11 tons of ore, and that nine tons more would be dispatched next week. The Ruby Creek Company's mine is reported to be looking well. The washdirt is improving as the workings advance in the direction of the prospectors' ground. The whole of the creek bed, 1½ chain wide, contains good payable tin. The stripping at present averages 9 feet in depth. 50 loads of washdirt raised in one day yielded over 1 ton of tin. 8 tons of ore are on hand. Number of men employed on the mine, 46. The mining manager of the Australian Tin Co. reports that since the floods have subsided he has recommenced sluicing, the average yield being three quarters of a hundredweight per box daily. The company's works sustained little or no damage from the recent floods. He also reports that a large quartz reef runs through the company's ground, which is copper-bearing, as specimens have been obtained, showing the blue and green carbonates to perfection.

The Inverell *Courier* of the 9th, speaking of a piece of lode tin recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Cope's Creek, says:—"The specimen, which was a thing to be admired, was in shape something like the half of a small flat cheese, and weighed, we should say, about twenty pounds. It was a mass of tin crystals, encased in a thin layer of dry cement almost as white as chalk. The sample was taken from a seam or lode of the same consistence at a depth of 35 feet from the surface, and we were told much finer specimens could be obtained, but that they will not hold together when the cement becomes dry."

At Sugar Loaf Creek, Messrs. Laird, Gully, and Co. have found it advisable to suspend operations for a time, chiefly on account of the water. During the eight weeks they were working they took out 9 tons 5 cwt. of tin—only four men being employed. Only a very limited area of ground has been opened, so the wash must be wonderfully rich to show such results. During the first three months commencing with May, 158 bags, containing 95 lbs. each, were sent away, and up to the 5th ultimo, over a thousand bags have been sent away. On the St. Leonards Company's claim, sluicing operations have been commenced. The present yield is from 12 to 15 cwt. per diem, with thirteen hands.

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

From 4th October to 11th October.

The subscriptions and donations received for the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick in September amounted to £104 11s. 6d.

The body of a man named Joseph Brown (aged 25 years), a seaman of the ship Nineveh, was found drowned near the Circular Quay on the 4th instant.

Professor Badham, of the Sydney University, has been paying a short visit to Tasmania.

On the 3rd instant, at Newcastle, Mr. Hugh Holt saved the life of a drunken seaman, who was in danger of being drowned.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Bathurst on the 4th instant. The whole country for miles in every direction was covered. The visitation was particularly severe on the high land, and the mountains retained their white coverings all day. On the outskirts of the town, the snow was halfway up the fences.

James Foulis, a native of this city, and formerly of the Sydney University, the eldest son of the late Dr. Foulis, of Sydney, and nephew of the late Mr. Charles Nathan, is now an M.D. practising in Edinburgh. The young doctor, educated by his grandmother Lady Foulis, carried off high honors at the Edinburgh University.

The Honerable Henry Moore, Esq., has been provisionally recognised as Vice-Consul for Spain, at Sydney, pending reference to her Majesty's Government.

The annual meeting of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind took place at the new buildings, Newtown Road, on Thursday last. His Excellency presided.

Mr. W. H. Raworth, a New Zealand artist, has opened, at Sandon's, an exhibition of water-colour paintings of New Zealand scenery.

From 11th October to 18th October.

The men employed at the Cow Flat Mine, near Bathurst, have presented a gold watch and chain to Mr. Lewis Lloyd, the late manager of that mine, on his departure for England.

The Peel River at Tamworth overflowed its banks on Saturday last. The lower end of the town and the low lands of the Peel Estate were submerged.

The annual matches of the New South Wales Rifle Association are to take place on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of December next.

An "old man" kangaroo was killed near Carcoar on the 4th instant, measuring over 9 feet. The tail (3 feet 6 inches long) weighed 16 lbs.

Captain Cook's Statue Committee met at the Supreme Court, on Monday last. It was resolved to apply to the Legislature for the grant of £1000 for that national work.

Steps are being taken to procure a portrait of the Earl of Belmore to complete the series of portraits of Australian Governors. Half the sum required has been already subscribed.

Tenders have been invited for the completion of the tower of the Town Hall. The cost will be about £4993. The extreme height of the tower will be 186 feet.

Arrangements are being made for an Intercolonial Conference on the 1st of December. Representatives are expected from the different Australian colonies, to confer on matters of general importance.

From 18th October to 25th October.

On the 18th instant, a number of delegates from various friendly societies met at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, for the purpose of considering what was to be done with respect to the proposed legislation for the Friendly Societies. Mr. E. Swinson occupied the chair. A bill is to be brought before Parliament.

Wednesday last, the 23rd instant, is memorable as being the day when English news first came direct from England to Australia by the cable overland here.

From the 25th October to 1st November.

The Presbytery of Sydney met on the 24th instant, and transacted business.

On the 25th instant, by the desire of the Anglican General Synod, Dr. F. Barker, the first Primate of the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania, sent a cable overland message of greeting to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Messrs. Basch and Co. have just published a map of the colony, showing the course of telegraphic lines already completed, and those which it is proposed to construct. It has been examined and corrected by Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs.

The Police Act has been extended to the town of Bungendore.

The floral exhibition under the auspices of the Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st ultimo, at the Botanic Gardens.

Last Sunday evening, a young man, until very lately a seaman on board the Border Chief, fell down in front of the Old Ship Inn, at the corner of Sussex and Cambridge streets, and expired almost immediately after.

The opening of the yachting season of 1872-73 took place on Saturday last, in accordance with previous notification. The yachts belonging to the R. S. Y. Club assembled in Farm Cove at 11.30, under the command of Vice-commodore Gilchrist—Commodore Dangar being out of town.

At the Circuit Court, Bathurst, on Friday, the 25th, Richard Spencer was tried for the murder at Ophir, and found guilty. Sentence was recorded, but not passed.

On Tuesday last, a deputation consisting of medical men waited upon the Colonial Secretary, and requested him to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to medical practitioners. Dr. J. C. Cox explained that the movement which had resulted in the preparation of the bill had been initiated by the late lamented Dr. Nathan.

On the 26th of October, at Bell's Creek, near Braidwood, a child named Lee was killed by the fall of a tree.

At the Circuit Court, Bathurst, on Wednesday last, Ah Sue was convicted of murdering another Chinaman at Brown's Creek, near Rockley, and sentenced to death.

At Braidwood, five Chinamen have been committed for assaulting, with shovels, a fellow countryman.

On Friday last, whilst ploughing with a team of bullocks on his farm at East Bargo, James Mulholland, jun., was killed by the falling of a dead tree.

## INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

### VICTORIA.

The Government have decided to place £2000 on the Estimates for the Exhibition annexe, South Kensington.

A number of Leicester sheep have arrived, in fine condition, per Aviemore.

A Workman's Moral, Social, and Political Reform Association has been established in Melbourne.

The Legislative Council rejected the Permissive Liquor Bill on the motion for the second reading.

The Government have accepted a tender for the construction of a railway between Castlemaine and Dunolly, nineteen miles; the amount of the tender being £51,312. The tender accepted for the Ballarat and Ararat section was for £34,468.

Land has been sold in Flinders-lane West, Melbourne, at the rate of £271 per foot.

A pastoral was read in the Roman Catholic churches on the 20th ultimo, condemning the Education Bill, which, it says, must be met with positive uncompromising opposition. If the legislators pass the measure, and it receives the force of law, it will be their duty to meet it with the steady firm opposition which the sainted martyred Christians of early years offered to the persecuting laws of the pagans.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The foundation stone of a model lodging-house has been laid in King-street, Melbourne.

The debate on the Educational Bill has terminated, and the measure is now before a select committee.

The woollen manufactories in the colony are proving successful; and the establishment of others is contemplated.

A remarkable proof has just been furnished of the progress of the manufacturing power of the colony. The Government, a short time ago, sent instructions to the Agent-General to call for tenders for the construction of a number of railway engines, but the local machinists and founders raised such a tempest over it that these instructions were countermanded, and the local manufacturers were allowed the opportunity of tendering. A tender has been accepted by the Government for the building of fifteen engines by a Ballarat Company, the cost to be £50,610, and the last of the engines to be delivered within 30½ months.

It is stated that the Civil Service Commission report will recommend a classification of the entire Civil Service, an amendment of the present system of classification, a reduction of the maximum salaries of the higher classes, and the initiation of a Civil Service Fund.

The Melbourne Meat Co. show a balance of £9061, and declare a dividend equal to 10 per cent.

The Legislative Assembly has agreed to give the Rev. Dr. Lang, of Sydney, a grant of £1000.

For the best ten ewes' fleeces of greasy merino, at the Agricultural Show, the prize and Society's medal were awarded to Mr. C. B. Fisher, of Adelaide.

The Education Bill has been read a third time, and has passed the Assembly, in substantially the same shape as it was introduced. The branches of instruction which are to be given free are now defined to be reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, gymnastics, and drill, and in the case of the girls—sewing and needlework. Anything beyond these, the teachers may charge for. The compulsory clauses require that children must be sent to school not less than sixty days in each half-year, and that parents not complying with these terms may be punished by fine or short terms of imprisonment.

The congregation of the Scots Church, Collins-street, intend to erect a new building at a cost of £20,000.

His Excellency the Governor has assented to several bills, including a bill for the suppression of gaming houses.

The dead bodies of two persons, whose names are at present unknown, have been found in the River Yarra.

A whole family have been nearly poisoned at Carlton, that poison having been mistaken for baking powder, and mixed with cakes.

The Polynesian Company have protested against Mr. Woods, the Fiji Premier, now in Sydney, raising any loan upon the Crown lands of Fiji, until the balance of land for which the company paid has been made over to them.

At a meeting of the Bar, held a few days ago, it was proposed that barristers should be allowed to practise as attorneys, and *vice versa*; but the motion was negatived. The feeling is strong against such a radical change.

The Government have arrived at a decision to build new Civil Law Courts in William-street, and Criminal Courts on the present site.

The manufacture of cloth has commenced in the Melbourne woollen mill; there are twenty-seven looms, which will be all at work shortly.

A despatch relative to the mail service has been read by the Treasurer. It is stated that, under an offer by the Imperial Government, the colonies may obtain a fortnightly service for less than they now pay for a four weekly service. The Government contemplated intimating its willingness to acquiesce in the arrangement, and that, in view of the expected ready acquiescence of the other colonies, Victoria would take the responsibility of entering into a contract—Melbourne to be the terminus of the route. It is proposed to inform the Imperial Government and the other colonies to this effect. If any other colonies hold back it is recommended still to advise Parliament to enter into the arrangement as the best, and express a willingness to contribute a reasonable proportion of the cost of the Californian route, but not to incur any liability on account of the Cape route. Proposals are also to be made to the other colonies in view of subsidising the telegraph line, for the purpose of cheapening English messages.

A child, nine years of age, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's Medal, for saving the life of a brother, aged two years. The medal was presented by his Excellency the Viscount Canterbury.

The Council has postponed the second reading of the Education Bill for a fortnight.

Mr. Francis has stated in the Assembly that the Government have under consideration a plan for boarding out the Industrial School children with private families.

### QUEENSLAND.

Eighty-three tons of stone from the Grace Darling reef, Normanby, yielded 1 oz. 3 dwts. per ton. The reef is wide, and the yield is considered satisfactory.

The Normanton teams from the Cloncurry Copper Mines have been attacked near Wetherill's old station. The men in charge were badly speared. One of them, John Cook, has since died from the effects of his wounds.

Information was received in Maryborough that Mr. Dalrymple has discovered a cave in the ranges near Cardwell, covered with extraordinary pictures of known and unknown birds and beasts, some apparently monkeys. The ground work is deep red, and the figures are in white and blue. Some of the figures appear to be very ancient, while others are comparatively modern. The cave is away from the coast, up in the range.

The rush to the Northern gold-fields proved premature, and the disappointed diggers are now asking the Government for assistance to enable them to return to the south. The Queensland Government have offered them employment on the railway works.

The comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the quarter ending the nine months to same date, has been published. The revenue for the quarter just ended amounts to £324,794; that of the corresponding quarter of last year was £259,239; for the nine months just ended, £762,803; for the corresponding nine months of last year, £627,188. The expenditure for the last nine months shows an increase of £50,000.

Very rich ore is being raised from the Western Peak Downs mine.

Drought on the Isaac River stations has rendered it necessary for sheep to be sent to the coast. From Rockhampton we learn that serious consequences are anticipated from the continuance of drought. Carriers absolutely refuse to start up country, because there is no feed along the roads. Ration supplies are getting scarce throughout the island districts.

In the Etheridge district, 85 tons of stone from prospectors claim, New Zealand Reef, yielded 216 ounces; 20 tons from Cock of the North prospectors' claim yielded 12 ounces.

Reliable news has been received from Cloncurry diggings to 17th instant. Four prospecting and several ordinary claims were bid off by Commissioner Morrissett on the 10th instant. Trial crushings in a mortar of stone from original prospecting claim Gilded Rose yielded at the rate of from 16 to 24 ounces to the ton. Similar crushings from other claims yielded equally well. In some cases the average is higher. The reefs are well defined and easily worked. On old ground all are doing well. Some very rich copper ore is being turned out at the Australian mine.

A new source of wealth is being gradually developed at Stanthorpe. Several beautiful diamonds have been found on some of the selections, one weighing about three carats; but the most brilliant and perfect of all is one found on the selection of the "I.X.L." Company. It is certainly a beautiful gem, of the octohedral form, and will require very little cutting before setting.

On the return of the Jason, Polynesian trader, at Maryborough, it was found that no less than eighteen of the "recruits" had died on the passage from dysentery, superinduced, principally, by a species of "home-sickness." A magisterial inquiry was held at Maryborough, and it was, of course, decided that "nobody was to blame."

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Consolidation Loan Bill has been read a second time and referred to a select committe.

It is feared that locusts will do great damage to the crops this season.

It is stated that Captain Hughes, of Adelaide, has promised £20,000, with £10,000 more if needed, towards the establishment of a University in Adelaide. It is expected that the Government will give a grant of land on which to erect a building. Another gentleman has offered to give £10,000 towards the same object.

A banquet is to be given to Mr. Todd (superintendent of telegraphs), and his men, in recognition of their services in connection with the overland telegraph.

It is rumoured that Wescott's party have obtained stone which will yield 100 oz. to the ton.

A company has been started for the manufacture and export of soda crystals and caustic soda.

It is expected that Parliament will adjourn at the end of November to enable the Government to be represented at the intercolonial conference to be held in Sydney.

### TASMANIA.

The Tasmanian Parliament opened on Thursday, October 31. Sir Robert Officer has been elected Speaker. The address in reply to the Governor's speech was carried in both Houses without opposition. On Friday, a want of confidence motion was unexpectedly moved in the Assembly, and the Ministry were defeated. The new Ministry will, probably, consist of Mr. Scott (Chairman of Committees in the Assembly), Colonial Secretary; Mr. Innes (President of the Council), Treasurer; Mr. Meredith, Secretary for Lands; Mr. Jackson, Attorney-General. But it is considered that such a combination would not last.

### NEW ZEALAND.

The Stafford Ministry were defeated on a want of confidence motion by 37 to 36, and Mr. Stafford asked for a dissolution. A telegram dated Wellington, 7th October, states that his Excellency the Governor refuses a dissolution. The Ministry declines resigning, and will fight for supplies, and take every possible advantage. The Opposition is firm and compact. The conduct of Mr. Stafford's Ministry is severely criticised, and their defeat is said to be certain.

A native disturbance has taken place at Waraipu, Napier. The quarrel arose respecting pigs, &c., Paora Heingapu destroying lambs belonging to Kahau. The dispute first arose respecting the boundary of land. Wiremu shot two pigs belonging to the opposition; the other party retaliated. Wiremu and four men lay next day in ambush, when four men of Paora's party were seen crossing the river to catch horses; Wiremu's party killed one man, and the others escaped.

Parliament has agreed to offer a reward of £5000 for the discovery of a new payable gold-field.

The Treasurer's financial statement shows that there was a deficit of £33,000 at the commencement of the current year, instead of a surplus as stated by Mr. Vogel.

Mr. Anthony Trollope was to leave Auckland in the Nebraska on October 3.

Messrs. Reid and Gray's agricultural implement factory at Omaru has been burnt. The loss is £3000. The premises were uninsured.

The Government have intimated that they will not construct any line of railway unless there is reason to believe that it will pay working expenses. The number of lines already indicated it is estimated will cost £3,600,000, at an average cost of £5000 per mile.

Mr. Stafford, it is said, intends to wind up his affairs and leave the colony, owing to the policy of the House.

The Council, on a division of 23 to 9, has rejected the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased's wife's sister.

On Saturday afternoon last (says the *Southland Times*, October 22), a terrible tragedy was enacted within a few miles of Invercargill. A woman named Caroline Vitting, the wife of Carl Vitting, residing at Chalmers's old sawmill on the Bay Road, left her home, taking with her the four youngest children, a girl aged nine years, and three boys, aged respectively eight and five years and 11 months, saying that they would go and look whether the cow had calved. There does not appear to have been anything in the woman's manner as she left the house to excite a suspicion that she meditated a crime. After they had been away for some considerable time the girl returned and told her eldest sister, who was at home, that her mother had thrown baby and the two boys into the Waikivi Creek; that she had thrown the little girl herself into the creek also, but that she managed to get out while the mother was chasing Fred (the eldest of the three boys), and she then ran home. The eldest girl and the child who had escaped death so narrowly immediately went together to the scene of the occurrence, but saw nothing of their mother, although they observed footmarks and other traces of the struggle which took place on the bank of the creek, and found some clothing belonging to the drowned children. They then returned to their home, and told three woodcutters, named Sinclair, Cashel, and Trainer, who were working close by, what had happened. These men lost no time in proceeding to the place, and near the brink of the creek, which was high in flood, running over its banks, found the bodies of the two eldest boys lying at the bottom. They recovered them and placed them on the bank, and some yards further down discovered the body of the baby lying almost on the surface of the water, in the centre of the stream, where it had been caught, after floating down some yards, by some rails which were lying across the creek. The children were quite dead, although the baby was warm. The men left the bodies on the bank, and proceeded to Invercargill, where they informed the police of what had occurred. Sub-inspector Fox and sergeant Fleming immediately proceeded to Vitting's, arriving there about 9 o'clock in the evening. Thence they started on foot, accompanied by the father and eldest son, and reached the locality of the tragic event about 10 o'clock. The bodies were carried back to the father's house, through the bush, by Vitting, sub-inspector Fox, and sergeant Fleming. There could be no search made for the wretched woman that night, but at daylight next morning a party of about twelve started to scour the bush. Tracks were found leading eastwards from the spot where the bodies were discovered, but owing to the severity of the hail showers and rain they soon became obliterated. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Samuel Morton, who had his dogs with him, came upon the object of their search crouching down among the scrub in the bush at the back of Mr. Russell's house. He took the woman to Mr. Russell's, where she was arrested by sub-inspector Fox. When arrested she appeared to be totally indifferent to all that was taking place around her. She sometimes exclaimed "Albert," the name of her eldest son, and enquired anxiously for a bag containing eels. She also asked for her Bible, saying that she thought she had left it on the mantelpiece. The unhappy woman was conveyed to the gaol at Invercargill, and she has since remained in the same depressed and indifferent condition, making no intelligible statement. Various rumours as to the cause of the sad event are in circulation. It appears certain that the couple had lived unhappily together, and that the woman had been very unkindly treated by her husband, whose conduct seems to have preyed upon her mind.

### NEW CALEDONIA.

Our papers are from the 18th September to the 9th October. The *Moniteur* of the 18th September states that a penitentiary establishment is being formed at Uaria, and that the necessary arrangements are being pushed forward with all possible activity. Roads are in the course of construction between Uaria, Bourail, Canala, and Noumea. The same paper also speaks of the visit of the Basilisk, and other matters of local interest. On the 24th and 26th of September, being the anniversary of the taking possession of New Caledonia by the French, there was a reception at Government house. The anniversary was the 18th of that historical event. Some of the outdoor rejoicings were postponed in consequence of the rainy weather. The *Moniteur* of the 2nd October publishes the following telegram from the Government at Versailles, dated the 15th of August, 1872. "From the Minister of the Marine to the Governor of New Caledonia, at Noumea, to the care of the French Consul of Pointe-de-Galle: 'You are appointed to the command of the naval division of New Caledonia, and you are at once to assume the title and powers.'" This telegram reached Noumea by the New Caledonian packet boat. The screw steamer Danaë arrived at Noumea on the 29th of September, with a large number of passengers, and 249 convicts. The Danaë was 147 days coming out. The Danaë is commanded by Captain Louis Riou de Kerprigent. There were races at Noumea on the 27th and 28th ultimo, and a regatta came off on the 29th of the same month.

One of the provisional directors of the proposed Bank of New Caledonia sends writes with respect to the field in which the company is to operate:—The climate is very healthy, and well adapted for the residence of Europeans. There is a population of from 13,000 to 15,000, consisting of 5000 to 6000 free and from 6000 to 7000 convicts, and nearly 2000 soldiers and sailors. The natives number about 35,000 and are of a peaceable and industrious disposition. Some 1500 to 2000 of the above mentioned convicts are political offenders who immediately on arrival at Noumea are set free, and can undertake any enterprise they wish. The majority of these have left their own families and their friends to follow them to the island, and have brought with them some means. The soil of the island is very fertile, and produces sugar in perfection, for which plantations are fast increasing; the export next year will, it is anticipated, exceed 1500 tons. A company has been started for extracting oil from the cocoa and candle nuts, large quantities of both of which are to be found on the island. Sandalwood, indigo, copra, beche-de-mer, whale oil, and pearl shell are also to be had. Gold and copper have been found as well, and before a month has passed a quantity will arrive at Sydney. Mining machinery has been erected, and is by this time in full working order. The island is under French military rule, and all property consequently is well protected. The imports are very large, principally from Sydney. The Government alone spend between £300,000 and £400,000 a year."

### FIJI.

Our correspondent writes from Levuka, 19th September:—Things are very quiet here although there are a few little excitements going on underneath the surface. An attempt has been and is being made to establish and work, contrary to law, what are called "District Courts" wherein a set of regulations which are in effect a reproduction of the old *quasi* Mosaic laws established under missionary influence, are attempted to be enforced. These regulations had, of course, been superseded by the adaptation of the more comprehensive system of British Jurisprudence to Fijian needs. But as the latter system is not considered effective enough in some respects, and does not permit things to be done which are thought not only just and honest but desirable by certain very worthy people, as well as by some of the native chiefs, what is called a "Native code" has, contrary to the constitution and to the plainest principles of law, been tacked on to a bill amending the statute passed last year for "The organization of the Executive departments." Nothing can be more certain than that if the legality of these proceedings is questioned in the Supreme Court they will be judicially condemned; but that the attempt will thereupon be abandoned is by no means so sure. There are other heartburnings caused in some quarters by the action of the Courts. Recently a verdict which was quite contrary to law and to evidence, and which, if any jury in the colonies could have been found to return it, few counsel would have been found hardy enough to support, has been set aside; and some of the parties concerned are very angry thereat. The jurors themselves (or some one in their name and with their signatures) have published a wholesale condemnation of *any* interference whatever by the Court with *any* verdict which *any* jury may give; characterising anything and everything militating against the absolute supremacy of jurors' verdicts, as regards both law and fact, as "contrary to the usage of all civilized countries." The *Gazette*, at the same time, edited by the gentleman who was advocate for the losing suitor, has published an article misstating both the facts and the law, drawing the most false conclusions therefrom, and attacking the Judges for having dared to do their duty in defiance of that popular feeling and popular opinion "outside," by which, it has been coolly urged, the administration of justice ought to be governed. But, in spite of all these "little difficulties" which will soon be got over, the people are decidedly "law abiding" in the fullest sense of the term, and the action of the Courts is producing good effect. It cannot be expected that,—coming upon the track of so lax a system, where people did pretty much as they liked, and only paid their debts when it pleased them,—it would be quite pleasant to all to be kept forcibly in order, to be compelled to pay at the will of an impatient creditor—even when that creditor resided at a distance—and to have any little arrangements for the swindling of native chieftains interfered with by the ruthless hand of a Chancellor. The thing to be wondered at is that there has been, and is, so much love of order and sterling honesty amongst all classes, and that the country should be passing so rapidly, and with so little disorder, under the laws and influences of constitutional rule.

The mountaineers of Viti-Levu have intimated their wish to make peace and submit. Whether their pacific overtures are really honest, or whether anything short of a downright thrashing will reduce them to perfect order and obedience, is, however, extremely doubtful. But the rod is in pickle, and can still, if necessary, be applied. The complete subjugation and opening up of the interior of Viti-Levu are clearly no very distant events.

The Seagull arrived yesterday from Auckland, after a nine days' run, and brought news of the greatest importance, in full confirmation of statements and rumours which came by the Prima Donna last Sunday. Not only have all the Government drafts on Auckland been paid, but a readiness and willingness to make much larger advances have been intimated, and important financial "arrangements" will doubtless be made on the arrival there of the Premier, Mr. Woods. Further intimation has been given of an intent to take advantage of the Act passed last session whereby the Government was authorized to charter a bank or banks. There is an evident desire to secure for Auckland all the advantages which may result from these financial relationships with Fiji (in the hope, no doubt, that the trade will follow), and to prevent resort to Sydney for these purposes.

The effect of this intelligence has been to greatly increase the confidence of even the most sceptical of our merchants in the stability of "things in general," and already there have been consultations with a view to the placing of Government notes for all purposes of issue, at par.

The intelligence as to the intended submission of the mountaineers has also just been fully confirmed. The chiefs of these hitherto defiant tribes are to come to a given district on the coast, to hold a conference with the Governor of this province, who is then to proceed himself to the mountains, and to return with some of the principal chiefs of these regions to the seat of Government (Levuka) with a view to the making of complete arrangements for the internal government of that hitherto almost *terra incognita*—Viti-Levu.

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We have files to the 2nd October. The following extracts are taken from the *Times*:—

Respecting the visit of H. M. S. Cossack to Fiji, and the benefit derived by the law-abiding portion of the community therefrom, the *Times* observes—"When this vessel arrived here first from Sydney, Fiji was in a state of internal commotion, alike dangerous to her commerce and to the property and lives of settlers. It was just in this crisis that the benign influence of the British man-of-war was felt by us, in quelling by moral power, what otherwise would have cost blood to suppress. Although making herself very active in connection with shipping, and being busily and well engaged in bringing shipmasters to pay every regard to the forms required by maritime law, the Cossack has benefited us chiefly by the security of which her presence alone seemed to assure us. The effects of her visit will likely be felt for some time, for she came here during the most trying period we suppose that Fiji ever experienced, and the representations of her commander to the British authorities will bear fruit for good or for evil for perhaps years to come, by the light in which they place us in the eyes of people at a distance. The officers and men of the Cossack won the good will of our little community. Wherever they may go hearty good wishes from Fiji will accompany them.

On the opening of the Supreme Court on Monday last, 30th November, his Honor Sir Charles St. Julian did not take his seat upon the bench. We have heard it rumoured that the reason of this is some misunderstanding between his Honor and the Minister of Native Affairs. As it is an unusual thing for a Supreme Court to commence term without a full Bench, some colouring is given to the rumour. On Tuesday likewise his Honor was absent from the bench.

A Planters' Association is about being formed.

We are informed by a gentleman just returned from the labour ground that Captain Moresby, of H.M.S. Rosario, expressed himself generally well satisfied with the mode of procuring labourers. At times abuses occur, but it is rarely so, and then often the cases are exaggerated. The report he should send to the home authorities on this subject would embody these points.

### POLYNESIAN LABOUR.

The following letter has been addressed to this journal by Mr. John W. Thurston, Minister for Foreign Relations, Fiji; and late Acting British Consul in Fiji and Tonga, dated Nasova Valley, Ovalau, Fiji, 24th September:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—By the ship Quickstep, which arrived to-day from Sydney, I have been placed in possession of a file of your papers up to the date of her sailing.

One paragraph in your leader of the 21st August adverts to the official "authorisation" during my consulship of vessels engaging in the "labour traffic." In connecting my name with the disreputable trade which has for some time past disgraced the Western Pacific, I feel you have compelled me (although I accept your remark as more complimentary than otherwise) to supply you by way of personal explanation with one or two facts in connection with the subject. First, permit me to say that while you are correct in stating I apparently authorised the "traffic" or "trade," as it has been variously called, by which New Hebridean labourers were imported to Fiji, you are only so to a slight degree. It was not by me that the system first obtained recognition or sufferance, for when I took office the traffic existed, and its control, or attempted control, was one of the unusual consular legacies attached to my post. A reference, however, to the Blue Book, published last year upon the subject of the deportation of South Sea Islanders, will give ample evidence that while I exonerated (as for the main part I still do) the British and other settlers in Fiji from slaving proclivities, I felt compelled to advise the suppression of the traffic. In March, 1869, when the evils attending the procuration or embarkation of natives was becoming apparent, I had occasion in one of my despatches to the Earl of Clarendon to remark that "the influx of population and capital to Fiji is so rapid, and the demand for agricultural labourers so great that an irresistible temptation is offered unscrupulous persons to procure them from other islands at any risk, and therefore, notwithstanding the people are well treated while here, and that their condition bears no semblance to what is understood by 'slavery,' I have the honour to recommend the traffic be at once suppressed or placed under authorised supervision and control. This recommendation is in no way based upon the treatment or condition of Tannese and other islanders while in Fiji, but on account of the *improprieties and evils* to which I fear the system, *increasing* and *uncontrolled*, is gradually drifting."

At an earlier date than the foregoing, viz., on the 17th January, I requested Commodore Lambert would dispatch

one of the ships under his command to the New Hebrides, in order that the system might then be examined into, and the exact title applicable to the rapidly increasing traffic, at once confirmed. This duty was subsequently very ably performed by Captain George Palmer, R.N. As a matter of fact, my authorisation of vessels proceeding in this trade was of brief duration, operated only in the case of two vessels, and was exercised only in the one month of July, 1867. By that time it became apparent to me that her British Majesty's Government might consider itself in some degree responsible for actions that might arise in the course of a voyage prosecuted under the sanction of its consular officer, and declining to grant *any more* permits, I confined myself to watching the system, writing reports, and waiting for instructions.

To some shipmasters, personally known to me, I occasionally granted a consular letter, authorising them to convey men *from* Fiji *back* to the New Hebrides, but never the *converse*. You will thus see my efforts were chiefly directed to watch and control that which could not be prevented by my unsupported authority. I must also candidly admit that my views and opinions were formed by the state and condition of the labourer in Fiji; of the circumstances of his embarkation I was, doubtless, often deceived.

Since my retirement from the post of British Consul, I have made a visit to the New Hebrides and Banks Group, during which I learnt much from the lamented Bishop Patteson, and much from personal observation—the general result being that I am prepared to support the strongest expressions that can be used upon the subject, so far as the proceedings outside of Fiji are concerned. To the charge that the planters of this kingdom are directly concerned in these villanies I must strongly demur. It has been represented by certain disappointed persons that the white residents of Fiji are a gang of ruffians, man-stealers, and pirates; as a fact, they are no better and no worse than the good people who occupy the colonies of Australia and New Zealand.

I trust, however, these and other libels will soon be withdrawn both in the colonies and in England. The scurrilous abuse written by the Fiji correspondent of the Auckland *Southern Cross*, and copied by many journals, is contemptibly offensive; but the remarks of Mr. Eastwick in the House of Commons, as reported in the *Times* of June 26th, are painful in the highest degree. Probably his absurd statements arose from the misrepresentations of his correspondent, or his personal inability to collate facts; but it is to say the least painful that a gentleman in his position should occupy the *time* of the House in libelling a Government, the daily existence of which will be a daily refutation of his erroneous remarks. Strongly contrasted with Mr. Eastwick's misinformation is the temperate, well-weighed and statesmanlike speech of Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen. Her Majesty's Ministers will soon learn that the Government of Fiji is not "an independent buccaneering" one with a "coercive" and "overawing" policy, but one that will establish law and order, put down all appearance of slavery, develop the resources of this fertile country, and endeavour in every way to honourably effect the advance in Christianity and civilization, which England has twice declined to aid, but which now, if left alone, it can very well effect for itself.

It is not very frequently that I trespass upon the valuable space of a public journal, nor should I do so now but that my intimate connection with the past and present affairs of this kingdom seems to me in this instance a sufficient reason.

## THE LAW COURTS.

DURING the past month their Honors have been upon circuit; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., having taken the Bathurst circuit, Mr. Justice Hargrave Yass and Goulburn, Mr. Justice Cheeke the Wagga Wagga circuit, and Mr. Justice Faucett Tamworth and the other circuit towns in that direction. There has been little civil business in the country towns. At Tamworth, a considerable place, there were but three criminal, and no civil cases. Of the criminal trials, however, several have been for crimes of the greatest magnitude.

At Yass one John Clarke was arraigned for the wilful murder of John Peisley. The occurrence took place at Stony Creek, near Young, and was apparently the result of a drunken affray in a public-house. A verdict of manslaughter was returned, and prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Sentence of death was passed upon Patrick Connolly for the wilful murder of Ebenezer Clements. Prisoner and deceased were miners near Braidwood, and a dispute occurring at a claim Connolly struck Clements a blow over the head with a spade, from the effects of which the unfortunate man expired.

At Bathurst there were no less than three trials for murder. George Graham was charged with the murder of an infant named David Bernard Querrill, which had expired apparently in consequence of violent usage received at the hands of the prisoner who, in an intoxicated condition, had been quarrelling with the mother of the child, and had assaulted her while she had the baby in her arms. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the capital charge, probably believing that he had had no intention to injure the child. Peter M'Gee was found guilty of the murder of Terence Connolly. Intemperance apparently had played an active part also in this matter. Prisoner was a publican at Grenfell, and on the night of the 7th July last, deceased came to the public-house, and some quarrelling ensued. Ultimately M'Gee, in a fit of drunken fury, took a gun and shot Connolly. The latter in his dying moments forgave the wretched man who had killed him, and who entreated pardon of his victim. Sentence of death was recorded; but the Chief Justice, who tried the case, stated that the last penalty of the law would not be exacted. The charge of murder against Richard Spencer was the third trial; and it involved a truly melancholy case. Spencer is a man of good family, being a son of Admiral Spencer, and related by marriage to a former Governor of New Zealand. By all accounts he is a gentleman of education and refinement, and of a gentle and charitable disposition. The deceased was a man named Charles Corse, residing near Ophir, a gold-field in the vicinity of Orange Spencer also lived in that locality. On the 3rd August Corse, who was apparently a man of excitable disposition, and given to use coarse and abusive expressions, called at prisoner's place, and there was some dispute about a saddle. High words ensued, and Corse ultimately went away, but returned again in the evening, when there was another violent altercation. Spencer, who was maddened by the demeanour of the other, threatened to shoot him, and Corse placing himself in an insulting attitude, and using a filthy expression, defied him to shoot. Prisoner then fired at him with a gun loaded with duck-shot, and Corse fell mortally wounded. He lived about a week afterwards, but never recovered consciousness. A verdict of guilty was returned, and sentence of death passed *pro forma*.

At Armidale two rather important cases in relation to the mining laws of the colony were heard. In one of them Michael Morahan, James Griffiths, William Wilbourn, George Pyne, John Cockain, and Thomas Hoolahan, on bail, were placed at the bar charged with stealing 1 cwt. of tin, at Vegetable Creek, on the 16th July, 1872, the same being the property of Peter Speare and others. A great deal of evidence was taken, but the sum of the matter was, that a piece of land upon which the prisoners had been seen removing tin had been applied for by them, and also by Messrs. Moore, Speare, and others. There was great indefiniteness as to boundaries, and the witnesses seemed unable to identify the land in question, the difficulty arising chiefly, as it appeared, from the delay in surveying which had taken place. The surveyor who actually measured the land stated over and over again that if he had measured it according to the application and description sent in on behalf of the prisoners by Morahan (one of them), it would have included the lot from which the tin was alleged to have been stolen. Whereupon his Honor, summing up, told the jury that there could be no reasonable doubt that the prisoners had acted under the impression that they had a just claim of right to the property they were charged with stealing. The jury found a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

In the other case, John Payne was charged with the theft of 1 cwt. of tin ore, the property of Saul Samuel and others, at Darby's Creek. His Honor, in summing up, reminded the jury that in law, if the tin ore had been removed with a fraudulent intention one foot from the place it originally occupied, even if it were not taken off the ground, such removal constituted a felony. But the principal question was whether the land from which the tin ore was taken was the property of Saul Samuel. Mr. Samuel had made an application under the statute for the right to select; he had paid a year's rent of the land, and had obtained a receipt, accompanied by an authority to select eighteen portions of mineral land, according to his application; he had reported to the officer that he had so selected, and described the position and bearings of the selection; this description included both banks and the bed of the creek. Mr. Samuel had therefore done all he possibly could to make good his title to the bed of the creek and the other land, for putting on one side the Minister of Land's circular authorising the taking up of beds of creeks, which was not issued till after Mr. Samuel's application was sent in, there was nothing to show that it was inconsistent with the Act for Mr. Samuel to take up the bed of the creek if he chose to do so. But then came the startling evidence: Mr. Billings, who had been manager for Mr. Samuel, told them he was present when the surveyor put down the pegs, and stated positively that the survey excluded the bed of the creek altogether. If this evidence was to be believed (and there were no grounds for disbelieving it), Mr. Samuel had no more right to the ground from which the tin was taken than the prisoner himself, and the jury would not be justified in finding that the ground was included by the surveyor unless the surveyor was produced by the Crown, which had not been done. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged.

The following luminous verdict was given by the foreman of a jury in a cattle-stealing case, at Port Albert:—"We find the prisoner guilty of stealing the cow, but there is no evidence to show to whom it belonged."

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

FINLAY M'Lever, John S. Scott, and Nicholas Harris, alias Martin, were charged at the Water Police Office, on the 23rd October, with assault on the high seas. Mr. Rogers appeared on behalf of the Crown to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Dalley, instructed by Messrs. Spain and Roxburgh, appeared for the defence. Mr. Rogers in opening the case stated that the charge was one of assault upon a person unknown on the high seas, alleged to have taken place in the middle of last year. The case arose out of some depositions taken before the British Consul at Levuka, purporting to be under the 217th section of the Merchant Shipping Act. The outline of the case was as follows;—The Nukulau, in which prisoners were, sailed for Florida Island, where they arrived on Sunday morning, some time in June or July last year. The natives of the island came off in canoes in great numbers, and, when they got alongside the ship, harpoons, pump breaks, and other heavy materials were thrown into the canoes, upsetting them, and throwing the natives into the water. The natives were swimming about, and the ship's boats picked them up, and they were taken down into the hold and imprisoned there. This state of things continued from Sunday morning until Friday evening, during which time they picked up eighty-five natives. The vessel then sailed for Port Resolution, one of the Solomon Islands, where prisoners in the same way picked up 112 natives. The ship then sailed for Roubiana, where six natives were shot and a lot taken on board. He would also be able to show that there were firearms on board the Nukulau, about two dozen muskets, and also cutlasses, leg irons, and other implements for securing the natives and preventing their resistance. Some of the natives were placed on board the ship chained in couples. The vessel he believed was painted like the missionary schooner Southern Cross, which went to the islands shortly afterwards. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the deposition of Claude Hamilton, taken before Mr. Marsh, the British Consul at Levuka, in which the deponent stated the particulars of the forcible seizure of natives during the voyage already described by counsel, who also stated that the depositions of other witnesses would show that the natives in the first canoe came to the vessel and asked whether it was a missionary ship, and were told that it was. They were then taken on board, coming at first unwillingly, and were dealt with as already described. He had evidence to give by several Solomon Islanders, but he could not say whether he would be able to present it to the Bench, owing to the difficulty of obtaining an interpreter; but at any rate he would tender the depositions taken at Levuka, and hear counsel's objection upon the point, whether they should be received or not. If their Worships refused to receive the evidence or keep the men in custody, a very gross crime would go unpunished; but if the evidence was received, no harm would be done because it would come before a higher Court, and be rejected if it was proved to be inadmissible. Evidence to satisfy a jury would have to be obtained, but on a magisterial inquiry, where the Bench was merely assisting in the administration of justice, the mere non-compliance with a technicality of the law ought not to lead their Worships to reject the evidence. Detective Elliott, sworn, deposed that he had been unable to hear anything of Claude Hamilton, Roderick M'Ivor, "George" Isaac M'Donald, and other witnesses mentioned in the depositions. Mr Rogers tendered the depositions, and stated that they purported to be made before Mr. Marsh, her Majesty's Consul at Fiji. It was sufficient that they were taken before the Consul, and it was unnecessary to prove the signature or the Consul's official character. Mr Dalley objected to the reception of the depositions under any circumstances. He did not question that Edward Marsh was her Majesty's Consul at Fiji and Tonga, and acted in that capacity on the 24th March, 1872, because the 270th section of the only Act giving the Bench authority to receive the depositions was the 17th and 18th Vic., chapter 104, which provides that it shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such depositions as these. Therefore the Bench would clearly understand that he admitted that these depositions were declared and sworn before the British Consul at Fiji, and that this was his signature to the depositions. These depositions were the depositions made at Levuka by certain seamen, who affirmed that they were part of the crew, in June last, of a vessel called the Nukulau, and it was now sought against these men in the dock to give the depositions in evidence. The giving of such depositions in evidence at all was a departure from the laws of evidence, and the special provision made on purpose to facilitate proof. When the evidence was given, it must be tendered strictly in accordance with the section of the Act giving power to receive depositions. One section of the Act he referred to provided that if the proceeding is criminal, depositions shall not be admissible unless they were made in the presence of the person accused. There was no statement on these depositions that any of the prisoners was present when the depositions were made, and there was no statement on the depositions that prisoners were present when they were received. Their Worships had no right to detain prisoners with no evidence against them, or to commit them in order that they might not leave the colony. Mr. Rogers admitted that there had not been a proper compliance with the provisions of the Act, but he contended that the Bench should not be bound by the strict rules of evidence by which a higher Court would be guided. The Bench sitting as Justices might receive the evidence, and it would be for the Crown to determine in the higher Court whether it should be accepted or rejected. In one of the depositions it was stated that on being confronted with the witness the prisoners were recognised as the men who, amongst others, assaulted deponent and his fellow islanders. Mr. Dalley objected to the statement which appeared in the deposition of a man named Kai, and had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Rogers said there was not the least doubt that prisoners were present, but even if they were not he would ask their worships to listen to the depositions. His learned friend had asked the Bench to throw out the evidence, and to allow the crime to go unpunished, simply because the certificate was not appended to the depositions, and because there had been a non-compliance with a technicality of that kind. He said that such an argument should not weigh with their Worships and cause them to reject the evidence. Mr. Dalley replied, and the Water Police Magistrate said he had not the slightest doubt that the depositions could not be received, but he should like to take time for consideration. He agreed with Mr. Dalley, and could not see how he could be asked to act in a case that had been so mismanaged. Prisoners were remanded until Friday last, and on that day were again brought before the Court, when the Water Police Magistrate decided that the depositions taken at Levuka were inadmissible. After some argument prisoners were remanded for a week, in order to allow the Crown time to obtain an interpreter to assist the Court in taking the evidence of several Solomon islanders, who were sent on from Levuka.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.—PASTORAL.

DURING the past month the weather has been changeable—unseasonably hot on some days, and agreeably cool on others. The rainfall has been heavier this spring than usual, as if to compensate for the dry autumn and winter, the latter season having been the driest known for many years. The rains have been general, and have been very beneficial to vegetation of all kinds, and on almost every hand the prospects of the grazier and agriculturist are extremely encouraging. In the Coast Districts the wheat is already being harvested in some fields, the yield being a good one.

On the Hunter, Paterson, and Williams, reaping will be general in a fortnight's time; and though patches here and there have been affected with the rust, and indeed have been cut for fodder, the crop on the whole will be larger, it is expected, than has been reaped for some seasons past. On the Manning, the wheat is said to be looking beautiful. At Tamworth, the crops are reported to be in a state of great luxuriance. In New England the prospects of the wheat harvest are good; though in places it is feared that the unusual quantity of rain will cause rust, of which however there are yet no complaints. At Mudgee the wheat and other cereal crops are looking splendid. In the Western district the prospects of the farmers are very cheering, and the growing wheat is doing well. From Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Forbes, and Young there are equally satisfactory reports; and in the Manaro district, also, the wheat crops promise a bountiful harvest. The sugar plantations could scarcely have had a more trying season than the past winter, being the severest for thirty years. The long continuance and sharpness of the frosts proved destructive to much cane on the Manning and Macleay; and has thrown a damper on the young industry. In the warm climate of the more northerly rivers the canes have suffered much less, and more land is being planted and rapid headway being made with the sugar cultivation, which is now firmly established. The growth of a more hardy but less fruitful kind of cane is being fostered by associations in the colder parts of the colony, but as yet the efforts are merely experimental. The production of sugar would be regarded as a great boon by farmers, who complain that they have not sufficient demand in the colony to give them remunerative prices for their abundant crops of maize and hay, the protective legislation of Victoria also restricting that market. In time, however, the evil will doubtless be rectified. Already some land is being withdrawn from the maize culture in the north to be placed under the sugar cane; and we observe that in other places farmers are breeding pigs upon their corn; the increase of population on the gold-fields having created a demand for bacon. The vineyards on the Hunter give promise of an abundant harvest, and the orchards also are looking well.

The pastoral news is very gratifying, there being the promise of a good season in all the districts of the colony. The Namoi and neighbouring rivers have been in flood during the past month, but beyond causing some temporary inconvenience the visitation will be rather an advantage than otherwise, as it will supply the country with water for the summer. On all the northern tributaries of the Darling there has been a heavy downfall of rain. Along the course of that river, and on the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, nice rain has fallen and the country is looking well, the grass being fresh and succulent. From all quarters cattle and sheep are reported to be healthy, and fast picking up flesh. Indeed, during the past week or two, some of the finest cattle ever raised have been brought to market, though they certainly came from those places where the winter was least severe. But we may shortly expect cattle in prime condition from all parts, the feed being now so good. Lambing is in progress in the Manaro district somewhat later than in other localities. The increase is large, and the weather being milder and feed more plentiful the flockowners will fare better than elsewhere. But, on the whole, the average is low, owing to the mortality caused by the severe frosts. They talk in some places of deferring the lambing to a later period of the year, with the view of avoiding the losses incidental to a severe season. Shearing is in full swing, and favourable reports of the quantity and quality of the fleece continue to come to hand. Judging by the accounts from the various districts, more attention is being paid to the preparation of the wool for market, and we hear of new machinery being used for the purpose. Somewhat higher rates have had to be given to shearers and other hands temporary engaged, in consequence of the mining fever; but on the whole not much difficulty in this respect has been found by flockowners. They have been hindered in their shearing operations more by heavy rains. One of the few breeders of Angora goats has lately given a favourable report of his stud numbering 1500; but he complains that the impounding regulations bear rather hardly upon him. If these were made less repressive, owners would be in a better position to raise this class of stock with profit to themselves and the colony. Last month cattle attained a price not realized for many years, having been sold at upwards of £10 per head; being at the rate of 30s. per 100 lbs. The price is now about 22s. per 100 lbs. Fat stock have been scarce owing to the want of winter feed, as well as to the drain upon our herds for meat preserving. Our local company has now been in operation for some months, and upwards of 5,000,000 lbs. of meat have been exported from its establishments situated a few miles from Sydney.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE Commission entrusted with the work of seeing to the representation of New South Wales in the London Exhibition consist of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Michael Chapman, Mayor of Sydney; Messrs. John Alger, Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, William Wallis, Captain Gother Kerr Mann, Messrs. Joseph Thompson, George Thornton, John Hay Goodlet, Edward Levi Montefiore; Andrew Garran, LL.D; Messrs. Robert Saddington, Charles Hadley Hayes, James Reading Fairfax; the Honorable George Alfred Lloyd, Esquire, Postmaster-General; Messrs. Howard Reed, John Brown Watt; Benjamin Lee, M.P.; Thomas Bawden, M.P.; George Russell, John Smith, and John Hurley, M.P. for Central Cumberland. From these an executive committee has been selected which meets daily. The work of collecting subscriptions promised, gathering exhibits, now engages their attention, and in consequence of the limited time remaining, is being pushed on with assiduity. An attempt will be made to represent the colony in districts, and for this purpose agents are applied for who will be employed in getting together such exhibits as may be needed, to show the resources of the several localities so far as they are known. Specimens of produce will be accompanied with such statistical, physical, and social information as may be required by intending emigrants. An agreement has been entered into with the Commissioners for Victoria and South Australia, for the building of an annexé, in which they shall jointly exhibit, and by the outgoing mail their several representatives in London will receive instructions to meet and make what arrangements for the structure may be deemed expedient. The New South Wales commissioners agree to contribute £2000 towards the annexé, which will be occupied continuously until 1880.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

ONE of the most important events in the history of Australia occurred on the 20th of last month—the restoration of the Java and Port Darwin cable, and thereby perfect communication between the cities of Australia and London. It was generally supposed that great difficulty would be experienced in grappling for the cable and reuniting it, and moreover that the coral bed over which it runs might so chafe it that frequent interruptions would occur. Depth of ocean and a rough sea delayed the recovery of the cable for some time, but the difficulties were easily surmounted after all. With regard to the latter surmise, it is asserted by some scientific persons that the coral insect will form a casing over the line that will effectually preserve it from injury. *If such is the case, a cable, once laid, after a few years will be so imbedded in hard rock that it will be impossible to raise it again to the surface.* This fact, however, time will reveal. We have now the gratification of recording the success of the enterprise of South Australia—a success so complete that messages from the great metropolis of England reach its antipodes in a few hours, with astonishing regularity. Congratulations have been exchanged between the Mayors of Adelaide and London, between the Governors and the Colonial Office, between the Bishops of the Anglican Church in Conference assembled at Sydney and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and between mercantile firms and friends at both ends of the world. The real business of the line was commenced immediately, and Reuter's telegram to the Australian Associated Press gave European news of the 21st October, about twenty hours old to our subscribers, many of whom could, however, scarcely realise the fact that they were reading of occurrences that had taken place within twenty-four hours at a distance of some 12,000 miles; but people of the present day soon lose their wonder at the marvellous, and the London telegram even thus early is looked for every morning as a matter of course, just the same as those from one colony to another.

It is satisfactory to find that the event is not to be allowed to pass uncelebrated. A correspondent of the *Herald* dropped a hint on the 28th ultimo, and next day a meeting was convened at the Chamber of Commerce, when a resolution was passed that a public banquet should be given to mark the event; a very large committee, comprising the leading colonists was at once formed, and the affair is to come off on the 7th. His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson has been invited to take the chair. It is also anticipated that a public holiday will be proclaimed by the Government. We may state that the land line passes from Adelaide across the centre of Australia to Port Darwin, a distance of nearly 2000 miles. For years the passage across the Continent was deemed impracticable, as it was thought to be a vast waterless country; the construction of the telegraph has been rapid, and revealed the fact that the interior of Australia, or at least that part of it through which the line passes, is [illegible] and amply watered, with no hindrances to settlement or even hostile natives to disturb the isolated denizen of the bush. This in itself is a great fact, and one which would repay to the colonists in opening up country twenty times the outlay. The question of subsidising the telegraph has been mooted in Victoria, and was indirectly suggested a few months ago by the Hon. John Robertson in this colony. The subject has been favourably received by the Government of the sister colony, on the ground that the present tariff for telegrams is almost prohibitory, certainly so to persons of limited means, and that it should be regarded more as a public institution for the benefit of all classes rather than as a luxury for the wealthy. If the Australian Governments therefore combine to grant a subsidy, the cost of telegraphic communication will be no doubt considerably reduced, and as the messages will largely increase, in course of time, the necessity for State assistance will be ceased.

## NEW TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT FOR RAILWAYS.

AN invention, which there is every reason to believe will become of great service in preventing accidents on railways, was exhibited on 28th ult., in one of the rooms at the Free Public Library, in presence of a number of gentlemen—including Mr. W. Macleay, M.L.A., Sir W. Macarthur, Mr. R. Moody (traffic manager), Mr. W. A. Duncan, Captain Scott, Mr. John Rae (Under-Secretary for Public Works), Captain Onslow, M.L.A., Dr. Macfarlane, the Hon. G. Allen, and others. The inventor is Mr. Peter Herbert, trades' overseer at Berrima Gaol, whose ingenuity in telegraphic instrument making has already been brought under public notice through the columns of this journal. The object of this new piece of mechanism is the transmission of messages from any given point to a train whilst in motion. The advantage of such a means of communication is obvious. At the present time, when an accident occurs, information of the disaster is forwarded to the nearest railway station, thence to other stations. It is understood that the authorities contemplate supplying the guards of trains with telegraphic instruments; and when an accident occurs all they will have to do will be to form a connection with the telegraphic wires, and convey the news instantly to every station on the line. Mr. Herbert's invention, however, promises to supersede even that excellent plan; inasmuch as the intelligence will be communicated to the guards of approaching trains as well as to the station masters. It would be difficult to describe the arrangements of the machine as exemplified in the model exhibited yesterday with sufficient accuracy as to enable persons to understand the whole of its details; but a general idea of it will be gathered from the following description. The guard's van of each train has to be supplied with an ordinary telegraphic instrument. This is connected with an ingenious machine at the top of the van. A projecting arm of metal containing at its extremity three wheels, arranged somewhat after the fashion of those of a wire tramway carriage, clasp the telegraph wire—two wheels running on the inner side of the wire, the third on the outer side. The machine is balanced with such a degree of nicety that this arm moves up and down with the utmost freedom, adapting itself to the deflection of the wire between the posts, and the higher parts near them. By means of a spring this arm is made to adjust itself to the wire in a lateral direction, accommodating itself to the swaying to and fro of the train. A bend in the arm between the two inner wheels and the outer one enables it to pass the insulators without impediment. The wire, therefore, is kept in constant connection with the instrument in the van, and the rails from the "earth connection." Mr. Herbert fully explained his model, and exhibited it in motion on a miniature railway. He had a galvanic battery and recording instrument, to show the mode of transmitting messages. Although in adapting the invention to the present railways some modification of detail may be found necessary, still it was generally thought by the gentlemen present that the Government should give the invention a trial on a short length of railway, where the telegraph posts are of equal distance from the rails, to admit of the experiment being made at a very small expense. Before introducing the invention to the notice of his visitors, Mr. Herbert narrated the circumstance which had led him to study the subject, in the following words:—"Shortly before the evening mail was due at a station on one of the French lines of railway, it was discovered that a bridge, spanning a river that crossed under the line, had been washed away. The fact was at once telegraphed to a station which the train would pass before it arrived at the flooded river, but it had gone by. Efforts were now made to avert the impending catastrophe, by placing men with danger signals along the line above the damaged part, but without success. The evening being stormy and dark, the train dashed past the warnings, through the gap in the broken arch, and down into the swollen river. Had that train been placed in telegraphic communication with the stations, more than sixty human beings would on that night have been saved from a sudden and awful death. The disaster made such an impression on me, that I determined to turn my attention to the invention of some practical method whereby the necessary telegraphic connection could be maintained, and it is for the purpose of allowing you to judge of the extent of my success, that I have requested the honour of your presence here to-day."

## MUSIC.

THE opera season of 1872 has drawn to a close, and altogether it has been a very successful one. It is to be regretted that a more suitable place than the Victoria Theatre cannot be obtained wherein the highest efforts of musical genius can be more suitably represented. A building more unsuited internally, and more objectionable externally from its contiguity to houses whose trade principally relies on visits from the lowest class of female society, it is impossible to conceive. The series of operas produced comprised those of all the best composers (Rossini excepted). The four most successful as regards performance, but least appreciated, if attendance be any criterion, were "Puritani," "Saffo," "Macbeth," and "Robert le Diable." Applying the same rule to others, Offenbach's "Barbe Bleu" and "The Grand Duchess" met with most favour; and next to these "Lucia di Lammermoor"—a really fine representation,—"Norma," and "Lucrezia Borgia." The present company, under the management and direction of Messrs. Cagli and Lyster, is numerically the strongest we have had here; and though among the artists no great stars appear, there are those whose talents are good, and who will always be listened to with pleasure. Our readers will readily understand that, to produce some of the operas we have named, a musical force of number and ability is required. The two principals new to Sydney were Signora Bosisio, a soprano, and Signora Riboldi, a *mezzo soprano*. The former is a most accomplished actress, with a voice of peculiar liquidity, well cultivated, but uncertain in durability; her lower notes are extremely beautiful, reminding us of those of the late Catherine Hayes. Riboldi is also a good actress, with a voice too light for the *roles* which are allotted her, with the exception of Lisa, in "Sonnambula," and Climene, "in Saffo." The remainder of the company are the same as before, and the *prima donna par excellence* is certainly Signora Margherita Zenoni, a lady not unknown in some of the cities of the Continent of Europe, and a decidedly superior artist. In our brief review we had almost forgotten to mention Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." The production of such a work would seem to be almost an act of presumption in Australia, when the elaborate and pompous representations of the opera in Europe are recalled to mind. Produced it has been, however, and in such a creditable manner, both as regards scenery and the rendering of the music, as to silence even the cynics who will not admit that anything is tolerable outside Paris, London, Vienna, or Milan. Of the merit of the opera in comparison with others by the same composer we shall offer no opinion, but the great difficulties both of vocalization and instrumentation are admitted, and the performance of so colossal a work will give our readers outside Australia some idea of the strength of the company and its capacity. The other artists whose names demand prominent mention are Signor Resnati, a tenor of great power; Signora Coy, a most pleasing and finished vocalist, her husband, Signor Coy, a tenor of good quality; Signor Coliva, one of the best baritone voices we have heard, and also an accomplished actor; Signor Dondi, a basso of considerable power and acquirements, and Mr. Rainford, also the possessor of a good *basso* voice. Mr. Charles Lascelles, who was for some time with Madame Anna Bishop, has important duties to perform as chorus master behind the scenes, but he occasionally appears in *buffo* parts, and though he has not much voice, always succeeds in pleasing the audience. The English artists are Mr. Armes Beaumont (tenor), who, however, ranks with the other tenors, and in point of versatility is beyond them. This gentleman performs Raoul in "Les Huguenots," Vasca di Gama in "L'Africaine" and has a *repertoire* of lesser characters sufficient to carry him through a season with a different opera each night. Miss Alice May is a pleasing artist, and Mrs. Fox is also a useful singer. The *troupe* are conducted by Herr Zelman and Mr. Allen, the latter is a member of the Royal Academy. Signor Cagli is about to proceed to New Zealand with the Italian portion of the company.

A great musical festival is to be given in the Exhibition Building, commencing this (Monday) evening All the opera company, the various choral societies of the city, band and instrumental solo performers are engaged for the occasion, and it is probable that it will in all respects be successful.

## OUR DEFENCE FORCES AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE matter which at present creates most discussion among our Volunteers, and interest among those who wish to see the marksmen of this colony retain the high position which they have already admittedly achieved in the use of firearms—is the approaching annual rifle matches, held under the auspices of the Rifle Association of the colony. To this society is mainly, if not solely, attributable the high comparative degree of skill which many of the New South Wales Volunteers have attained. Its matches are held with the view of keeping up that efficiency which has already been arrived at; and with the not unnatural expectation that the practice, rendered necessary to enable them to compete at these matches with success, may enable some of the Volunteers to show scores which will place them (as they have already been placed on several well-known occasions) on an equal footing with the more celebrated marksmen of Europe. And that this proficiency has years ago been attained, will be shown by reference to the scores made by the competing parties in the intercolonial matches. The sum which the association offers for prizes this year—over one thousand pounds—is considerably in excess of the total sum expended in previous years; and this liberal expenditure, though entailing a heavy burden on the funds of the association, is excusable inasmuch as it offers great incentives to competition, and enables those employed in daily labour an opportunity of attending the matches for some days, with the chance of gaining with interest the sum which they might have earned during the interval. But colonial employers are not as a rule niggardly. They have too much sympathy with Volunteering and its followers to make deductions on such occasions. The matches are to be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of December next.

The consternation, caused by the death of Major Fitzsimons, has barely subsided. The respect generally felt for the manly and soldierlike qualities of the departed officer was clearly manifested by the presence of several hundred volunteers and some thousands of spectators at the funeral, which was accompanied with military honours. No announcement has as yet been made of a successor to Major Fitzsimons. It would be difficult to find one to fulfil the duties of the duties of the position he held with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to the men under his command.

The Commandant's half-yearly inspection of the Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles took place at the Victoria Barracks on the 12th of October.

A private of the Newcastle Rifle Corps succeeded, on the 5th of October, in scoring at three ranges—300, 500, and 600 yards—no less than 56 points out of 60 possible; and this is not the only instance of such a score being reached by a New South Welshman.

## THE CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.

ON Monday, October 14, the Captain Cook Statue Committee, after a long period of rest upon their laurels, again assembled for business, the meeting-place being, as formerly, the public chamber, Supreme Court. There were present the Hon Sir Terence A. Murray, the Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.; Captain Watson, Mr. F. Senior, Mr. J. Alger, Captain Shorter, Mr. S. Bayliss, Mr. E. Sadler, Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A. (hon. secretary), and others. Sir T. A. Murray having been voted to the chair, the hon. secretary read a letter from Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., regretting his inability to attend; also from Mr. W. Day, J.P. (hon. treasurer), and the Rev. Dr. Lang, apologising for their non-attendance. Mr. Smith further informed those present that the meeting had been convened at the instance of the Hon. A. Campbell, Esq., M.L.C. Mr. A. Campbell then explained that since his return from Europe in May last he had been very anxious that a meeting should be held, but from various reasons it had been considered inexpedient to call the committee together prior to the present occasion. During his absence from the colony he had had an opportunity of conferring with two artists of repute relative to the production of the statue. The first was Mrs. D. O. Hill, whom he had seen at Edinburgh. This lady was the widow of an artist of some celebrity; and she was herself considered a sculptrix of no inconsiderable attainments. She had shown him a figure of Dr. Livingstone, executed by herself, and which he had much admired; and she had expressed herself as being very willing to undertake the Cook statue. He thought her a first-class artist, and quite capable of executing the work to their satisfaction; but he had, of course, no power to promise her anything beyond the placing of her name before the committee. He had also, during a stay of a few days in Rome, had an interview with Mr. Sumner, the artist who designed and cast the Burke and Wills monument in Melbourne, which was considered a first-class work of art. Mr. Sumner was willing to come to this colony and to design and cast the statue required. He had, as a private communication, estimated the sum at which it would suit him to undertake the work at £1200, including his travelling expenses to and fro. Mr. Sumner would model and cast the statue upon the spot; and from the quantity of tin and copper now available, the cost of material would be greatly reduced. He (Mr. Campbell) was of opinion that it was now time to discontinue the appeal to the public. The work was a national one, and he thought that £1000 from the public revenue was not too much to expect in aid of it. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if that sum were placed upon the Estimates for the purpose, no member of the Legislature would oppose it. It was much to our credit that we had erected such a beautiful pedestal; and now that that was ready, the Government ought to come forward. He had made no promises either to Mrs. Hill or Mr. Sumner. In reply to Mr. Alger, the hon. secretary stated that he believed the treasurer had at present time upwards of £100 in hand. Mr. Sadler thought a good sum of money might be raised by a public entertainment of some kind. After some discussion as to the best method of increasing the funds of the committee, the Hon. A. Campbell maintained that the time had now arrived to require assistance from the public coffers. He moved that those present, with the addition of Sir Alfred Stephen and the Rev. Dr. Lang, should form themselves into a deputation to wait upon the Hon. Colonial Secretary and request him to place a sum of £1000 upon the Estimates for the purpose of the completion of the work. Captain Shorter seconded. Mr. R. B. Smith thought it would be more advisable to desire a sum of £600, upon condition that the committee guaranteed to raise £600 in addition. He thought there would be more likelihood of their obtaining that sum. Mr. Senior said the public had already subscribed £1400. He did not think there ought to be any difficulty in the way of their obtaining £1000. Sir T. A. Murray concurred. He thought it would be more complimentary to the memory of the great navigator if the work were finished by the Government. It would have been better had the State entirely undertaken the matter; but at the time it was initiated the exchequer was not in so flourishing a condition as at present. The resolution was then put and carried; and the secretary promised to fix an early date for the deputation. Captain Watson handed in a sum of £10 12s., and Captain Shorter £12 10s., which had been collected by those gentlemen. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

## THE PRINCES PHILIP AND AUGUSTUS OF SAXE COBURG.

TWO distinguished visitors reached Sydney on Thursday, 24th October, by the steamer Hero, from Auckland, having come through the United States. These are Princes Philippe and Auguste, sons of the Duke of Saxony, who are on a pleasure trip. They are related to many of the Royal houses of Europe; and, being sons of the late Prince Albert's brother, they are first cousins to the Prince of Wales and the rest of the British Royal Family. Ernest II., the present head of the house of Saxe Coburg Gotha is their grandfather. Prince Philippe is 28 years of age; Auguste is a year younger, and has a considerable reputation as an author and patron of letters, having written works descriptive of his travels in Eastern Europe and South America. They are accompanied by M. Joseph Nickitsh and Dr. Henry Wawra. On the 25th, a special train was provided for the visitors for an excursion to the Lithgow Valley Zigzag. They were conveyed to the Redfern Station in the carriage of his Excellency the Governor, and accompanied by his Excellency's aide-de-camp, Captain St. John. Beside the Princes and Dr. Wawra, there were in the train the Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Esq., Postmaster-General; Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways; Mr. Rae; Dr. Schomberg, of Adelaide; Mr. Charles Moore, of the Botanical Gardens; Mr. Selby, a fellow-passenger, from San Francisco; and Professor Smith, of the Sydney University. The train stopped at the first Zigzag, while the party had breakfast; immediately after which the train proceeded, without stopping until it reached the Blue Mountain Inn. At this place the Princes left their carriage and got on the engine, in order that they might obtain a better view of the engineering works on the second Zigzag. They were very much pleased with the quality of the line generally, and remarked upon the extraordinary steadiness with which the train proceeded. They spoke in high terms of the engineering skill displayed in the construction of the Zigzag, and were much impressed with the grandeur of the surrounding country. The train stopped in the valley at the foot of the Zigzag for about an hour. The Princes were conducted to Fern Tree Gully, which they much admired, they also examined the reservoir. Dr. Wawra and the Princes gathered a large variety of flowering shrubs and other botanical specimens. By the time they again reached the train they had a large collection. When they had placed their botanical treasures in the carriage, they went a short distance along the valley to get a good view of the zigzag, and shortly afterwards started back to Sydney. On the way down Dr. Wawra arranged the plants and leaves which they had gathered. The Princes took a lively interest in all topics relating to the colony, and appeared to regret that their visit would be of so brief a duration. They intended to stay ten days in Sydney and ten days in Melbourne, but in consequence of the delay of the steamer they were not able to carry out their original intention. The Princes and Dr. Wawra dined at Government House on the evening of 25th ultimo. They left Sydney on Saturday, 26th ultimo, by the Hero (s.), for Melbourne.

## THE SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY.

ON October 14th, a large number of gentlemen went out to Hacking Creek to inspect the works of the Sydney Meat-preserving Company, which have recently been erected on the creek, near to the Parramatta Road, eleven or twelve miles from Sydney. The Company's estate consists of 140 acres of purchased land, and they also rent 2000 acres for the depasturing of stock. They commenced their meat-preserving operations in May last, and from that time to this they have shipped to England 7500 cases of preserved meat, representing in the aggregate 500,000 lbs. This was the produce of 10,000 head of sheep, and 1650 head of cattle. It will thus be seen that the industry lately established at Hacking Creek is most extensive and valuable; and if we may judge from the excellent quality of the company's productions, as tested on Monday, there can be little doubt but that the preserved meats of the Sydney Company will soon rank high in the estimation of English and colonial consumers. The plant has been erected under the superintendence of Mr Eddington, for preserving meat according to Appert's system with the calcium bath. The works have cost £12,000, and are capable of producing 18,000 lbs. of preserved meat a day. The Company's manufactures consist of beef—boiled, fresh, corned, roasted, spiced; tripe, plain and with onions; ox palates and ox tongues; mutton—boiled, roasted, haricot, sheep's tongues, pork, Liebig's extract, &c., and they are offered at a price which, in the present state of the meat market, almost enables the company to compete with the retail butchers on the spot—the preserved article having this advantage, that it is without bone, and is moreover ready cooked. At the present time the company employ fifty men, but when in full work they will employ seventy. Nearly all the work about the establishment is, however, done by contract, and in this way both employers and employed obtain the best results for the expenditure of their capital and skill.

The dimensions of the principal building are about 280 feet long by 66 feet wide. The sides and roof are of galvanized iron and glass, and the interior fittings are of wood. In most of the partitions which divide the different shops, there are moveable slides, so that the meat can be passed from one process to another, conducted in separate departments, with the least expenditure of time and manual labour. The floors are of asphalte, and appear to answer the purpose well. The rooms are large and well lighted. All the arrangements of the works appear to be well ordered, and ventilation is as perfect as possible.

The tinsmiths' department must, of course, be important in an establishment of this kind; and the company have obtained all the advantages which are to be derived from a judicious subdivision of labour, and the employment of the best mechanical contrivances. The workmen in the different tin shops were fully employed in the cutting and shaping of canisters yesterday, and the visitors watched their operations with considerable interest.

From the cattle yards a door opens into the pithing pound, where, by that most expeditious and humane method of slaughter, fifty bullocks can be killed in a day. The shambles adjoining the pound give accommodation for the reception of fifty carcases; and these are slided along the beams to the butchers' blocks, at the entrance to the cutting-up department. The bones are taken out at the cutting-up tables, and the meat is then scalded in a large square tray, the heat being supplied by means of steam coil pipes placed at the bottom. From the scalding tray it is hoisted across to the weighing table on the other side of the room. The 4-lb. and 6-lb. tins are actually filled with 4½ and 6½ lbs. of meat, the extra half-pound being more than sufficient to allow for evaporation in the cooking process which follows. In the finishing shop the tins are soldered up, and as the workmen mark the tins which pass through their hands, the manager has an effective check upon them, since any leakage arising from negligent or incompetent workmanship is quickly detected. The sheep enter the establishment at another side of the building to that allotted to the horned cattle, and they go through pretty much the same process before they are converted into preserved meat. Six hundred sheep can be killed daily, and the shambles will accommodate a thousand bodies. The blood and offal of the slaughtered animals is drained off into large tanks, where it becomes available as food for pigs, of which there is a pretty good herd near the premises, or is deodorised with chloride of lime and dry earth, and disposed of as manure.

Those portions of the carcases which are designed to be converted into extract of meat are lifted from the cutting-up tables into the washing-machine, the liquor passing from thence to the digesters, and finally into the reducers and the vacuum pan. The vacuum pan is not commonly used in meat-preserving in Australia; but it has this important recommendation, that it prevents any flavour of burning.

In a room adjoining that in which the tins when filled with meat are soldered, there are six baths, each of which will hold 120 tins. The liquor in these baths consists of muriate of lime and water, and it is kept at a temperature of 230 degrees by means of steam coil pipes at the bottom. When the meat has been sufficiently cooked, the aperture left for evaporation in the top of the canister is soldered; and the contents of the tin, thus hermetically sealed, are subjected to the same further boiling at a temperature of 280 degrees. The tins are afterwards plunged into a cold water bath, and are passed on into the next room, where they are painted, labelled, and packed for market.

Those portions of the carcase which are deemed unfit for preserving are wheeled away to a separate establishment, where, after passing through the digesters, settlers, and coolers, they become a valuable mercantile commodity in the shape of tallow. The skins, bones, horns, &c., are, of course, also turned to the best account.

A copious supply of water is of first importance in a meat-preserving establishment, and that exists here. All the rain-water from the roofs flows into an underground cistern, which holds thirty thousand gallons; and there are also a couple of dams, the aggregate storage capacity of which is little, if anything, short of 1,750,000 gallons. Two twelve-horse power steam engines are used for pumping the water and other purposes, the water being lifted into tanks placed at an elevation where they supply the establishment by gravitation. There appears to be no scarcity of water, for it has been laid on to the workmen's cottages, which the company have erected near the works, and from which they derive a rental of 5s. or 6s. a week. The engines will also be used to drive the steam saw-mill which are to be put up for manufacturing the cases.

Lunch was afterwards provided for the gentlemen who went out from Sydney and Parramatta. About fifty or sixty gentlemen representing leading mercantile firms were present. Although the bill of fare included most of the company's productions, it was by no means confined to them. There was, however, a decided run upon the preserved meats, and that, notwithstanding they stood side by side with almost every delicacy that Compagnoni's establishment could furnish. The health of the Queen, proposed by Mr. John Lackey, M.L.A. (the chairman), was drunk with loyal enthusiasm. Mr. Beit proposed the "Sydney Meat Preserving Company," and the toast was responded to by Mr. Eddington (the company's manager, who was in the vice chair). The health of the directors, proposed by Mr. J. Joubert, was responded to by Mr. Lackey.

Later in the afternoon the company gave a dinner to their workmen, which passed off with every success.

The majority of the visitors returned to the city at about nightfall.

## TESTING AUSTRALIAN WINES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT of the Wine Jury who examined the wines brought from Adelaide (S. A.), by Mr. W. Hawkes, and placed in the hands of the Steward in Sec. VIII.

These wines, on arrival in Sydney per Rangatira, were placed in the cellar of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, 227, George-street, Sydney, on the 4th of October. On the 5th the Secretary, with the assistance of Mr. Hawkes, and under the supervision of Mr. Henry Hall, steward of the wine section, the cases containing the samples to be submitted, were carefully unpacked, and found to consist of twenty varieties of white and eighteen of red wine.

It was deemed advisable, owing to the number of samples to be submitted to the jury, to divide them into two series—to class them according to age—and to proceed in strict accordance with the following regulations of the Society, viz.:—

10. The youngest wine shall be tasted first.

11. Metal plates (japanned) large enough to contain at least three wine glasses each, with legible numbers stamped in the margin, from No. 1 upwards to 60, (or more if necessary) to be provided, also a supply of clean wine-glasses of good quality.

12. One glass of wine for each judge, of all the samples in each class, shall be sent to the judges' room on the numbered plates, before the tasting is commenced, each plate to contain glasses of one sample only; and the sample so placed before the judges shall consist of one class only at a time.

The mode of judging to be that adopted for the Agricultural Society exhibitions as under:—

The judges are requested to place opposite to each sample No., under the different headings in the Special Qualities column, such numbers as they may deem fit, ranging from zero to 100, taking the latter No. as the maximum of excellence, and to award the prizes, &c., to the samples having the highest totals.

On Tuesday, the 8th of October, at 1 p.m., the jury selected to taste and report on these wines met at the Society's Rooms, when they were submitted in the following order:—

| | Vintage. | Description. | Name of Grower. | Award and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Sweet Water | Hardy | A good wine, fine condition, rather sweet. |
| 2 | 1869 | Constantia | Randall | A liqueur wine, out of place with dry wines. |
| 3 | | Reisling | Jacobs | Very good sound wine. |
| 4 | | Verdeilho | Jacobs | Too sweet, more of a liqueur wine. |
| 5 | | Madeira | Davenport | A very fair wine. |
| 6 | 1868 | Sercial | Davenport | Sweet wine. |
| 7 | | Spanish | Jacobs | Excellent: the best wine exhibited. [The judges wish to know from what grape this wine is made] |
| 8 | | Constantia | Randal | Sweet wine. |
| 9 | | Verdeilho and Chasselas | Hardy | Rather too much acidity. |
| 10 | | Gouais | Gilbert | Fine bouquet; flavour not equal to bouquet. |
| 11 | | Muscat | Gilbert | Good liqueur wine. |
| 12 | | Temprana | White | Very nice sound wine. |
| 13 | | Polom Blanco | White | Ditto, fuller body. |
| 14 | 1865 | Pedro Ximenes | White | Ditto. [The judges wish to know whether this wine is made with the Pedro Ximenes grape only.] |
| 15 | | Doradilla | White | A very light Spanish wine—very good. |
| 16 | | Reisling | Gilbert | Very nice wine. |
| 17 | | Verdeilho | Hardy | |
| 18 | 1863 | Reisling | Gilbert | Very good wine; excellent bouquet. |
| 19 | | Reisling | Gilbert | |
| 20 | 1862 | Madeira | Hardy | A very fair wine; highly approved of; Madeira grape strongly defined. |

Considering the short time those wines have had to recover from the sea voyage and removal, they were in capital order and condition; as a whole, they speak highly for the great care and attention paid in South Australia, not only to wine making, but also to the due care of the wines until brought to maturity. With the exception of No. 4 all the wines submitted to-day have a character for strength which at once showed a striking appearance between the produce of the vineyards of South Australia and those of N. S. Wales (the Albury district excepted). It is evident that the warm temperature and thoroughly dry atmosphere of the South Australian climate enables the vigneron to obtain a concentration of saccharine matter in his grapes which is unobtainable here—hence the dry and completely "Spanish" character or flavour of most of these wines.

Mr. Jacobs's "*Spanish*" No. 7 was unanimously declared the very best among the twenty samples submitted. The judges are desirous to ascertain if possible from the grower what grape this wine is made of. In this and also in No. 14, Pedro Ximenes, they are of opinion that some error has been committed in the description of the grapes, and are desirous of obtaining further information. Mr. Gilbert's wines were highly appreciated. Mr. White's four exhibits, but more particularly his "Doradilla," excited much admiration. Mr. Hardy's "Madeira" also came in for its due share. One of these—No. 9 (1865)—showed a certain degree of acidity, attributed to the mixture of "Chapelas" with Madeira grape; this acidity, however, seemed to have been qualified by age, being barely perceptible in No. 20 (1862), which is described as being made from the same mixture of grapes.

In several of the wines—Nos. 3 and 6 in particular—a degree of sweetness exists, not in accordance with the description of grapes, but are good wines nevertheless.

On Friday, the 11th, the judges met again in order to examine and report on the second series—"Red Wines."

| | Vintage. | Description. | Name of Grower. | Awards and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1868 | Carbinet | Jacobs | Very sound good heavy wine. |
| 2 | | Monalto | Andrews | Sound light wine. |
| 3 | | Red No. 3 | Clarke and Crawther | Strong rough wine. |
| 4 | 1863 | Carbinet | Gilbert | Not equal to No. 1. |
| 5 | 1867 | Carignan | Clarke | Very superior to No. 3, in splendid condition, a very commendable liqueur wine. |
| 6 | | Red No. 4 | Clarke | |
| 7 | | Verdeilho | Reynold | Evidently a misnomer. |
| 8 | | Portugal | D. Sayer | Sound rough wine. |
| 9 | | Portugal | D. Sayer | Somewhat approaching port in character. |
| 10 | 1865 | Sweet red | Gillard | Sound rough wines, well-suited for blending purposes. |
| 11 | | Sweet red | Gillard | |
| 12 | | Coonato red | Randal | Good sweet wines, rather too sweet. |
| 13 | | Coonato red | Randal | |
| 14 | | Constantia | Gillard | Relabelled; by far the best specimen exhibited. |
| 15 | 1867 | Shiraz | Jacobs | Sound, and in very good order. |
| 16 | 1868 | Shiraz | Jacobs | |
| 17 | | Sweet Shiraz | Hardy | Good wholesome wines; the latter highly appreciated. |
| 18 | 1869 | Shiraz | Green | |

The above, like the white wine tested on Tuesday, comprise several kinds of wine of very dissimilar character—the produce of a mixture of grapes in some cases not properly defined—No. 7 for instance, described "Verdeilho, 1862" cannot possibly claim any title to that grape, being evidently a *treacly* sweet wine, quite out of place, and decidedly unlike the produce of the Verdeilho grape.

Mr. Jacob's Carbenet, 1868 (No. 1); Mr. Andrews's Monalto (No. 2), Mr. Green's (No. 18) 1869 Shiraz were pronounced to be the three best wines exhibited to-day, the first and last being almost on a par. Mr. Gollard's No. 14 (Constantia) was pronounced the best wine of the kind tasted, and in every respect superior to any imported "constantia" as a liqueur; this wine cannot fail to secure high favour.

Several of the wines shown to-day are, although perfectly sound and good, of a rough nature, which in the opinion of the judges renders them more fit for blending purposes than for consumption in their present state. Age would doubtless take away or modify the roughness they evince, but by judicious blending with some of the white wines tasted on Tuesday, they might even now be converted into excellent wines fit for market, and command an extensive sale.

The judges in conclusion wish to express their high appreciation of the emulative spirit which has induced the growers of South Australia to forward to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales the choice produce of their vineyards in exchange for the wines submitted last month at Adelaide. The prizes awarded in South Australia to the "Kaludahs" and the "Orindinnas" show that, while the particular character of the South Australian wines meet with every acknowledgment here, our wines are justly appreciated by our neighbours.

It is to be hoped that every year a similar exchange will take place, and that these friendly contests will be continued.

The judges and steward join in tendering to Mr. George Hawkes their thanks for having afforded the Agricultural Society of New South Wales this opportunity of tasting some of the products of the vineyards of South Australia.

(Signed) M. C. MACHARDY, CARL L. SAHL, D. N. JOUBERT, } Judges.
HENRY HALL, Steward.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, October 10th, 1872.

Mr. George C. Allman, well known as a solicitor practising in the Southern districts, died on the 25th October, after a few weeks' illness. He was the third son of the late Captain Allman, who many years ago was Police Magistrate at Wollongong, Goulburn, and Berrima. Having served under articles to Mr. Turner, then Civil Crown Solicitor, Mr. Allman went to practice at Berrima, but did not remain long before removing to Yass, where it is said he gained the respect and esteem of the district. He married one of the daughters of the late Captain North, late Water Police Magistrate of Sydney. His brother is the present Police Magistrate of Goulburn. Those who well knew this deceased gentleman speak of him as an excellent lawyer, and a true Christian in character and life.

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## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

PRELIMINARY.

The General Conference of the Bishops and clerical and lay representatives of "the Church of England" in the Ecclesiastical Province of Australia met on Thursday, the 10th of October, and sat daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), until Wednesday, the 23rd October, when having adopted a "Constitution," and made all other necessary arrangements, the body resolved itself into a "General Synod of the Church, recently styled the United Church of England and Ireland, now styled Church of England in Australia and Tasmania." This body (which was assembled by the invitation of the Right Rev. Dr. Barker, the Bishop of Sydney, being "the Metropolitan of Australia" by the Queen's letters patent), sat and deliberated nine days and a half as a "Conference," and five days and a half as a "General Synod." The Bishop of Sydney presided over the Conference as "Metropolitan" and (subsequently) over the Synod as "Primate of the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania." The General Synod—having constituted an appellate tribunal, passed rules for the confirmation and consecration of future Bishops, and for the election of future Primates, and transacted other business—was prorogued by the Primate *sine die*, on Tuesday, the 29th of October, at 7 p.m. It will not be reassembled, except under some special circumstances, for the next five years.

The principal business which occupied the Conference—to the exclusion of almost any other—was, naturally enough, the constitution of the General Synod, whereby the several large and widely separated dioceses of the "Australian Province"—Sydney, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Perth, Brisbane, Goulburn, Grafton and Armidale, and Bathurst—were to be united for certain purposes of order and Church government. The Constitution (finally agreed upon, and adopted by an overwhelming majority) contains fourteen clauses besides the preamble. I provides (1) for the constitution of a General Synod of the dioceses of the Anglican Church in Australia and Tasmania; (2), for the formation of the first General Synod, and all future General Synods; (3), that the General Synod shall consist of two Houses, the Bishops and the Representatives; (4) lays down one common plan, or basis, for the election of the clerical and lay representatives; (5) prescribes the time and manner of holding the Synod; (6) appoints the Primate for the time being (or Senior Bishop present) to be President of the General Synod; (7) provides for the making of Rules for the conduct of business; (8) defines the Powers of the General Synod; (9) permits the Synod to delegate certain powers to committees; (10) provides mode of voting and quorum; (11) gives power to alter manner of holding meetings of Synod; (12) provides that defects or informalities in representation of any diocese shall not invalidate proceedings; (13) provides for absence or death, &c., of Primate or any other Bishop; and (14) provides for mode of alteration of Constitution, if required.

CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL SYNOD.

The following is the "Constitution of the General Synod of the Church recently styled the United Church of England and Ireland, now styled Church of England in Australia and Tasmania." In the form below it has been adopted by the Conference, after consideration of its details in committee.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the several Dioceses of Sydney, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Perth, Brisbane, Goulburn, Grafton and Armidale, and Bathurst, and such other dioceses as shall hereafter be formed within the limits of Australia and Tasmania, shall be united for certain ecclesiastical purposes as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for a General Synod of all such dioceses of the Church recently styled the United Church of England and Ireland, and now styled the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania.

Now, We, the Bishops and clerical and lay representatives of the said Church in the dioceses above named, present at a General Conference presided over by the Right Reverend Frederick Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, and held in the city of Sydney, in the month of October, A.D. 1872, do agree to and accept the following Articles and Provisions as the Constitution of the General Synod of the said Church.

General Synod to be constituted—Primate.

1. The General Synod shall be constituted of the Bishops of the dioceses hereinbefore mentioned, and of clerical and lay representatives of the Church in the said dioceses. And such General Synod shall be called "The General Synod of the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania." And one of the said Bishops shall for all the purposes of this Constitution be known and designated as Primate. And the present Bishop of Sydney shall while continuing to be such Bishop be Primate as aforesaid.

First General Synod—Future General Synods.

2. The Bishops and clerical and lay representatives now assembled shall constitute the first General Synod. And all future General Synods shall be convened and holden in the manner hereinafter provided, save in so far as the same may from time to time be altered by any General Synod acting under the provisions hereinafter contained.

General Synod to consist of two Houses.

3. The General Synod shall consist of two Houses, namely, the House of Bishops and the House of Representatives. And both Houses shall sit together for deliberation and transaction of business, but shall on all occasions vote separately. Provided that if at any time the Bishops shall desire to consult together on any subject under consideration, the further discussion of that subject shall be postponed, in order to afford the House of Bishops an opportunity for such consultation.

Representatives of Dioceses in General Synod.

4. Every diocese having under 21 clergymen duly licensed to officiate within it shall be entitled to send two clerical and two lay representatives to any future General Synod. And every diocese having above 20 and under 31, such clergymen shall be entitled to send three representatives of each order as aforesaid. And every diocese having above 30 and under 41, such clergymen shall be entitled to send four representatives of each order as aforesaid. And every diocese having above 40 and under 51 such clergymen shall be entitled to send five representatives of each order as aforesaid. And every diocese having above 50 such clergymen shall be entitled to send six representatives of each order as aforesaid. And the mode of electing or otherwise appointing such representatives, and of supplying any vacancies in the number of representatives when elected, or otherwise appointed shall be determined by the Church in each diocese. Provided always that every clerical representative shall be in priests' orders and duly licensed to officiate in the diocese of which he is a representative, and that every lay representative shall be of the age of 21 years and a communicant of the Church.

Time and manner of holding Synod.

5. A period of not more than five years shall elapse between the ordinary meetings of the General Synod, but the Primate may, at his own discretion, and shall, at the request in writing of a majority of the other bishops of the said dioceses, summon a special meeting of the General Synod. And for the purpose of holding a meeting of the General Synod, the Primate shall, by writing under his hand and seal, summon the bishop of each of the said dioceses, and also require such bishop to convene representatives of the Church in his diocese at such time and place as the Primate may deem fit.

President of Synod.

6. The Primate, or in his absence the senior Bishop present, shall be President of the House of Bishops and of the General Synod. And the President may, with the concurrence of the General Synod, prorogue and dissolve the same. And the President may take part in any discussion and vote on any question or matter arising therein.

Rules for Business, &c.

7. The General Synod shall have power to make rules for the conduct of all business coming before it for trying the validity of the election or appointment of any person claiming to be a representative member thereof.

Powers of General Synod.

8. The General Synod shall have power to make determinations upon and in respect of the following matters and things concerning the order and good government of the Church, that is to say:—1. The constitution of an apellate tribunal and a tribunal for the trial of Bishops. 2. The framing of general rules for the formation of new dioceses and provinces. 3. The making of rules for the confirmation and due consecration of future bishops, and the election or appointment of future primates. 4. The communicating with the authorities of the Church in England, and in the various colonies on matters relating to the general well-being of the church. 5. The taking of measures for promoting intercommunion with other reformed Episcopal Churches, so far as is consistent with the principles of the Church of England. 6. The regulating of the relations of the Church to other branches of the Church of Christ. 7. The promoting of the cause of Home and Foreign Missions of the Church. 8. The consulting upon any matters which may be brought before the Synod affecting the well-being of the Church, and framing regulations thereon. Provided always that no determination of the General Synod shall be binding upon the Church in any diocese, unless and until such determination shall be accepted by the Church in such diocese. And the mode of accepting in any diocese the determinations of the General Synod shall be laid down by the Church in such diocese.

Synod may delegate powers.

9. The General Synod may appoint committees, either under special instructions or under such general regulations as shall from time to time be laid down by the General Synod, for the purpose of carrying into effect any determinations which have been passed by the General Synod.

Mode of Voting and Quorum.

10. Every determination of the General Synod shall be made by a majority of both Houses thereof, and in every division of the House of Representatives the voting shall be by orders, unless two dioceses, by a majority of their representatives, require that the voting shall be by dioceses; and in voting by dioceses, no vote shall be taken as the vote of a diocese unless assented to by a majority both of clerical and lay members representing such diocese. And the presence of, at least, three Bishops, and of one-third of the clerical, and of one-third of the lay representatives of, at least, three dioceses shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the General Synod. Provided that the power to require the voting by dioceses shall cease from and after the time when this Constitution shall have been ratified at the next session of such General Synod by a majority of the dioceses there represented.

Power to alter manner of holding meetings of Synod, &c.

11. The General Synod may make rules altering the manner hereinbefore provided for holding meetings of the General Synod, and altering the number of clerical and lay representatives to be respectively summoned to any future General Synod as members of the House of Representatives. Provided that the number of lay representatives of the Church in any diocese so summoned shall never be less than the number of clerical representatives thereof. And the General Synod may make rules necessary for carrying all such alterations as aforesaid into effect.

Defects not to vitiate proceedings.

11. No determination of the General Synod shall be vitiated by reason of any informality in or want of the representation of and for any diocese.

Absence, &c., of Bishop.

13. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Primate the functions of such Primate shall be exercised by the senior bishop of the dioceses hereinbefore mentioned or referred to. And in case of the absence of any bishop, his functions under this Constitution shall, subject to any provision made in that behalf by the Church in the diocese be exercised by a Commissary appointed by him, and in case no such Commissary shall have been appointed, or the See be vacant, or the Bishop incapable, such function shall be exercised by the person who shall then be the next in ecclesiastical rank or degree in the diocese, and resident therein. Provided that it shall not be competent for any one to sit in the House of Bishops in the stead of a bishop.

Alteration of Constitution how to be made.

14. This Constitution may be altered by the General Synod, which shall have power to make determination altering it. Provided that every such determination shall have been first approved of at one session of the General Synod, forthwith communicated to the several Diocesan Synods, and assented to by at least two-thirds of such dioceses as shall have adopted this Constitution, and finally passed at the succeeding session of the General Synod.

THE THREE COMMITTEES OF SYNOD.

The General Synod, having been duly constituted on the 23rd of October, appointed three special committees: I. The Appellate Tribunal Committee; II. The appointment of Future Bishops Committee; and III. The Formation of Future Dioceses Committee. These committees were constituted as follows:—1. The Appellate Tribunal Committee—Bishops of Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Tasmania, Archdeacon of Adelaide, Revs. H. A. Palmer and A. D. Soares, Sir W. F. Stawell, the Hon. T. H. Fellowes, and Messrs. Barker, Drew, Colley, and A. Gordon. 2. The Appointment of Future Bishops Committee—Bishops of Newcastle, Perth, Brisbane, and Goulburn, Canons Allwood, Vance, Child, Revs. W. S. Wilson, and Messrs. Douglas, Hawkes, Henty, and Stuart. 3. The Formation of Dioceses Committee—the Bishops of Grafton and Armidale and of Bathurst, the Dean of Sydney, the Dean of Hobart Town, the Archdeacons of Ballarat and Brisbane, and Mr. Suttor. The select committees deliberated separately, and severally reported to the Synods.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.—The Appellate Tribunal Committee brought up its report, which, having been fully discussed by the General Synod in Committee of the Whole House, was finally agreed to in the following form:—

CONSTITUTION OF AN APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.—I. That an Appellate Tribunal be constituted under the name of the Committee of Appeal of the General Synod.

II. That such committee shall consist of five members—the Primate, a Bishop to be elected by the House of Bishops, a clergyman to be elected by the clerical representatives, and a layman to be elected by the General Synod, voting collectively and not by orders. All such members, being members of the General Synod, shall be elected by ballot and by an absolute majority of each body of electors then present; and each candidate shall be nominated by a proposer and seconder one day previous to the day of election; and the elections shall take place at each ordinary meeting of the General Synod.

III. No Bishop, clerical, or lay representative of the diocese from which an appeal shall be brought shall be capable to sit on the hearing of such appeal.

IV. In the event of death, absence, or incapacity of any member of the committee, the Primate shall nominate successor or a substitute for the matter of that particular appeal only as the case may be.

V. If the appeal be brought from the diocese of the Primate, the Senior Bishop shall act or appoint another Bishop to act in the matter of that appeal in the place of the Primate.

VI. The committee shall have power to make rules for regulating its proceedings, the time and mode of conducting appeal, the requiring security for costs, and for the due prosecution of appeals, and the terms on which execution of any decision appealed from may be stayed or carried out, and all such other rules as may be necessary for giving effect to these resolutions; and all such rules shall be laid before the General Synod at its next meeting; and shall be valid and effectual until and unless disallowed by the General Synod.

VII. The committee shall have power to appoint all necessary officers.

VIII. The defendant in any matter or either party in a matter of doctrine or of discipline involving any matter of doctrine tried by any Diocesan Court or Bishop may appeal to the committee, but there shall be no appeal for mere error or defect of form in any proceeding or judgment.

IX. The Diocesan Court or Bishop shall transmit a report of the proceedings to the committee, and the facts as stated in such report shall be taken as correct. If in the opinion of the committee the facts are not legally sufficient to support the decision the committee may reserve it. Or if in the case of an appeal by the defendant the facts though legally sufficient to support the decision, ought in the opinion of the committee to be further investigated, the committee may in its discretion direct a rehearing by the Diocesan Court or Bishop.

X. The parties may appear in person or by their counsel or agents. The committee shall hear and determine the appeal, with power to adjourn as it may deem necessary. The decision of the majority shall be the decision of the committee, provided that any decision which concerns a matter of doctrine or of discipline involving a matter of doctrine must have the concurrence of one of the two Bishops, and unless such concurrence shall have been obtained, the decision appealed from shall stand, but no costs of appeal shall be allowed.

XI. If in the opinion of the committee the matter of appeal concerns a question of doctrine or discipline involving a question of doctrine, the committee may, at its discretion, state a case for the opinion thereon of a body in England to be called the Council of Reference. Such Council of Reference shall consist of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, together with four laymen learned in the law, the first four such laymen being Lord Hatherley, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Cairns, and Lord Penzance. The General Synod shall have power to fill up vacancies as shall from time to time occur, but in the event of a vacancy or vacancies existing when a case shall be before the Council, the Archbishops and the Bishop shall fill up the same for the purpose of disposing of that particular case. The opinion of the Council shall be binding on the committee, and pending the obtaining of such opinion the appeal shall stand adjourned, with liberty to either of the parties to set the appeal down to be disposed of upon the opinion when obtained. If from any cause it shall be impracticable to obtain an opinion from the Council of Reference within a time to be limited by the rules to be made under these regulations, the committee of its own motion may, or at the instance of either of the parties shall, determine the appeal, but in such case the concurrence of one of the two Bishops shall be requisite in any decision.

XII. Provided always that nothing in these resolutions contained shall prevent the General Synod from substituting any other arrangement that it may see fit for carrying out the several objects contemplated by these resolutions.

APPOINTMENT OF FUTURE BISHOPS.—The Appointment of Future Bishops Committee brought up its report, laying down "Rules for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops, and for Election of Primates." These rules, having been fully discussed by the General Synod in Committee of the Whole House, were finally agreed to in the following form:—

I. CONFIRMATION OF BISHOPS.—1. When in any diocese a person shall have been elected or nominated as Bishop, the President of the Synod of such diocese, or in case there be no such President, the clergyman highest in ecclesiastical rank, shall transmit the name of such person, together with a certificate of his election or nomination to the Metropolitan of the province in which the diocese is situated, or where no province has been formed, to the Primate. And on receiving such certificate, the Metropolitan or Primate shall communicate the election or nomination to the other Bishops of the province, or of Australia and Tasmania, as the case may be; and, if the Metropolitan or Primate and the Bishops, or a majority of them, be satisfied with the fitness of the person so elected or nominated, the election or nomination of such person shall be duly confirmed under the hand and seal of the Metropolitan or Primate. 2. When any nomination shall have been delegated by any Synod or diocese to any of the Archbishops or Bishops of the Church in England, and such delegation shall have been approved by the Bishops of the province, or of Australia and Tasmania, as the case may be, then the person thus nominated may be consecrated without further confirmation.

II. CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—A Bishop shall be consecrated by at least three Bishops, one of whom shall be the Metropolitan of the province in which the diocese is situated, or the Primate, if it be not within any province, or the senior Bishop of Australia and Tasmania if the Metropolitan or the Primate, as the case may be, is deceased or unable to act; or with the concurrence of the Metropolitan or Primate, as the case may be, the Bishop may be consecrated in England by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

III. ELECTION OF FUTURE PRIMATES.—Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Primacy, the Bishops constituting the House of Bishops shall elect one of their own number to be the Primate.

FORMATION OF DIOCESES.—The Formation of Dioceses Committee brought up its report, which was considered by the General Synod in Committee of the Whole House on the 28th and 29th of October. The general principles laid down in the report appeared to be generally agreed upon; but so much unexpected discussion arose as to the wording of the clauses, and the mere technical details of the measure, that the Bishop of Adelaide moved,—"That the chairman do leave the chair." The motion being agreed to, the Synod resumed, and the consideration of the "Resolutions relative to the formation of new dioceses and provinces in Australia and Tasmania," was consequently left to stand over till the next session of the Synod.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SYNOD.

The Conference and General Synod consisted of the ten Australian Bishops, and the clerical and lay representatives. The Bishops were:—The Bishop of Sydney (Metropolitan, afterwards Primate), and the Bishops of Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Brisbane, Goulburn, Grafton and Armidale, and Bathurst. The following were the clerical and lay representatives:—

For Sydney (clerical)—The Rev. Canon Allwood, the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney (Cowper), the Rev. Canon Stephen, the Rev. Hulton Smyth King, the Rev. Henry Andrew Palmer; (lay)—Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. William Barker, Mr. Alexander Stuart, Mr. Shepherd Smith.

For Tasmania (clerical)—The Very Rev. the Dean of Hobart Town (Cox), the Rev. Canon Davenport, the Rev. Canon Bromby; (lay)—Mr. Turner, Mr. Tarleton.

For Adelaide (clerical)—The Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide (Russell), the Venerable Archdeacon of Adelaide (Marryatt); (lay)—Mr. Richard Bowen Colley, Mr. George Wright Hawkes.

For Melbourne (clerical)—The Very Rev. the Dean of Melbourne (M'Cartney), the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ballarat (Clarke), the Rev. Canon Vance; (lay)—Sir William Foster Stawell, Knight; Hon. Thomas Howard Fellowes, Mr. Henry Henty, Mr. Edwin Brett.

For Newcastle (clerical)—The Rev. W. S. Wilson, the Rev. John Shaw (succeeded by the Rev. Canon White, the Rev. Canon Child); (lay)—Mr. Francis White, Mr. Benjamin Lee, Mr. Charles Bolton.

For Brisbane (clerical)—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Brisbane (Glennie), the Rev. James Matthews; (lay)—Mr. John Douglas, Mr. W. L. G. Drew, Mr. R. G. Suter.

For Goulburn (clerical)—The Very Rev. the Dean of Goulburn (Sowerby), the Rev. Thomas Druitt, the Rev. A. D. Soares; (lay)—Hon. C. Campbell, Mr. A. M. Betts, Captain Rossi.

For Grafton and Armidale (clerical)—The Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield, the Rev. Josiah Spencer; (lay)—Mr. F. R. Newton.

For Bathurst (clerical)—The Rev. Canon Sharpe, the Rev. Canon Gunther; (lay)—Mr. W. H. Suttor, Mr. T. J. Hawkins.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The general Conference of the Bishops and Clerical and Lay Representatives of the Church of England in the Ecclesiastical Province of Australia met on Thursday morning, the 10th October, at the Deanery adjacent to St. Andrew's Cathedral, at half-past 10 o'clock. At about a quarter to 11 the members of the Conference issued from the front door of the Deanery, and walked in procession to the west door of the Cathedral: the Lay Members of all the dioceses first, next the Clerical Representatives, then the Cathedral Clergy, and then the Bishops, the Metropolitan (preceded by his apparitor) walking last, with the senior Bishops before him according to the dates of consecration. The clerical representatives wore their gowns and academical hoods, the Cathedral clergy their surplices and stoles, &c., and the bishops their canonical robes. All the Australian Bishops of the Anglican Church were present except Dr. Bromby (the Bishop of Tasmania), who did not arrive from his diocese until late in the afternoon. The procession having entered the church, the Metropolitan went to his usual seat; the suffragan Bishops sitting near the communion table, within the rails. The Cathedral clergy sat in the chancel, outside the altar rails; and the Clerical and Lay Representatives sat in the Upper stalls of the choir—next to the choristers and lay clerks. Morning prayer was then intoned by the Precentor, the Rev. J. C. Corlette; there being full choral service. The proper Psalms chanted were the 85th, 110th, 122nd, and 133rd. Mr. Montague Younger presided at the organ. There was a large congregation. The first lesson was read by the Bishop of Perth, and the second by the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. By the direction of the Metropolitan, the Proper Lessons for the Service were: Isaiah lx., and Ephesians iii. 14, to iv. 17, selected according to the provisions of the Table of Lessons Act. The anthem—"O pray for the peace of Jerusalem," taken from the 122nd Psalm—was very finely rendered by the choir of the Cathedral. The Metropolitan officiated in the ante Communion Service; the epistle being read by the Bishop of Bathurst, and the Gospel by the Bishop of Brisbane. The Bishop of Adelaide, the senior suffragan Bishop, preached an impressive sermon, taking for his text these words—"Love the Brotherhood," first epistle of St. Peter, second chapter, and part of the 17th verse. After sermon, the Holy Communion was administered; the Bishop of Sydney being assisted by the Bishops of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle.

ADDRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN.

The Conference having reassembled in the Church Society's House, the roll was called by the Dean of Sydney and the Registrar of the Metropolitan Diocese. The METROPOLITAN then delivered an opening address, as follows:—

My right reverend and reverend brethren; my brethren of the laity:

It may be expedient that, on the present occasion, we should anticipate an inquiry as to the meaning and purpose of this unusual assembly.

It cannot be for light or unimportant reasons that so many Bishops, clergy, and laity—at considerable inconvenience to themselves—have met from distant parts of Australia. My answer to such an inquiry is this: We are taught to pray for the peace of the Church, and we are now engaged in seeking this blessing. We desire that it shall preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace; that it shall maintain the truth, and be strengthened to fulfil its mission in these colonies. In order to this, we aim at supplying whatever is necessary for its complete organization, its common action in the colonies, and its union with the Church at home.

We meet under peculiar circumstances. Great changes have taken place within the last few years in the relation which the Church in the colony bears to the Church at home, and others are probably impending. The United Church of England and Ireland no longer exists as an Established Church, and it is impossible to say what course the Church of England may be compelled by the State to take, or be led voluntarily to adopt. A great peril of division has recently been avoided, but no one can tell how soon or from what quarter it may again arise. It is then reasonable, and in accordance with Scripture, that we should take counsel with men who have knowledge of the times, and can bring their varied experience to bear upon questions of pressing importance, in the hope that thus, and in answer to our prayer, it will please our Heavenly Father to guide us to wise and safe conclusions.

The first question of importance will probably be this,—Shall the Conference which has now assembled change its character and become a Synod charged with important functions, such as apparently are necessary for the well-being of the Church? The constitution of such a Synod would then have to be framed and its functions defined. If those functions are few in number and clearly defined, being also of a general character as affecting the whole Church, there would probably be no indisposition to accept them or to submit their authority. But if it should be purposed to interfere with diocesan arrangements or to extend the authority of the General Synod beyond certain clearly defined limits, I fear that we should find some difficulty in forming it. Thus the question of the nature and extent of the authority of the General Synod becomes one of great importance. It was raised at the meeting of Bishops in 1868. In the third minute this statement is made,—"It appears to some of us that more directly controlling powers are essential to the complete organisation of the Church." On the other hand, a resolution has been passed by the Diocesan Synod of Sydney, that no act of the General Synod will be binding on the Church in this diocese unless sanctioned by its Synod.

To some it appears anomalous and subversive of due order that the acts of the General Synod should be reviewed, and possibly rejected, by the Diocesan Synod. The difficulty will, I think, be removed if we are careful, in the first place, clearly to define the few and general functions of the proposed Synod, and in the second place to be content to deal with these matters as we find them, and not as we conceive they ought to be. Our General Synod must of necessity be unlike any other assembly of the same kind in either ancient or modern times. The early Provincial Synod was composed exclusively of bishops; no laymen were admitted, and it met twice, or subsequently once, in each year. The regulations were carried by the bishops alone to their own dioceses, and became obligatory not as the decrees of the whole Church, but of one order. The Provincial Synods of New Zealand, North America, and Ireland differ from our own, as they are composed of persons living under one civil rule and while the Diocesan Synods are framed with reference to the Provincial, our dioceses are in different colonies. Some of our Diocesan Synods were in existence before a Provincial or General Synod was possible, and their regulations have a legal force which cannot be interfered with by any voluntary compact. In every case, it will be necessary that the Church in each diocese shall declare whether the Constitution of the General Synod is acceptable or not: whether it will enter into the association of dioceses which agree to accept that Constitution; whether it will be a portion of a federal Church Assembly, or maintain an independent and isolated position. Under these circumstances, it will be a part of our wisdom to endeavour to form such a Constitution as shall be acceptable to all, such as will leave diocesan matters to be managed by Diocesan Synods, and only sees the authority which may be derived from the united counsels of the Church, directed to subjects of common interest to the whole body, and accepted by it.

I now proceed to consider what these subjects are.

The first I will name as being of primary importance is the appointment of future bishops.

All our Church Assemblies, diocesan or provincial, have recognised the fact that in our present circumstances we have no other alternative but to take measures for the appointment of our own bishops. That any future Minister of the Crown will ever advise the Sovereign to resume the exercise of the prerogative, and to appoint bishops to the colonies, is, I should think, extremely improbable, and for practical reasons I am not anxious that such right should be again claimed. But if we may not assume that it has been abandoned, we must undoubtedly act as if the former practice of appointment by the Crown was laid aside.

The steps which are necessary for placing a presbyter in the seat of a bishop are three:—Nomination, Election, Confirmation, Consecration, and Installation. Nomination by the Crown has ceased, but a Diocesan Synod might request the Archbishop of Canterbury to name and also to consecrate a Bishop. Anciently the nomination was made in various ways—by the Emperor, by the Exarch of Ravenna or other temporal ruler, by the suffrages of the clergy, or, as in the case of Ambrose of Milan, by the acclamation of the people. With us the nomination can hardly be distinguished from election, which will be the act of the Diocesan Synod. The first movement must in every case be made by the Diocesan Synod, which, as soon as practicable, and before a vacancy occurs, should lay down rules for the appointment of future bishops. In whatever way a diocese may have chosen a presbyter as its future bishop, he can only become one by consecration. For this purpose the rule of the Church, as given in the 4th canon of the first General Council, that of Nice, is that at least three bishops should act, and that, if by reason of necessity, or because of distance, the other bishops of the Province cannot be present, they, or a majority of them, should signify their concurrence by letters, and that all things necessary for the confirmation of the bishop should be done by the Metropolitan. The bishops who are called upon to consecrate may reasonably require to be satisfied that he who is presented to them is one against whose consecration no canonical objection lies. Before, then, the consecration can take place, the election must be confirmed. The manner in which the approval of the bishops should be signified, the nature of the objections, the number of the objectors and their proportion to the whole body of Bishops, are subjects requiring careful consideration; but there ought to be some safeguard against the admission to the episcopal office of persons against whose consecration there are reasonable grounds of objection. I mean, by reasonable objections, such as could be made and sustained against the moral character or the heretical teaching of the candidate. Objection ought not to be founded upon mere differences of opinion, even though the majority of the bishops hold views in opposition to those of the person to be consecrated. The comprehensive character of the Church of England must be maintained, while yet a good report of those that are without, and a freedom from heretical taint, must be required in one who is to hold so high and important an office in the Church.

There is, however, little probability that the Bishops would be called upon to interpose their veto. It may be presumed that the Diocesan Synods will be sufficiently alive to their own interests to secure the appointment of the best and most suitable men they can find.

The installation of the bishop in his own see follows upon consecration and should, when practicable, be the act of the Metropolitan, or of a bishop appointed by him. The appointment of a Metropolitan over the whole of Australia will also be a matter for consideration.

It will be desirable, for the sake of avoiding confusion, that the name should be changed, and that of Primate might properly be substituted. There will, in time, be more than one Metropolitan, but there could only be one Primate of Australia.

Of the trial of a bishop I will say no more than to express the opinion that the Constitution of the Church should contain a provision for meeting such a contingency as the removal of an offender from his office.

A third subject is an Appellate Tribunal, or one to which appeals from a diocesan tribunal could be carried. The General Synod would be the only body capable of forming such a tribunal, which should also have the power of obtaining an opinion in matters of doctrine and ritual from a Council of Reference in England.

I have already placed before the Church the measures I took while in England to obtain the assistance of the Archbishops, the Bishop of London, and certain members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in carrying out this design. Whatever view is taken of the proposal to form a Council of Reference, there can be only one feeling of gratification at the willingness of so many eminent persons to assist the Church in the colonies in perfecting the arrangements deemed necessary for its wellbeing. The advantages of such a Council of Reference are sufficiently obvious. It will provide a body of persons able and willing to decide upon mixed questions of doctrine and ritual, to whose opinion the whole Church will be ready to defer. It will then be a means of preserving the Church in the colonies in union with itself and with the Church in England. Conflicting judgments in different dioceses will be avoided, and our doctrine and worship be conformed to that of the Parent Church. It may thus become a strong bond of union amongst ourselves and serve to keep alive a kindly interest in the condition of our Church on the part of the authorities at home. In the discussion of these subjects and of questions arising out of them we shall find full employment for the time at our disposal.

There are other questions of great interest to the Church which we shall, nevertheless, do well to avoid. We are not a Synod to settle the formularies or interpret the articles of our faith. We are members of the Church of England, and as such should willingly accept the decisions made by competent authority in England.

It might be gratifying to some to have the opportunity of giving an opinion upon the use or disuse of the Athanasian Creed in public worship. Others might wish to record their agreement or disagreement with the recent judgment of the Privy Council. But I do not think it expedient that in this Conference we should entertain questions which we have no power to settle, and the discussion of which would involve a great conflict of opinions and a great loss of time. To my own clergy and in my own diocese my sentiments on these subjects may very properly be delivered, but here my duty is simply to assist you in deliberating upon the matters which have called us together, and in my capacity of President to endeavour to give a right direction to our discussions, and to preserve them within proper limits. I venture to recommend that the same forbearance I exercise may be practised by all who take part in the debates.

The business paper which has been prepared indicates the line which our deliberations in the first instance are intended to follow. I may here explain that I have taken such steps as appeared necessary for the purpose of introducing the business to the Conference. Hereafter this will be done by the secretaries or others whom you may appoint for this discharge of this duty. In the first instance it appeared to be incumbent upon me (as the Metropolitan) at whose invitation you are assembled to make some preparation for proceeding at once to business. For the same reason I have requested one of the representatives of this diocese holding a responsible position in it, to introduce the motion which stands in his name.

Thus the first subject for discussion will be the formation of a General Synod.

This, in my view of our position, is the principal object for which we are met together. This the Bishops in 1868 recommended, as appears in the third minutes of their proceedings.

The Synod of the diocese of Sydney referred this recommendation to the Provincial Synod of New South Wales for consideration and report, and by the Provincial Synod the recommendation with some modifications was accepted. So far therefore as the majority of the Australian Bishops, and the Church in this colony are concerned, we are authorised by them to proceed to the consideration of the formation of a General Synod and of its functions.

I have already adverted to the fact that there are different and apparently conflicting views as to the degree of authority to be given to the proposed Synod, and the nature of its functions, and upon these points discussions will, no doubt, arise, and forbearance and mutual concessions will be required.

The idea of the harmonious subordination of Diocesan Synods to the General Synod is one which, under other circumstances, it might be practicable and expedient to carry out. Here, I repeat, it is not so. Synods already exist based upon different grounds. Some rest upon voluntary consent, others upon legislative sanction. It would not be possible for the latter to place themselves in absolute subordination to the General Synod. They may agree that the regulations of the General Synod upon subjects of a general character, in which the Diocesan Synods have no power of interference, shall be binding upon them, but beyond this they cannot go—they cannot assume that the authority of the General Synod shall extend to matters which are properly the subjects of Diocesan rule. It would not be lawful for them to do so.

These circumstances must be taken into consideration, and, though they may increase the difficulty of forming a General Synod upon a basis satisfactory to us all, we need not, therefore, abandon the attempt as hopeless. The difficulty may be met by a declaration as to the meaning we attach to the name of a General Synod. An interpretation clause has been suggested, and this to some minds may be satisfactory. I consider that we are quite as much at liberty to draw up the constitution of a General Synod and to define its functions as the committee of the Lambeth Conference. It has been truly said that, "It will be evident to any one who reads the report of the Lambeth Conference upon Synods attentively, that the person who drew it up and the committee who adopted it were led to the conclusions they arrived at not by the study of any ancient form of Church government, but *wholly* by their opinion of what is expedient for the Church at present." In that statement I entirely concur, and the principle is one which I cordially adopt. It was said long ago, "Constitutions are not made, they grow;" and we must be content to let the constitution of our General Synod grow out of existing circumstances rather than attempt to introduce one fashioned after a more perfect model.

It has also been suggested that the Conference might draw up regulations in the form of recommendations, which, if accepted by the Diocesan Synods, might at a future Conference become the constitutions of a General Synod. The objection to this proposal is that such indefinite postponement of our work would probably end in its being abandoned. It is not easy to bring together such an assembly as this of to-day. Some would be reluctant to recommence a work which might have been completed years before, and some who now animate our councils would, in all human probability, have passed away. It is by a rare and remarkable Providence that we have with us to-day three of the six Bishops who met in 1850; that the seven who met in 1868 are all present, and that of the ten Bishops of Australia not one will be absent from this Conference. Amongst the representatives are found those who have laboured in the work of Synodical construction from the beginning of the movement in these colonies, and with such favourable circumstances to assist us it cannot be regarded as a thing impossible that a General Synod should be formed.

We have at least this good reason for hoping that it may be accomplished—we believe that it will conduce to the wellbeing of the Church. Let me add that which I feel very deeply, the privilege we enjoy in the assembling together of so many of our brethren, and I most cordially thank them for the sacrifices they have made in coming; I also feel that we incur a grave responsibility in meeting, and that the Church at large will look for measures corresponding in some degree to the importance of this occasion. And if that is not practicable which some amongst us may consider to be the best, we shall doubtless find that good may be done; and if we cannot carry out our own ideal of perfection, we must be content with that which is not so immutably settled as to be incapable of alteration and amendment.

Let it only, my dear brethren, be our care in this, as in all other matters, to walk worthy of God and of His glory. He is a gracious master whom we serve, and will watch over His servants. It is a good work which He has given us to do; they are our dear *fellow-servants* who are united with us in it, and it would indeed be a marvel if we, who plead the promises of our Divine Lord, and ask His aid, should be left without His guidance, or spend our strength in vain.

Our experience of His past goodness may well encourage us in our present undertaking. Look back for a moment at the history of the Church in this country. It is now 85 years since the foundation of the colony. When half that time had passed the second Archdeacon of New South Wales arrived. It is 43 years since Archdeacon Broughton reached this country. He found eight churches and twelve clergymen in New South Wales, four churches and six clergymen in Tasmania. Melbourne and South Australia were uninhabited, and Samuel Marsden had then begun, at the risk of his life, those devoted efforts to which are owing all that exists of knowledge and of godliness in New Zealand. At the present time the Church of England in Australia and New Zealand is represented by fifteen Bishops and upwards of 400 clergymen. In 1852 the Bishop of Sydney sailed for England with the intention of seeking for the removal of those restrictions which prevented the Bishop, clergy, and laity from meeting in a lawful assembly. At this time in seven Australian Dioceses, Synods have been formed, and in two, others are in course of formation.

It was the hope of the late Bishop of Sydney, to use his own words, "that one uniform system might be established throughout all colonial churches (uniform, that is, as to all vital and essential observances), so that they might be bound together in one great system of unity, and thus form collectively one with another, and with the parent Church of England, one great assembly of saints, engaged throughout the world in spreading abroad the truth of the glorious gospel; that men might be brought to the knowledge of it, and the nations be prepared for the appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

The Bishop entertained a strong hope that this was the destiny reserved for the Church of England by the extension of her colonial empire. Is it too much to expect that we may be permitted to take some steps towards carrying out that great design? I think it may be so, and that some portion at least of these anticipations may be fulfilled, and that the work which he commenced may be maintained by us who have entered into his labours. Let us not fail to keep in view the great end suggested by his words, and to which his latest thoughts were turned, when upon his dying bed he was heard to murmur, that "The earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." As yet we are but in the way—the end is approaching when every purpose will be accomplished, and our imperfect labours give place to the new heavens and the new earth, wherein righteousness shall dwell.

May we be enabled to do our part in the work that is before us, and so to continue in it that, when the Master comes, we "may be found of Him in peace without spot and blameless."

OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY, 10th October.—On the motion of the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. G. C. Bode was appointed clerical secretary, and Mr. William Norton lay secretary to the Conference. A committee was appointed to draw up standing orders, and a Finance Committee was also appointed to deal with the question of expenses. At a later hour in the evening the Standing Orders Committee presented its report, and the House in committee considered the rules submitted. The Conference determined to sit every afternoon and evening, with an interval for tea. The quorum for the Conference was fixed at five Bishops, eight clerical, and eight lay representatives. The number of representatives was twenty-five of each order, making a grand total house of sixty. It was settled that questions should be resolved by a majority of voters, or by a show of hands. On the 22nd standing order, relating to voting by orders, &c., there was a long discussion, but the clause was only subjected to a verbal amendment, and the Conference agreed to vote collectively, unless division by orders should be called for. The standing orders were all afterwards agreed to by the House.

SECOND DAY, 11th October.—Mr. Alexander Gordon moved (1.)—"That the primary object of the present Conference being to make provision for constituting a General Synod of the Church of England within the province of Australia, it is expedient to carry the same into effect. (2.) That a select committee be appointed to draw up a form of constitution for the General Synod, to be forthwith submitted to this Conference, it being a provision of such constitution that no act of the General Synod shall be binding on any Diocesan or Provincial Synod until assented to by such Synod. (3.) That the committee consist of the following members—." The mover (being the Chancellor of the Metropolitan Diocese of Sydney) spoke at some length in favour of this proposition, urging that the Conference had been expressly called with a view to its merging into a General Synod. He explained that the mode of such resolution into a General Synod, as contemplated by resolution two, was in accordance with the suggestions of the Episcopal Conference of seven Australian Bishops in 1868, who had proposed that such General Synod as they now desired to see constituted should consist of the Bishops and representatives of clergy and laity of the several dioceses comprised within the "province" of Australia; that the Metropolitan should invite the bishops of the several dioceses to a Conference, and request them to bring with them clerical and lay representatives; and that these representatives might bring with them such instructions as their dioceses should see fit to give them. All which had been done. The Chancellor then gave a short dissertation on the nature of "Synods;" described the exact state of church affairs in Australia and Tasmania in regard to church government at the present time; and referred emphatically to the recommendations of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth in support of the action now proposed to be taken. He showed the expediency and urgency of establishing such a General Synod for such objects as would necessarily devolve thereupon—objects which would not in any wise interfere with the proper functions of the Diocesan Synods, or with the functions of Provincial Synods now or hereafter to be established, for the purpose of including certain groups of dioceses. The Dean of Sydney seconded the motion. A debate ensued. The Bishop of Melbourne was favourable to the resolutions, but objected to the terms of the latter part of the second resolution, being desirous to avoid any conflict of opinion. In the colony of Victoria they had a General Assembly of their Church, with distinct and superior functions to the Diocesan Synod of the Melbourne diocese. The Rev. Canon Vance moved that the words "within the province of Australia" be omitted, with a view to inserting in their room the words "in Australia and Tasmania." The Dean of Adelaide seconded this amendment, although it was explained that the word "province" was not used in its legal sense, but chiefly as a convenient term for a certain district including all the dioceses there represented. The Bishop of Adelaide objected to the absolute use of the words "Church of England," contending that it should be "United Church of England and Ireland." Mr. S. Smith and the Rev. H. A. Palmer supported the resolution. Mr. T. J. Hawkins concurred with the Bishop of Melbourne in his desire that they should come to a unanimous vote. At the suggestion of the President, the debate was then confined to the first resolution, moved by Mr. Gordon. The Dean of Hobart Town supported Canon Vance's amendment, and so did Major Bolton; the latter wishing to see the terms still further modified. Canon Davenport followed on the same side, but the Rev. T. Druitt supported the motion as submitted to the House. The Bishop of Goulburn (Dr. Thomas) supported the motion in an argumentative speech, hoping the amendment on the second resolution would be withdrawn. The Dean of Melbourne was in favour of Canon Vance's amendment, because it avoided deciding an open question. After some discussion of a rather desultory character, the Rev. H. S. King spoke at great length against the resolutions altogether, and opposed the formation of a General Synod. The Archdeacon of Adelaide totally dissented from the views expressed by the Rev. H. S. King. Mr. John Douglas supported the resolutions, but said that he believed that they were no more there as members of the Church of England than as members of the Church of Scotland or of Rome. He believed they were an independent Church—the Episcopal Church of Australia. Mr. A. Stuart supported the Chancellor's motion. Mr. Tarleton was in favour of the motion if amended as proposed by Canon Vance. Mr. R. B. Colley also supported the motion as proposed to be amended, and spoke against the arguments which had been used by the Rev. H. S. King. The Bishop of Brisbane (Tufnell) was in favour of the formation of a General Synod and wished it had been established earlier. The Hon. Charles Campbell concurred with the Rev. H. S. King, and opposed both resolutions and the amendment. Messrs. Brett and Drew were in favour of the whole motion in the amended form as proposed by Canon Vance. The Rev. W. S. Wilson followed on the same side. The Bishop of Tasmania was in favour of Canon Vance's amendment. He denied, however, that the Church in these colonies was, properly speaking, an integral portion of the "Church of England." They were, no doubt, very closely connected with her by union and by communion, but they were not that Church in an absolute sense. The first resolution in its original form was carried by a very large majority. The second resolution was then put, and was, on the motion of the Bishop of Melbourne, carried in this amended shape:—"That a select committee be appointed to draw up a form of Constitution for the General Synod, to be forthwith submitted to this Conference." The committee appointed were the Bishops of Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Perth, and Goulburn; the Deans of Melbourne and Adelaide; the Revs. W. S. Wilson and H. A. Palmer; and Messrs. Barker, Drew, Tarleton, and A. Gordon.

THIRD DAY, 14th October.—Arrangements were made, at the instance of the Dean of Melbourne and the Rev. W. S. Wilson, for representatives and their substitutes. The Rev. H. S. King moved the following motion, relative to resignation of cures:—"That this Conference, recognising the essential unity of the Church in Australia in her doctrine and teaching, is of opinion that all reasonable facilities should be afforded to clergymen desiring to remove from one diocese to another, either for a time or permanently, provided nevertheless, that if, in the opinion of the ordinary, circumstances appear to demand it, three months notice of intention to resign a cure may in any case be required." After some discussion, the motion was, by leave withdrawn. Motions relative to "The Widow and Orphan Fund," "Religious Instruction of the Young," and some technical changes in the "standing orders," were all likewise withdrawn.

FOURTH DAY, 15th October.—A petition was presented from Commander Sadlier—requesting the conference to "relieve the Church from the necessity of reading the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, and to make alterations in the *Filioque* clause in the Nicene Creed,"—but it was not received, as being out of order. The Draft Constitution not being ready, the Conference adjourned.

FIFTH DAY, 16th October.—The Archdeacon of Adelaide moved,—"That a select committee be appointed to consider the position held in England by clergymen ordained in the colonies, and to report either to this Conference, or to the General Synod, if and when sitting. The committee to consist of seven members, viz.:—Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Very Rev. Dean of Hobart Town, Venerable Archdeacon of Ballarat, Rev. Canon Child, Venerable Archdeacon of Brisbane, Rev. T. Druitt, and the mover." He pointed to some disabilities under which clergymen ordained in the colonies laboured. The origin of those disabilities arose from a clause in the Act 59 George III., chapter 60, which was passed in order to prevent colonial Bishops who had resigned from continuing to ordain, but which, from recent judgments respecting "jurisdiction," had an effect not intended. Thereby doubts were raised respecting the status of colonially-ordained clergy in England, not only with regard to holding cures, but under certain circumstances even the validity of marriages performed by them might, it was thought, be questioned. Some time ago a clergyman was ordained by the Bishop of Jerusalem, and it was afterwards found that the marriages which that clergyman had celebrated were invalid, and a special Act was passed to make them valid. Here, marriages were provided for by colonial statutes, but cases might arise in which colonially ordained clergymen might be placed in an unpleasant position, by the celebration of a marriage, for instance, in a Crown colony, where he could only officiate as a clergyman ordained by a Bishop recognised by the law of England. The subject has been dealt with in a letter from the Metropolitan to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but no definite action had been taken by the Home authorities. He thought the best plan to adopt was to ask the Metropolitan to communicate with the Bishops of New Zealand and other colonial Provinces, with a view to sending a request to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or some other constituted authority, in order that an Act of Parliament might be obtained, which would remove any disqualification under which clergymen ordained in the colonies laboured. The Rev. Canon Sharpe seconded the motion, and Mr. C. Campbell said he should not oppose it. The President said that he thought the committee would find that they had little to do beyond moving the authorities at home. If they addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Attorney-General for the time being, he had no doubt that either of those gentlemen would be found willing to attend to the matter. The question was once taken up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but nothing was done, as Lord Kimberley said, because he had not been communicated with by the Prelates of the Church of England. The question was put and agreed to. The Bishop of Melbourne then brought up the draft "Constitution of the General Synod of the Church in Australia and Tasmania, commonly known as the United Church of England and Ireland," as prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose. He moved that it be received. Mr Alexander Gordon seconded the motion; and the motion having been agreed to, the draft Constitution was received. The draft Constitution was read *in extenso*; after which, the Conference, on the motion of the Bishop of Melbourne, went into committee of the whole to consider it. The rest of the sitting was taken up in the discussion of the first clause of the Constitution, in the course of which all, or nearly all, of the various theories as to the adaptation of the system of the episcopal government of the Church of England to the altered state of things in the British colonies were entered up. The debate, though earnest, was throughout marked with much forbearance and mutual courtesy. It was adjourned till the following day.

SIXTH DAY, 17th October.—On the motion of the Bishop of Melbourne, the President left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the draft Constitution of the General Synod. The question before the Committee was still the adoption of the first clause, as follows:—"The General Synod shall be constituted of the Bishops of the dioceses hereinbefore mentioned, and of clerical and lay representatives of the Church in the said dioceses; and such General Synod shall be called 'The General Synod of Australia and Tasmania.' And one of the said Bishops shall, for all the purposes of this Constitution, be known and designated as Primate; and the present Bishop of Sydney shall, while continuing to be such bishop, be Primate as aforesaid." Upon which the Hon. Charles Campbell had moved, by way of amendment, the omission of the words "Australia and Tasmania," with a view to the insertion of the words "Church of England in the province of Australia." The debate was continued by Mr. A. Gordon, the Bishop of Adelaide, the Rev. H. S. King, the Metropolitan, the Archdeacon of Adelaide, the Bishop of Bathurst, the Rev. T. Druitt, the Dean of Hobart Town, the Rev. Canon Vance, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. W. L. G. Drew, the Rev. John Shaw, the Dean of Sydney, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. A. D. Soares, the Hon. C. Campbell, and Mr. R. B. Colley. Ultimately, the amendment moved by Mr. C. Campbell was rejected, and the clause as amended was agreed to. Clause 2—General Synod to consist of two Houses—was then put and passed. Clause 3—General Synod to consist of two Houses—was next discussed and agreed to. Clause 4—Representatives of Dioceses in General Synod—gave rise to a debate, and amendments were proposed for discussion.

SEVENTH DAY, 18th October.—The General Conference met at the usual hour, and proceeded with the consideration of the draft "Constitution of the General Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania, commonly known as the Church of England and Ireland." The following clauses were amended and agreed to:—Clause 4. Representatives of dioceses in General Synod. Clause 5. Time and manner of holding Synod. Clause 6. Presidents of Houses of General Synod; and Clause 7. Rules for business, &c. Progress was made in clause 8 (powers of General Synod), but a discussion arising on the proposal to omit the word "Episcopal" (towards the end of the clause), the House resumed, and progress was reported to the President shortly after 11 o'clock. Leave was given to the committee to sit again on the following Monday, at 3.30 p.m.;—the further consideration of the draft constitution to have precedence of all other business.

EIGHTH DAY, 21st October.—On the motion for going into committee the Bishop of Tasmania moved that the following clause be referred to the Committee of the Whole for consideration:—"This Church (of the province of Australia) accepts the faith and discipline of Christ, as they are revealed in Holy Scripture, and as the Church of England has received and explained them in the Book of Common Prayer, and the form of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons; and it disclaims for itself any right of altering the aforesaid standard of faith and discipline. Provided that the Church of this province shall reserve to itself the right of accepting (if it shall so determine) any alterations in the formularies (other than the Creeds), which may be allowed by a General Council of the Anglican Communion, in which the Church of this province shall possess the right of representation.' His object in this clause was to disabuse the minds of some attached members of the Church who might suppose that any departure from the faith and discipline of the Church of England was contemplated by the action of the proposed Synod; and to provide against the idea that those who did not believe that the Church here was an integral part of the Church of England had the slightest idea of separating themselves from the principles of the Church at home. In other words, whilst they accepted the position that the Church in these colonies was *not* a part of the Church of England in England as by law established, they nevertheless wished it to be known (throughout the length and breadth of the colony) that the Church here retained, and intended jealously to retain, all the essential doctrines which distinguished the mother Church. As fresh light had broken upon the Church during the last ten years, the Conference would doubtless see how very important it was to have all this now fully expressed and understood. The Canadian Church, first in the chronological order of the colonial Churches, had, in a similar manner, declared its determination to abide by the principles of the mother Church of England. The Church of New Zealand when it declared itself a branch of the Church of England had made a declaration of precisely the same nature; and the Church of South Africa had also subsequently, as a daughter Church, likewise signified its adherence to the principles of the Church of England. The more they assumed the position that they had to stand alone, the more necessary it became that every care should be taken that the position in which they stood was, as far as possible, identical with that occupied by the mother Church. He begged to move the motion which he had read to the House. The Bishop of Newcastle seconded the motion that the new clause read should be as instruction for the committee. The Bishop of Melbourne opposed the clause chiefly on the ground that no "General Council of the Anglican Communion" was in existence. After some discussion, the motion was by leave withdrawn, the matter being purposely left open. The Conference thereupon went into committee upon the 8th clause of the Draft Constitution, in which Canon Davenport had moved that the words "Reformed Episcopal Churches" be omitted, with a view to inserting "Christian bodies." This amendment was withdrawn, and the Bishop of Melbourne moved the omission of the words "Reformed Episcopal Churches," with a view to the insertion of the words "Branches of the Church of Christ." Canon Bromby objected to this amendment, and the Bishop of Brisbane objected to the omission of the word "Episcopal." Sir William Stawell hoped one common practice would be agreed upon for all the dioceses. The Dean of Adelaide advocated a judicious and liberal interpretation of the teaching of the 32nd Article on this point. Mr. C. Campbell opposed the motion brought forward by the Bishop of Melbourne as contrary to the laws of the Church. The Metropolitan believed that long after the Reformation there were Presbyterian divines who were regarded as priests and incumbents in the Church of England, and that under that venerable cathedral, Canterbury, of whose safety we had been glad to hear, there was to this day in the crypt the place of service where the French Protestant worship was statedly held. He understood that the clause was to be reinserted, or, at all events, that it was proposed to reinsert it, and he presumed it would be inserted. He should vote for it. He trusted they would come to a decision upon the matter before the Conference upon a clear understanding, which might show Mr. Campbell, Canon Bromby, and others, that it was intended that section 6 of clause 8 should be altered to its original form. The Bishop of Melbourne's amendment for the insertion of the words "branches of the Church of Christ" was ultimately put and agreed to. The Bishop of Newcastle proposed to make the force of the resolutions of the General Synod contingent on the approval of each Diocesan Synod. The Bishop of Tasmania seconded the motion. The Bishop of Adelaide was unable to accept the Bishop of Newcastle's amendment, but suggested a modification of the clause. The Bishop of Melbourne opposed the Bishop of Newcastle's amendment. Major Bolton moved an amendment of a similar character to that moved by the Bishop of Newcastle, and the Rev. Canon Child seconded it. The Archdeacon of Adelaide thought the amendment immaterial, as nothing passed by the General Synod could be binding until it was accepted by the Diocesan Synods. He felt inclined to agree to the proviso either as it stood or in an amended form. He opposed the amendment of the Bishop of Newcastle, because under that, the Church that did not assent would be cut off from communion with the Church of England in New South Wales, and that would be productive of mischief. The Bishop of Brisbane supported the Bishop of Newcastle's amendment, and Mr. C. Campbell and the Metropolitan supported the clause as it stood. After some further discussion the amendment was negatived, and the clause as altered in committee was put and carried. Clauses 9, 10, and 11, were discussed and agreed to, and clauses 12 and 13 were postponed.

NINTH DAY, 22nd October.—Clauses 12, 13, and 14 were discussed, amended, and agreed to. The "preamble" was discussed at great length, the whole question as to the use of the title of "Church of England" being again brought up. Ultimately a sort of compromise as to the name was agreed to, and the Constitution was defined as—"The Constitution of the General Synod of the Church recently styled the Church of England and Ireland, and now styled the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania." The Constitution was reported to the House.

TENTH DAY, 23rd October.—This day a message of condolence with "the Church of South Africa" was agreed upon, touching the death of the most Rev. Dr. Grey, the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town. The "constitution," as reported, was recommitted, and several alterations were made. At length the constitutions were again reported and adopted, and the Conference (on the motion of the Bishop of Melbourne) resolved itself into the "General Synod of the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania."

THE GENERAL SYNOD.

The Primate suggested that the names of all members of the Conference who were present at the formation of the General Synod be called over and received. The Clerical Secretary (the Rev. George Bode) and the Lay Secretary (Mr. W. Norton) then called over the names. The Primate left the chair, and the Synod resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the Standing Orders in detail. The Standing Orders were considered and agreed to, and reported to the Synod. The Standing Orders were adopted by the Synod. The three select committees of Synod were appointed—the Appellate Tribunal Committee, the Appointment of Future Bishops Committee, and the Formation of Dioceses Committee.

ELEVENTH DAY, 24th October.—Formal arrangements were made for the "Synod" as for a New House, and the vote of condolence with the South African Church was unanimously agreed to. The Bishop of Bathurst (as chairman) brought up the report of the Formation of Dioceses Committee, which was received, and ordered to be printed. The Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, as chairman of the committee appointed to consider the position held in England by clergymen ordained in the colonies, brought up a report of the said committee. The report was received, and an order was made that it be printed. It was as follows:—"The committee appointed to consider the position held in England by clergymen ordained in the colonies beg to report as follows:—That having considered the letter addressed by the Lord Bishop of Sydney to the Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 10th January, 1872, and the reply thereto, dated 27th January, 1872, and, feeling the importance of the subject, the committee is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to remove all doubts on the subject of the status in England of clergymen ordained in the colonies, and to obtain a remedy in the way suggested by Lord Kimberley. The committee recommends that for this purpose the Metropolitan be requested to prepare an address on behalf of this General Synod to the Archbishop of Canterbury, begging his Grace to introduce a bill into Parliament either to repeal or amend Act 59, Geo. III, cap. 60, so that the colonial clergy may be placed on a footing not inferior to that held by the Scotch episcopal clergy under Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap 94,—the said bill to have a retrospective operation. The committee also recommends that the Metropolitan be requested to forward copies of his address to the Metropolitans of New Zealand, Cape Town, Canada, and such other Bishops as he may think desirable, with a view of obtaining their co-operation in the matter." This report was afterwards adopted. Sir William Stawell brought up the report of the Appellate Tribunal Committee, which was received and ordered to be printed. The Bishop of Newcastle brought up the report of the "Committee appointed to make regulations for the confirmation and consecration of future Bishops, and for the election of Primates." The report was printed, read twice, and considered in committee of the whole. In committee the first clause of the lastnamed report was very fully debated by the Rev. H. S. King, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Tasmania, the Rev. T. Druitt, the Primate, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Dean of Melbourne, Sir W. F. Stawell, the Bishop of Goulburn, the Bishop of Adelaide, the Rev. W. S. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Gordon (Chancellor of the Sydney diocese), Canon Davenport, the Dean of Adelaide, Canon Vance, the Bishop of Perth (Dr. Hale), the Archdeacon of Adelaide, Mr. Tarleton (of Tasmania), Major Bolton, Canon Bromby, Mr. W. L. G. Drew, Mr. R. B. Colley, the Bishop of Brisbane, Canon White, Mr. John Douglas, and others. The debate turned chiefly on the restraining power proposed to be given to the Bench of Bishops in regard to persons proposed to be "Bishops elect." This was the origin of the debate which led to the whole question as to the present mode of the appointment of Bishops in England being pretty freely handled, the ancient and more primitive mode being described and discussed. It was argued that if Bishops were to be actually "elected," the Bench of Bishops must be vested with the right to judge of the fitness of the proposed Bishop, and be fully empowered to confirm or reject, prior to consecration. The House affirmed the principle contended for, and passed the first clause accordingly.

TWELFTH DAY, 25th October.—It was resolved this day that a message of respectful greeting should be sent by the Cable Overland Telegraph Line, by the Primate of Australia and Tasmania to the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of the whole Church of England. The rules for consecration and confirmation of Bishops were proceeded with in committee, amended, and duly reported to the House. On the motion of the Bishop of Newcastle, it was resolved,—"That the rules now passed be the determinations of this Synod as to making rules for the confirmation and due consecration of Bishops for the election of Primates, and that the President be requested to communicate them to the several dioceses of Australia and Tasmania, with the view of getting the acceptance of the respective Synods." Mr. A. Stuart brought up the report of the Finance Committee, which was agreed to. The rest of this day's sitting was devoted to the consideration in committee of the Appellate Tribunal Committee's report, ten clauses of which were amended and agreed to. On the motion of the Rev. W. S. Wilson, a committee was appointed to consider the question of Home and Foreign Missions.

THIRTEENTH DAY, 26th October.—The House met at 10 a.m., and sat till 2 p.m. The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Appellate Tribunal report—clauses 11 and 12. The whole of the rules were gone through in committee, and progress was reported.

FOURTEENTH DAY, 28th October.—The House met at 2.30 p.m., and sat till seven minutes past 6. The rules of the Appellate Tribunal were completed, reported to the House, and (on the motion of Mr. A. Gordon) were made a determination of the Synod. The Bishop of Adelaide, the Dean of Hobart Town, Mr. Alexander Gordon, Sir William Stawell, and Mr. Tarleton were nominated to be on the committee.

FIFTEENTH DAY, 29th October.—On this, the last day of the Synod, arrangements were made for record of proceedings. The report of the Formation of New Dioceses Committee was abandoned, on the motion of the Bishop of Adelaide,—"in view of the time that had been wasted" by needless debate. The Primate, with reference to a notice of motion upon the status of the clergy, said he had undertaken to communicate with the Archbishop of Canterbury about the matter. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of Appeal:—The Bishop of Adelaide, the Dean of Hobart Town, Mr. A. Gordon, and Sir W. Stawell. The Bishop of Melbourne, on behalf of Sir William Stawell, moved the following motion, standing on the business paper,—"That the Primate be requested to communicate with the Primate of the Church of England in New Zealand, suggesting that their near neighbourhood to ourselves may be a ground for special co-operation with us in the establishment of a Council of Reference, and other matters." The Bishop of Newcastle seconded the motion, which was put and carried. On the motion of the Bishop of Newcastle, the General Synod approved of the New Lectionary, or Table of Lessons. On the motion of the Bishop of Brisbane, the Primate was requested to set apart the 20th of December for united prayer, in aid of Christian missions. A long debate took place upon a motion made by the Bishop of Melbourne, respecting the public prayers of the Church; but the matter was allowed to drop, the "Previous Question" being moved and negatived. On the motion of the Bishop of Adelaide, the Synod resolved:—"That this Synod desires, through the President, to express to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Hatherley, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Cairns, and Lord Penzance, the grateful sense which this Synod entertains of the interest shown by them in the well-being of the Church in Australia and Tasmania, as manifested in their communications with the Bishop of Sydney during his recent visit to England; and to accompany this acknowledgment with a communication of the extent to which this Synod has availed itself of the valuable promises of assistance made to the Bishop in reference to the constitution of an appellate tribunal." On the motion of Mr. Alexander Gordon, seconded by Mr. Tarleton, the following resolution was agreed to,—"That this Synod appoints a committee consisting of Canon Child, Mr. A. Stuart, and Mr. A. Gordon, to assist the Primate in carrying out the determinations and resolutions which have been left before the Synod." The Rev. W. S. Wilson moved a series of resolutions relating to the formation of a Board of Missions. After a long debate in a Committee of the Whole, they were adopted by the House in the following shape:—"Resolutions for the Constitution of a Board of Missions of the Church in the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania.—1. The bishops forming the House of Bishops in the General Synod shall be and are hereby constituted "The Board of Missions of the Church in the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania." 2. The functions of the Board shall be to promote the mission work of the Church among the aborigines in Australia and in the islands adjacent; to assist in carrying out the missions established by the Church of England through her missionary societies; to co-operate in supporting the Melanesian Mission, and other missions to the heathen, especially in Australia; to seek out, train, and support missionaries, to labour in such missions as the Board may direct or may originate; and generally to further unity of effort in the missions of the Church. Provided that the Board shall not interfere with existing missionary institutions, except so far as they may place themselves under its direction. 3. There shall be an Executive Council under the Board of Missions, consisting of one of the Bishops as president, to be elected by the House of Bishops, and five clerical and five lay members to be elected by the General Synod at each ordinary meeting. And the duties of such council shall be, to carry out the determinations of the Board, to be the medium of communication between the Board and existing missionary societies, to organize missionary operations, and provide means for their support, under the direction of the Board. 4. Each diocese shall be invited to form a Diocesan corresponding committee of the Board of Missions, under the presidency of the Bishop of the Diocese. And such Diocesan Committee shall assist the Executive Council in carrying out the work of the Board within the diocese, by communicating local wants and local efforts, by raising funds for the support of missions, and by promoting generally the cause of missions in the diocese. 5. The Board of Missions shall make a report of its operations, and of the state of mission work generally in the dioceses, to the General Synod at each ordinary meeting. And an annual report with statement of accounts shall be made by the Executive Council to the Board, and on approval by the Board shall be communicated to the Diocesan Committees, for the purpose of its publication in the respective dioceses.

On the motion of the Rev. W. S. Wilson, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Executive Council of Missions:—The Bishop of Newcastle, Revs. Canon Stephen, Canon Vidal, Canon Gunther, W. S. Wilson, Messrs. Drew, A. Gordon, E. W. Cameron, W. J. Foster, Francis, White, and W. H. Suttor.

The Dean of Melbourne expressed the grateful thanks of all the members of the Synod, who came from a distance, for the hospitality and courtesy which had, from first to last, been shown to them by all the people of Sydney. He was only expressing what they all felt, and what they could never forget.

The Bishop of Brisbane heartily concurred with all that had been said by the Dean of Melbourne.

On the motion of the Bishop of Tasmania, seconded by the Bishop of Melbourne, the thanks of the Synod were given to Mr. Barker and Mr. Tarleton for their kind services as chairmen of committees.

Mr. Tarleton made a suitable reply, but Mr. Barker was not at that time in the room.

The minutes were signed by the Primate, and so declared to be duly confirmed.

The Te Deum was then chanted by the members of the Synod and others present.

The Primate then, at 7 o'clock p.m., pronounced the benediction, and declared the Synod to be prorogued *sine die*.

DEATH OF THE METROPOLITAN BISHOP OF CAPETOWN, AND SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCH.

The President of the Conference, on Wednesday, the 23rd of October, said that, before the Conference proceeded to business, he wished to make one or two observations on a subject affecting the whole Church of Christ, and especially the colonial Church. All who had read the intelligence brought by the English telegrams would have observed with much regret that the Right Rev. Dr. Grey, Bishop of Capetown, had departed from this life. As a cotemporary of the late Bishop, and having had occasional personal intercourse with that prelate, he could not but feel the announcement of his death very keenly. Although it was not his fortune to agree with the late Bishop in the policy which he pursued, or in the course which he adopted on several occasions, he thought no one could have watched that course with any interest, and not feel that the Bishop of Capetown was a prelate of singular ability, of great zeal, and was entirely devoted to the work which he had undertaken. (Hear, hear.) He (the Metropolitan) felt that the Church in that colony had experienced a very great, and, to it, irreparable loss. And he should not be doing justice to his feelings on this occasion—and as Metropolitan presiding over that Conference he should scarcely be doing justice to the feelings of the members—if he did not then express the deep regret with which they had heard the tidings, supposing them to be true, and their earnest prayer that it might please Almighty God so to direct the councils of the Church in South Africa that the void which had been thus somewhat unexpectedly created, might be made conducive to the well-being of the Church, and the glory of God. A lately published journal contained some very interesting and touching statements respecting the labours of the late Bishop, and the privations he endured. The lamented prelate evidently lost his right hand in the death of the beloved partner of his life; and our sympathies with him must have been very deeply moved at the touching recollections, which belonged to some of us, as to the manner in which Mrs. Grey discharged the duties of wife of a colonial bishop. He could scarcely trust himself further to express his feelings; but he did not think it would have been right to the members of the Conference or to the Church of South Africa, if he did not take this opportunity of publicly expressing their regret at the loss which the Church had experienced. (Hear, hear, hear.)

The Bishop of Adelaide concurred most heartily in the expressions of regret—he would not say regret, because what God did must be right—but sorrow that the Bishop of Capetown had been removed from his sphere of labour. With whatever difference of opinion we might view the late Bishop's acts, there was not the slightest doubt—at any rate there was none in his mind—that the late prelate was a man who devoted his whole mind, body, and soul—all that he was and had—to the service of his Master. Apart from that, we had had taken from the colonial Church a great prelate—a man who was able to contend for the faith that had been impugned by the action of a brother bishop, one whom he had himself selected in the fullest confidence of his heart, and who was entrusted with the powers of Suffragan Bishop of Natal. He could not but admire the manner in which the late Bishop carried on the work of the diocese in South Africa, and the energy with which that excellent woman, his wife, devoted herself in assisting her husband in his great work. The loss of that wife, added to the cares and anxieties connected with his position as Metropolitan of the Church of South Africa, no doubt, broke down the health of the late prelate. At this moment, whilst the Church in this colony had met to form a constitution for a General Synod, he thought it was right to express sympathy with the Church of South Africa, in the loss of its Metropolitan. He could fully understand how deeply the widowed Church of South Africa would feel its loss, and he trusted that before the Conference had concluded its labours, a resolution would be passed conveying our sympathy with that Church.

The Rev. W. S. Wilson quoted some remarks by the late Bishop of Capetown, which showed how deeply interested that prelate had been in the welfare of the Church in Australia.

In the General Synod (on Thursday, the 24th of October), the Bishop of Adelaide moved,—"1. That this General Synod of the dioceses in Australia and Tasmania desires to express its sympathy with the clergy and lay members of the Church of the province of South Africa at the loss of their late Bishop and Metropolitan. 2. That the Lord Bishop of Sydney and Primate be requested to transmit the above resolution to the Dean of

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"Capetown, for the information of the Church." He had endeavoured to draw the resolution in such language that no dispute might be excited. The title of the Church in South Africa might sound strange to some; but as there was such unanimity of feeling amongst the laity and clergy in that diocese as to their title, he was willing and disposed to accept it.

The Dean of Hobart Town seconded the motion, and suggested the addition of the following words:—"And its earnest desire that it may please God to supply the loss by calling to the vacant see a successor equally gifted and zealous, and not less devoted to the service of Christ and His Church."

The suggestion was cordially acquiesced in by all present, and the amended motion was put and agreed to.

The Primate promised to do herein as requested by the Synod.

AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND: TELEGRAM FROM SYDNEY TO CANTERBURY.

The Bishop of Adelaide claimed the indulgence of the House to permit him to move a motion without notice. They had all noticed the intelligence which had been conveyed from England by a "cable overland telegram," to the effect that the Archbishop of Canterbury had been pleased to confirm a bishop to the diocese of Ballarat. They had nothing before them to show that the formation of any such diocese had been contemplated, or that any such bishop had even been asked for. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) In consequence, however, of the telegram which had been published, he now begged to move that the following message be sent by telegraph to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England:—"That the General Synod of the provinces of Australia and Tasmania is now sitting in Sydney, comprising ten bishops and fifty lay and clerical representatives." (Hear, hear.) What would be the effect of the message upon the Archbishop and others in England he did not know. (Laughter.) It would be a message of greeting to the Archbishop of their Mother Church. That prelate might receive it as an intimation that we were somebody, and were doing something.

Sir W. Stawell seconded the motion. He thought the message would convey a clear intimation that in what we were doing we did not forget the old country or the old Church. He thought it a most auspicious circumstance that, just as we had formed a General Synod, the telegraph was open to us. It would bind us still more firmly and closely to the dear old country.

Captain Rossi supported the motion.

The Primate said it was extremely gratifying to him that a message of the nature suggested should be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He had no doubt that the effect of it would be to put a stop to any unconstitutional proceedings with reference to the confirmation or appointment of a new Bishop in the bishopric of Ballarat.

The Bishop of Adelaide thought the full title of their most respected Primate should be put in the telegram. He, therefore, begged to amend the motion by adding the words "From the Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan and Primate of the Province of Australia and Tasmania."

The Bishop of Goulburn seconded the amendment.

The Primate thought the question of sending his title would be better left to the discretion of those who sent the telegram.

The motion was agreed to, and the telegram was sent, having been altered to read as follows:—

"Bishop of Sydney to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

"General Synod Church of England in Australia and Tasmania formed; sitting at Sydney; ten Bishops, fifty clerical and lay representatives.

(Signed) "F. SYDNEY."

An answer was anxiously looked for, but no reply had reached Sydney when the proceedings of the Synod came to a close on the evening of the 29th of October.

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The seventh annual session of the above Union commenced by a devotional service on Monday, 21st October, in Pitt-street Schoolroom. The retiring chairman (the Rev. G. G. Howden) presided, and delivered an address on "The Promised Presence of the Saviour." There was a good attendance, and several ministers took part in the devotional exercises.

On Tuesday, 22nd, at 3 p.m., the pastors and delegates met for conference. After singing and prayer, the chairman for the coming year (the Rev. T. S. Forsaith) was duly installed.

The Rev. T. JOHNSON moved, the Rev. W. BRADLEY seconded, and it was carried unanimously,—"That the sincere thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. G. G. Howden for his services as chairman during the past year."

The roll was then called, when those who were present answered to their names.

The Clerical SECRETARY then read the following

REPORT.

Your committee, in presenting their report for the past year, would at once state that there has not been, during the year, any especial call for their exertion.

A careful watch has been kept over questions relating to the interests of the denomination; but in no case has it been found necessary to take any active steps.

As the Union, however, represents the denomination generally, and not any congregation in particular, or any single organization, your committee think it would not be out of place to embody in their report a brief record of such changes as have taken place in the past year, as well as a reference to the present condition of our different institutions.

In respect to buildings erected during the year, your committee would first express its great satisfaction at the completion of the room in which we are now assembled. While congratulating the Pitt-street friends on the possession of so valuable a property for Sunday school purposes, your committee would also congratulate the denomination in having so commodious and centrally situated a room in which to hold its meetings, especially such as those we are holding during the present week.

During the year there have been also erected the very handsome church at Parramatta, the neat and centrally situated building at the Glebe, the tasteful church at Ulladulla, the much needed place of worship at Gulgong, and the pretty little buildings at Druitt Town, Essex Hill, and Haslem's Creek.

There have been two ordinations to the ministry during the year—that of the Rev. J. F. Cullen, at Windsor, on January 26; and that of the Rev. W. Matheson, at Marrickville, on August 14. At both services the attendance was very large, and our young brethren have commenced their solemn and important work with the prayers and confidence of the Churches.

Your committee need scarcely remind you of the sad loss sustained by the infant Church at Ulladulla in the death of its first, and devoted young pastor, the Rev. C. Allen, who peacefully, and indeed triumphantly, in the month of May last, departed to be with his Saviour. A resolution, expressing deep sympathy with the friends at Ulladulla, and gratitude to God for the grace given to sustain our brother in passing through the dark valley, were unanimously passed at the autumnal meetings of the Union held at Parramatta.

The Ulladulla Church has since been supplied by ministers from Sydney and elsewhere, but, your committee regret to say, is still without a stated pastor.

During the year there have been several ministerial changes. At the commencement of the year the Rev. O. Copland resigned his charge at Woollahra through ill health, and left for England. He has been succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., late of Balmain. The Rev. W. Matheson, as has already been intimated, has accepted a call to the newly-formed Church at Marrickville. The Rev. S. J. Green, late of Campbelltown, has accepted a call from the Church at Bathurst, and active steps are being taken to erect a suitable place of worship for the church and people in this metropolis of the west, and with every prospect of success. Mr. W. Fincham has accepted an invitation to Campbelltown, in the place of Mr. Green.

In reference to the ministerial changes of the year, your committee cannot but record with deep sorrow the contemplated removal from our midst of the Rev. S. C. Kent. His earnest sympathy with every good movement in the land, his practical wisdom manifested in all our deliberations, his kindness and readiness to afford paternal help, have greatly endeared him to us all, and by his removal we are assured a gap will be created not to be easily filled.

Your committee would further report that during the past year two new churches have been formed, one at Hunter's Hill, of 24 members, at present without a pastor, but duly supplied from Sydney; the other at Druitt Town, of 17 members, at present under the oversight of the pastor of the church at Burwood.

Your Committee report with much pleasure the continued prosperity of Camden College and the school. By an extraordinary effort now being made, it is believed that the debt on the College building will be wholly paid in the course of a few months. There is also reason to believe that there will be a valuable increase to the number of students at the close of this year.

The Home Missionary Society has put forth great exertion during the past year, and seems to enjoy much more than previously, the confidence of the denomination. New churches have been formed under the auspices of the society, and those receiving its aid favourably report from time to time concerning their own prosperity and their labours in doing good to others.

The Foreign Missionary Society also continues to enjoy the confidence of the Churches; and especial interest has been manifested during the year in the movement initiated at New Guinea.

Your committee, in thus reviewing the past year, offer sincere thanks to God for His watchful tender care. It is, alas! too true that our shortcomings have been many and great. Nevertheless, we cannot but recognise that such few and feeble labours as have been put forth have met with the Divine approval. And as we enter upon another year of our Union, your committee feel that there is abundant reason to thank God and take courage.

The TREASURER also read his report.

The Rev. J. F. CULLEN moved, and Mr. W. BUZACOTT seconded, "That the report just read be adopted."

Carried unanimously.

The Clerical SECRETARY then read a letter from Mr. Allen, sen., Strabane, Ireland, acknowledging the receipt of, and expressing great thanks for, the resolution passed by the Union in April last, respecting the death of his son, the Rev. C. Allen, late of Ulladulla.

The following gentlemen, having been nominated, according to rule, for offices and committee for the ensuing year, were declared by the chairman duly elected:—Chairman for 1873-4, Rev. J. Graham; secretaries, Rev. G. G. Howden and Mr. R. Nott; treasurer, Mr. R. G. Reading; committee, Revs. J. Graham, W. Slatyer, J. G. Fraser, M.A., F. H. Browne, T. Johnson, Messrs. J. Fairfax, J. Mullens, and W. S. Buzacott.

The Church at Gulgong, with its pastor, the Rev. J. Trevor, was received into the Union.

The Rev. J. C. KIRBY moved,—"That, in the opinion of this Union, steps should be taken to introduce into the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales an Act to facilitate the incorporation of religious, educational, and charitable institutions, similar to that of Queensland."

After an interesting conversation on the subject, the motion was withdrawn.

It was moved by the Rev. G. G. HOWDEN, seconded by the Rev. R. T. HILLS, and carried unanimously,—"That the committee be requested to prepare a report of the statistics of the Denomination, to be presented at the next meeting of the Union.

It was also moved by the Clerical SECRETARY, and carried,—"That the committee be requested to apply to the Council of Education for the insertion of 'Congregationalists' in the list of religious Denominations published by the Council in its reports, and in several of its forms.

On the evening of the 22nd, the CHAIRMAN (the Rev. T. S. Forsaith) delivered his address as chairman. This will be found *in extenso* in the *Herald*, October 25.

On Wednesday *morning* the ministers and delegates, on the invitation of Mr. J. Fairfax, breakfasted together in the schoolroom.

On the evening of the 23rd there was a very large and appreciative gathering in the schoolroom, when three addresses were given on Congregationalism, in the following order:—"Congregationalism viewed historically," by the Rev. R. N. Morris, B.A.; "Congregationalism in relation to liberty," by the Rev. J. Graham; and "Congregationalism in relation to spiritual life," by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A.

On Thursday, a communication was read from the Chairman of the Baptist Union, and referred to the committee to take action thereon.

Mr. PRATT moved, and Mr. J. W. BROWNE seconded, the following resolution,—"That a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Treasurer, and Lay Secretary of the Union, together with Mr. Lewis Moses, be appointed, and empowered to purchase allotments of land suitable for church purposes, as opportunities may offer. 2nd. That the treasurer be authorised to place the sum of £50 to the credit of the said committee in the Savings' or some other bank for the purpose contemplated in the foregoing resolution." After a brief discussion the resolutions were put by the chairman and negatived.

The Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hay, late of Murrurundi, requesting that as his field of labour in Canada had been determined, his membership should be transferred to that Dominion. The letter was referred to the officers of the Union for action.

Mr. J. G. CATLEY moved, and the Rev. S. C. KENT seconded,—"That this meeting desires to express its hearty sympathy with those who are endeavouring to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the colony, and strongly urges upon the various Churches to offer every encouragement by all legitimate means that may from time to time be employed for the accomplishment of that object." The following addition, moved by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, was accepted by the mover, and the resolution unanimously carried, "and in addition request the chairman on behalf of the Union to sign any petitions that may be addressed to Parliament for inquiring into the present working of the Licensing Act in Sydney and elsewhere."

The Rev. T. JOHNSON moved, and the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM seconded the following resolution,—"Resolved, That having heard with deep sorrow of the intended retirement of the Rev. S. C. Kent from this colony in which he has laboured so efficiently and so long, with a view of prosecuting his Ministry in Victoria, this Union cannot allow our brother to leave these shores without placing on record its testimony to his singular ability and great Christian worth. And while thankful to the Great Head of the Church who has hitherto guided and sustained him, would most cordially commend him to the esteem and confidence of our brethren and of the churches of our order in the colony to which he is about to remove. We pray that our brother, whose wise counsels and ready help we shall greatly miss, may be prospered in his work, and that he, with his beloved family, may be long preserved in health and peace." The resolution was cordially agreed to.

The proceedings of the Union terminated in the evening by Sacrament service. The Rev. Mr. Browne conducted the preliminary services, and the Rev. S. C. Kent preached the sermon.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The eighth session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales was opened in Phillip-street church on 29th October. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. A. C. Geekie, preached, after which the Assembly was constituted with prayer. The first sederunt having commenced, and *pro forma* preliminaries having been attended to, the votes of the presbyteries were declared, when it appeared that the Rev. J. D. Lang had been elected to the Moderator's chair. Dr. Lang was inducted in the usual form, and read the following address:—

"Reverend Fathers and Brethren,—Before I can occupy the chair to which you have done me the honour to call me, as Moderator of this Assembly, I owe it to myself, as well as not to a few of my respected brethren, to offer a few words of explanation in reference to the past. Seven years ago, when the chair of this Assembly was to be occupied for the first time, I could not but feel that a studied slight and indignity was offered to myself, as the senior minister of this Church, inasmuch as my name was never mentioned on the occasion. I had no desire to hold the office of Moderator at that particular time, and the probability is that, if it had been offered me, I would have respectfully declined it, for reasons which it is quite unnecessary for me to state; but the studied indignity of omitting all mention of my name on such an occasion, without any previous reference to myself, was something altogether unmistakable in its character and origin and could neither be misunderstood nor overlooked by any person of a rightly constituted mind. It would doubtless have been easy for me to have appealed to the people, to whom I had never appealed in vain in this colony. But, unwilling to disturb the peace and harmony of the Church, I chose rather to suffer the indignity in silence, and therefore absented myself from all the gratifications and glorifications of the period, retiring to a friend's in the interior, who cordially sympathised with me, but who is now, I trust, in another and a better world.

"But when the General Assembly had to be subdivided into subordinate Church Courts or Presbyteries, I deemed it expedient and necessary to attend in my place. On its being moved and seconded, therefore, as I had anticipated it would, that I should be the first Moderator of the Presbytery of Sydney, one of the subordinate Courts, I broke silence at length, observing that, as I presumed that that office and honour was offered me by the brethren, as being the senior minister of the Church, I could not allow myself to accept it at their hands, when I remembered how that circumstance had been entirely ignored in the recent appointment of a Moderator for the General Assembly. In such circumstances, it was adding insult to injury to offer me an inferior and subordinate appointment. It was virtually proclaiming that, as I was not a fit person to be the colonel of this regiment, you would, out of sheer pity, give me the stripes as a corporal. It was like throwing a bone to a dog after turning him out of doors. I would therefore, I added, accept of no such office at the hands of the brethren; and if on any further occasion, it should be proposed to confer upon me the higher office of Moderator of the General Assembly, I would unhesitatingly reject it also; saying with the Hebrew prophet to Belshazzar, the king of Babylon, 'Be your gifts to yourselves, and your rewards to another.' The post of honour, in the circumstances in which I now find myself, is a private station.

"It is well known that I have uniformly acted upon this resolution for the past seven years—taking no part in the arrangements for the choice of a Moderator for the Assembly ever since the Union of 1865. How and why, it may be asked, therefore, have I fallen from the resolution, in responding as I now do to the call of my brethren on this present occasion? My answer is simply this—and I trust it will be deemed sufficient to warrant the change in my own procedure—the persons who were most prominent in the proceedings connected with the appointment to the Moderatorship of 1865, have again and again acknowledged to me personally and spontaneously, their deep and sincere regret for the wrong they had then been instrumental in doing me. In such circumstances, my course, as a minister of the Gospel of peace, was obvious and unmistakable. It was simply to forgive and if possible to forget. It was simply the course prescribed by our blessed Lord himself, in the case submitted to him for his decision by his own apostle, Peter. 'Then came Peter to Him, and said, Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, until seven times, but until seventy times seven.' Matthew xviii. 21, 22.

"Having thus offered this needful explanation of my own procedure, both past and present, I would now, reverend fathers and brethren, express to you my cordial thanks for the honour you have done me in calling me to this chair, and to request that you will grant me your needful assistance and support in maintaining the dignity of the office in which you have now placed me. So far from having either asked or wished for that office in any way, I confess it was only with extreme reluctance, arising doubtless from my own peculiar and somewhat bitter recollections of the past, that I consented to accept it at all. But various esteemed and respected brethren in different parts of the colony having urged it as their opinion that it was both desirable and necessary for the best interests of the Church at this particular time that I should preside in this Assembly, I withdrew my long-cherished objections, resolving to discharge the duties of the office that has thus been assigned me to the best of my ability, without fear and without favour.

"Casting a rapid glance, as it is doubtless fit and proper to do on such an occasion as the present—casting a rapid glance at the field of the world, and the position and aims of the Christian Church within its ample pale, it would seem that we are urgently constrained, from the aspect of things around us, to inquire whether the last days, in which the inspired apostle tells us that perilous times shall come, have not actually arrived, and are not now running their course. Forms of infidelity, of a much bolder and more audacious character than have ever before been heard of in the world, are now developing themselves, and receiving much countenance and favour, not only among the higher and literary classes, but even among the humble and middle classes of society, both at home and abroad. Men of the highest literary and scientific attainments are now leagued together against the Lord and His anointed, to pull down as it were the Great Creator, the God of heaven and of earth, from the throne of the universe, and transforming the whole creation into one dismal and dreary waste of materialism to question even His very existence. And instead of regarding the soul of man, with the ancient heathen poet, as an emanation from the Divinity, and his body created, not like the inferior animals to look downwards to the earth, but with an erect and sublime countenance to look upwards to the skies and to hold converse with the stars, they regard man in his bodily organization as a mere congener with the inferior animals, and his soul as a mere chemical distillation from his corporeal frame. Such, I say, is the latest form of infidelity with which the Church of Christ has now to contend, both in the mother country and in these Australian colonies.

"The grand event of our era—although, from the recent wars of Europe, comparatively little attention has hitherto been paid to it by the Protestant world—is the abolition of the temporal power of the Papacy, and the opening up of all the recently Papal States of the continent of Europe to the light and liberty of the Gospel. The cup of Papal apostacy had scarcely been filled to the brim when, after proclaiming only a few years since the monstrous doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, a poor old miserable sinner, with his feet trembling on the very brink of the grave, blasphemously claimed and usurped the attribute of infallibility, one of the incommunicable attributes of God. At the very time, however, when this enormous assumption was consummating, the temporal power of the Papacy, which had subsisted unquestioned for upwards of a thousand years, was at length abolished, in the year 1870, and the gates of every stronghold of the Papacy in Europe were thrown open to the preaching of the Gospel. If the abolition of the temporal power of the Papacy marked the close of the famous twelve hundred and sixty years of Papal domination, as it is strongly supposed to have done, we are now in the period in which it is predicted that the Lord will consume with the spirit of His mouth, or the preaching of the Gospel, that wicked one whom He will at length destroy with the brightness of His coming. In the meantime, as the Papacy is evidently putting forth all her strength both in England and her colonies, to recover the ground she has lost on the continent of Europe, it well becomes us, the ministers of the Gospel, to contend the more earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. Adverting to the present condition and prosperity of our colonial world, the recent discovery of the boundless wealth of this colony in its mineral resources, must necessarily exert a powerful influence, whether for good or for evil, on the moral condition of our general population. At all events, reckless and unbounded speculation, with a spirit of gambling in mining shares, and an intense love of money as the one thing needful, have recently been developed to an extent altogether unprecedented in our colonial community, of which the results to many amongst us will certainly verify the apostolic sentiment,—'They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition.' At the same time we have abundant reason to be thankful to the God of Providence, who orders all things aright, and does all things well, that the discovery of the precious metals in this and the neighbouring colonies was divinely deferred till society, in these uttermost parts of the earth, had sufficiently organised itself to supply the requisite counteracting principles to contend with and neutralise this great development of evil. And the recent and successful planting of Churches, and especially of our own communion, on the more important gold-fields of the west, is a sign of the times, the most gratifying and the most hopeful.

"Turning to ourselves, and to our own position and prospects as a Church of Christ in this colony, we have much reason to be thankful that, through the good hand of our God upon us, all the ministers of this Church who were alive and in health at the last meeting of the General Assembly are so still, with two exceptions. One of these was the Rev. Robert Stewart, who died a few months since at the ripe old age of eighty-seven; having been for thirty-five years in the colony, and having held the office of Presbyterian chaplain of the gaol at Darlinghurst for a series of years till his death. The other exception was the Rev. Adam Gordon, of Taralga, who, having remitted his charge from increasing age and infirmities, died among his relatives at Morpeth during the past year. We have also had to lament the loss of one of our most intelligent and active elders, Mr. George Brown, of the Glebe, who has repeatedly represented my congregation as a ruling elder in the General Assembly. We have also had several removals during the past year: the Rev. James Muir, of St. Leonards; the Rev. William Thom, of Bega, having resigned their charges and left the colony for Victoria; while the Rev. James Cosh, now of Balmain, and the Rev. J. Wilson, now of Bombala, have come to join our communion from New Zealand. The Rev. Thomas Craig, late of Penrith, is now settled at Ipswich in Queensland; while the Rev. James Paterson, recently of Ipswich, in that colony, has returned to New South Wales, and is now settled at Cooma.

"My respected predecessor in this chair was pleased, in his opening address of last year, to present us with an interesting and beautiful picture of the happy state of things in this Church ever since the union of 1865—the entire absence of everything like sectarianism or party spirit in our communion, and the peace and harmony that had uniformly prevailed amongst us. Adverting to important facts and circumstances to which, perhaps, the attention of my reverend predecessor had not been directed, I am sorry it should have fallen to my lot to present you, as I confess I do with extreme regret, with a somewhat different and less gratifying picture. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the Presbyterian Church of this colony has, for a series of years past, been retrograding instead of advancing, as compared with certain other Protestant denominations in our land. From the recently published statistics of the Registrar-General we learn that during the last decade, or from 1861 to 1871 inclusive, there have been added 14,130 persons to the Presbyterian population of the colony; but from being 104, that is, upwards of one-tenth of the general population at the commencement of that period, we are now only 93; that is considerably less than one-tenth of the general population. This very peculiar state of things, so lamentable on the one hand, and so discreditable to our body on the other, arises, doubtless, from our inability to provide with either ministers or catechists, many localities, both in town and country, that are now calling out for the regular dispensation of the ordinances of religion through any instrumentality whatsoever. Contemplating this unhappy state of things, an eminent minister of our Church observed to me, during a visit which I recently paid to the northern portion of the colony, 'I begin to despair of the Presbyterian Church in this colony.' And during a subsequent visit which I paid to the southern portion of the territory, the same lamentation was expressed by a zealous lay member of our Church in the following language:—'We are fast losing our people; they are rapidly passing over to other denominations.' For it cannot be denied that whole congregations of other communions are rising around us, formed in great measure, if not wholly, of Presbyterian elements. Nay, one of our own ministers was actually told by a Roman Catholic priest whom he happened to meet with as a fellow passenger in a steamboat, on his way to this Assembly, that there was a large number of people belonging to this Church along the border line between New South Wales and Queensland with nobody to look after them.

"It is doubtless gratifying in the highest degree to contrast with this downward progress of our communion in this territory, in these recent times of general enlightenment, the remarkable position which Presbyterianism long maintained in this country in the very infancy of the colony, and when there was no minister of our communion in the land. It reminds us of the contrast which the God of Heaven draws by his prophet Jeremiah, between the pious and exemplary character of His own ancient people in the infancy of the Jewish State with their subsequent and woful declension in the days of the prophet: 'I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after me in the wilderness in a land that was not sown. Israel was holiness unto the Lord, and first fruits of his increase.' Jerem. ii. 2, 3.

"So early in the history of this colony as the year 1802, that is seventy years ago, there was a small settlement of Presbyterians from the Scottish border, who had previously been resident for a time in the city of London, formed, under the patronage of the Government of the day, at Portland Head on the Hawkesbury River. One of their number Mr. James Mein, a humble but intelligent mechanic, who had previously been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Crown-court London, of which the Rev. Dr. Cumming has in recent times been so long the pastor—this humble individual whose name deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance, having officiated as the voluntary catechist of the little society on their passage out, continued to do so on their settlement in the colony, assembling them for Divine service in a central locality in their district every Sabbath, and there engaging in the high praises of God; reading the Scriptures, with a sermon from some Puritan divine, and lifting up their hands and their hearts to God in prayer and supplication. Continuing this worthy practice, they were enabled so early as the year 1809 to erect a Presbyterian church, a commodious stone building, which cost them £400, being the first place of worship of any communion that was ever erected on this vast continental island by the voluntary efforts of the people. Persevering in this exemplary practice till the year 1824, shortly after my own arrival in the colony, I dispensed to them in that year the ordinance of the Lord's Supper which they had in the meantime declined receiving from other communions, agreeably to the hallowed customs of their fatherland. In the year 1826 I brought them out a pastor from home, when the venerable catechist at length ceased from his labours, which he had discharged so zealously for the long period of twenty-four years. I may add that, in the year 1812, the late Admiral Bligh declared before a High Commission Court in London, that in the year 1807, when he was Governor of the colony, Mr. Mein's was the only assemblage of the people for divine service, besides those that were held by the Government chaplains, in New South Wales. Now, surely the race of Scots Worthies, which was thus so nobly commenced in this colony with that humble individual, has not become extinct in Mr. James Mein? But who is there at present following the noble example which he bequeathed to our communion in this vast territory? For my own part I know not even one.

"In such circumstances it is surely the interest and the duty of this Assembly to ascertain how and why it has been that the noble institution of the future, to which the hopes of all right-hearted men of our communion were directed with such intense interest five years ago, when the agitation for the establishment of a college for the training up of a native ministry for our Presbyterian communion—I say it is alike the interest and the duty of this Assembly to ascertain how and why it is that that noble institution, on which such hopes and expectations were concentrated a few years since, has hitherto proved an utter failure; occasioning surprise, disappointment, and indignation in many quarters, and proving a laughing-stock and an object of contempt in numerous others. This, I maintain, without fear of contradiction, is the question of questions for this Assembly during its present sessions.

"I shall probably be told, indeed, that this General Assembly can have nothing to do with St. Andrew's College—an institution to be incorporated under an Act of Parliament, with an independent jurisdiction. But the fact is it is not so incorporated yet; and until it is, it is to all intents and purposes the mere creature of the General Assembly. The General Assembly of 1867 appointed a Provisional Committee to carry out the Act of Parliament of that year for the establishment of the College; and three years thereafter, when the amount required for that purpose had been raised, the General Assembly of 1870, taking it for granted, without inquiry, that the duty assigned to that committee had been fairly and honestly discharged, and that the result would be a fair and honest representation of the subscribers to the College and the Presbyterians of the colony, directed an election *of a* council for the government and management of the College to take place accordingly. But the result of that election has proved beyond all doubt that the Assembly of 1870 had been grossly deceived in the matter, and that the College Council resulting from that election is not a fair honest representation of the Presbyterians of the colony, but the representation of a mere section of their body, effected and brought about in wilful violation of the law of Christ, the great legislator of the universe, and in defiance of those rules and principles that regulate the procedure of all Christian and honourable men.

"In one word, ever since the agitation of the establishment of St. Andrew's College commenced, early in the year 1868—instead of acting agreeably to the Divine rule, 'Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them'—undue influence to an extraordinary, to an unprecedented extent, was systematically and successfully used to vitiate the election of 1870; to disfranchise a large portion of the subscribers to the College; to carry the election over their heads, in favour of a particular section of our United Church, and to establish a virtual dictatorship in that Church through St. Andrew's College. Of all this the proof is easy, direct and unmistakable: and I repeat it, it will be the bounden duty of this Assembly to ascertain the important fact during its present sessions. The question is not one of law—with such questions we can have nothing to do in this Assembly—it is simply a question of morals, a question of fact, as to whether an ordinance of a former Assembly of this Church has been fairly and honestly carried out. If such an inquiry as the case demands is granted by this Assembly, the truth in the matter at issue will very soon be ascertained, and our future course will thenceforth be plain and obvious: but if it should not be granted under the same undue influence to which I have already adverted, we may at once write upon our future College gate, 'Ichabod! the glory is departed! for the Ark of God is taken!' At all events, the institution in the welfare of which we all are so deeply interested will then have been based upon iniquity, and cannot be expected to prosper.

"The composition of the College Council which resulted from the election of 1870 sufficiently attests the fact that such undue influence as I have adverted to has been employed to a remarkable extent in the case in question. Of the four sections of the Presbyterian Church that concurred in the Union of 1865, much the largest of the four was the Synod of Australia, representing the Church of Scotland; but while that large section of the United Church had no clerical representative assigned it among the four in the College Council, the Free Church section had two. Nay, while the Free Church congregation under the Rev. Dr. Steel, and the United Presbyterian under the Rev. Adam Thomson, comprise seven, or a clear majority of the College Council, there are only five such members for the fifty or sixty other congregations of the Church. Such flagrant injustice, the evident result of undue influence and downright packing, it would be difficult to parallel in the history of iniquitous elections either in Church or State, either at home or abroad.

"There are three remarkable circumstances, all conducing at present to strengthen the demand for inquiry in this matter by the present Assembly. The College Council, resulting from the election of 1870, has now been two full years in existence, without having taken one single step in advance in the interests of the Church; while every step it has actually taken in any direction, and every act and deed it has done, have been pronounced by authority null and void, as being contrary to law. Surely, then, it is high time to inquire, in such circumstances, whether the ordinance of the General Assembly of 1867, forming a Provisional Committee for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, has been fairly and honestly carried out? and whether that rope of sand which it has called into existence, but which, as yet, has no Parliamentary character and no corporate rights, should not cease to subsist.

"Again, the whole British Empire has been ringing, or rather boiling with indignation for months past at a case of undue influence at the election of a member of Parliament for the county of Galway in Ireland. In that case a Roman Catholic Judge, a true patriot, a devoted lover of justice, and a right honourable and fearless man, did not hesitate to denounce to the British Parliament three Romish bishops and a large number of priests for having used such influence at that election. And is the use of undue influence at elections confined to Romish priests and bishops? I wish it were, for we should then have never heard of the mystery of iniquity which has been developed in the history of St. Andrew's College. For I have no hesitation in expressing my belief and conviction that undue influence has been used by Presbyterians in the case of that college of a character equally opposed to British law and eternal justice with that of the Romish priests and bishops at the famous election for Galway. And as we have no Judge Keogh in our communion to denounce iniquity of this particular kind on the part of men of the same religious denomination with himself, it would seem that in the good providence of God, the necessary but painful task has dropped upon myself.

"For the third of the three remarkable circumstances to which I have reverted, viz., that I should be occupying the chair on the present occasion, now that the case of St. Andrew's College has come before the General Assembly of the Church in a legitimate way for the first time since the General Assembly of 1867, when a provisional committee was appointed to carry out the Act of Parliament then recently passed. For surely it is the first and highest duty of this Assembly to ascertain whether the important service then assigned to that committee was discharged in a fair and honest and legitimate way, to the glory of God and the welfare and advancement of the best interests of His Church. The honourable and highly responsible position I now occupy as the Moderator of this Assembly was, as I have stated in the outset of this address, neither wished for nor sought for in any way by me. But as I have been, during the whole of my public life in this colony, a zealous advocate of popular election, and especially of its freedom and its purity, both in Church and State, it seems that in the good providence of God the important duty of vindicating the character of popular election in this Church has been cast upon me. And, as I have already stated, in so far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to discharge that duty without fear and without favour.

"I ask, then (as a measure involving the highest interest, and the bounden duty of this Assembly), for the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether the Provisional Committee of the Assembly of 1867, for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, under the Act of Parliament then recently passed, was fairly and honestly carried out, and whether *undue influence*, to a remarkable, to an unprecedented extent, was not systematically used to vitiate the election of 1870, to disfranchise a large portion of the subscribers to the College, to carry the election over their heads in favour of a particular section of our united body, and to establish a virtual dictatorship in this Church through St. Andrew's College. If this committee is granted, an equitable settlement of the important questions at issue may be speedily effected; but if it should be refused, an appeal to the Law Courts of the colony, which would be highly discreditable to this Assembly, may be the necessary result.

"Paralysed, as our Church has thus been in all its members, through what I cannot help designating the original sin of the formation of our College Council, nothing whatever has been done for years past in supplying the two great desiderata of the Church—I mean the training up of a native ministry, and the employment of suitable persons as catechists for these localities throughout the territory for which the ordinances of religion cannot be supplied for the present in a more legitimate and effectual way.

"I trust then, fathers and brethren, that the needful measures of reform will at length be taken by this Assembly to remove that great blot from our beloved Church, that the offering of Judah and Jerusalem may yet again be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old, and as in former years."

On the following day, Dr. Geekie laid upon the table the following protest, which was received with applause:—

"We the undersigned ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, and members of the present General Assembly, do hereby protest against the unprecedented abuse of the privileges of the chair by the Moderator in his opening address, conveying as it did the gravest charges affecting the Christian character of office-bearers and members of the Church, and dictating a policy to the Assembly, under the threat of an appeal to the Civil Courts of the colony. Feeling deeply that the liberty and dignity of this Assembly have been seriously compromised, we lay this protest upon the table as the only constitutional mode left to us of exonerating ourselves and those who may adhere to us from all responsibility for the further proceedings of this Assembly, so long as presided over by the present Moderator. Signed—A. C. Geekie, James B. Laughton, William Grant, Robert Steel, Adam Thomson, James Benvie, James Cameron, John Kinross, James Niven, William Bain, James Fullerton, Duncan Ross, John Ayling, John Gibson, Robert Boag, James S. Laing, William King, David Moore, Wazir Beg, James Cosh, James Adam, ministers; David L. Waugh, James Farquhar, A. Browne, John Mailer, Charles Cameron, William Moles, John Goodlet, Robert M'Credie, Hugh Macmaster, Andrew Brown, elders." At the same sederunt the report of the Church Extension Committee was adopted. It spoke encouragingly of the work that was going on and of the prospects of the Church.

At the fourth sederunt, on the *following day*, the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon objected to the confirmation of the minute on the ground that all proceedings subsequent to the recording of the protest were vitiated by those who signed the protest having taken part in them. A long and stormy discussion ensued. Ultimately a record was entered upon the minutes, interpreting the non-responsibility clause of the protest to refer to the proceedings only so far as they might be directly influenced by the Moderator.

At the fifth sederunt, on the evening of the same day, a donation of £100 in aid of the Church Extension Committee, was received. The report of the Committee on Missions, which was a satisfactory one, was adopted.

At the sixth sederunt, on Friday morning, the treasurer presented his report, showing the total receipts to have been £2346 17s. 8d. against an expenditure of £1893 6s. 3d. Two appeals were dealt with.

At the seventh sederunt, on the evening of the same day, the report of the Sabbath Schools' Committee was adopted. It indicated steady progress.

At the eight sederunt, on Saturday morning, the business was purely formal. The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday morning, the 5th instant.

## RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

OCTOBER 10.—The General Conference of the Bishops and the clerical and lay representatives met at the deanery, and attended divine service in the Cathedral, and in the afternoon assembled for business in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street. The Conference sat from day to day until the 23rd, when the Constitution of a General Synod having been agreed upon, the Conference resolved itself into "the General Synod of the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania." At 7 p.m. of the 29th, the Primate pronounced the Benediction, and declared the Synod to be prorogued *sine die*.

17.—A tea meeting was held in the Union Church, Trunkey, with a view to raise funds for the erection of a church in that town. About £52 was realised.

26.—The foundation stone of a church at Lane Cove, to be called the Church of St. John the Evangelist, was laid by Mrs. Francis Lord. The building is to be of stone, in gothic style, but at present only the nave will be constructed for the accommodation of about 100 persons, at a cost of £250. The religious part of the ceremony was conducted, by the Revs. W. C. Cave and A. R. Blackett. £46 was contributed on the occasion.

The foundation stone of St. Peter's School, Woolloomooloo, was laid by Mrs. H. Bell, of Rose Hall, in presence of a considerable number of St. Peter's congregation. The devotional parts of the ceremony were conducted by the Revs. J. R. Whinfield (of Tamworth), R. Taylor (of Newtown), and A. D. Soares (of Queanbeyan). The Rev. Mr. Moreton (the incumbent), and Canons Stephen and White addressed the assemblage.

29.—A public meeting was held in St. James's Schoolroom (Bishop Barker in the chair), at which addresses were delivered on the subject of Missions to the Aborigines of Australia, to the Chinese, to the Melanesians, and to the heathen generally; the object being to promote a missionary spirit among the people, and to perform the last and crowning act of the proceedings of the General Synod. The speakers were the Bishops of Adelaide, of Perth, of Melbourne, of Brisbane, and of Goulburn, and Canon Vidal.

The incumbent of Trinity parish, Dubbo, has been on a pastoral tour of about 250 miles through a portion of his district, holding services at the wool sheds, and collecting funds towards the stipend of an assistant minister.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

September 15.—Bishop O'Mahony dedicated St. Mary's church, at Bundarra, and afterwards administered the sacrament of confirmation; on the 18th held a confirmation at Narrabri, and convened a meeting, at which £158 was subscribed towards the erection of a church; on the 24th held a confirmation at Moree; October 2, dedicated the church of the Guardian Angel at Warialda, and held a confirmation; on the 6th, dedicated the church of the Holy Rosary, at Bingera, and administered confirmation, and on the 9th returned to Armidale.

October 7.—Sisters Mary Magdalene and Mary Aloysius made their solemn profession at the Dominican convent, West Maitland. After this ceremony Bishop Quin administered the sacrament of confirmation to eleven boarders at the convent school.

10.—Bishop Quin laid the foundation stone of a presbytery at Raymond Terrace. £90 was subscribed on the occasion; and administered the rite of confirmation to forty persons at Gresford.

18.—Archbishop Polding administered the sacrament of confirmation to about four hundred children at St. Benedict's Church, Sydney.

24.—The ceremony of clothing six Protestants in the habit of the order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd took place in the chapel of the convent, the Archbishop officiating, assisted by the Vicar-General and the Rev. Dr. Barsanti. The ladies were Misses Ether (in religion, Sister Mary De Sales), M'Closky (Mary Justinia), Daly (Mary Veronica), Egan (Mary Vincent), Graves (Mary Winefride), and Mullins (Mary Anastatia). The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. F. O'Farrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

September 29.—The newly erected church in George-street, Bathurst, was opened for Divine service by the Rev. A. C. Geekie, D.D. (Moderator of the General Assembly), J. B. Laughton, M.A., and J. Kinross, M.A. The collection amounted to over £52. The dimensions of the building are 40 feet by 70, and the height from the floor to the ridge of the roof about 46 feet.

October 11.—The church at Hill End was opened for Divine service. The Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon conducted the devotional services, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Steel. The collection amounted to £25. Mr. Joseph Paxton had presented the church with a harmonium and a pulpit Bible and Psalm Book.

18.—An address and a handsome testimonial were presented to the Rev. John M'Leod, at Grafton, on the occasion of his departure from the colony.

20.—The Gulgong Church was opened for Divine service, the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon officiating in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Steel in the evening. A tea party was held on the following evening in the Congregational Church, kindly lent for the occasion, after which a public meeting was held, at which the Police Magistrate presided.

23.—The annual meeting of the Phillip-street Sunday school was held, the Rev. A. Thomson in the chair.

24.—The Presbytery of Sydney met. Dr. Moon's name was restored to the committee in the matter of an address to the Rev. Dr. Lang, and the usual business was transacted.

WESLEYAN.

October 14.—The thirteenth anniversary of the Waverley Church was commemorated. At the public meeting held after tea, Mr. W. Wilkins in the chair, Mr. E. Vickery, the treasurer, read his financial statement, from which it appeared that besides defraying expenses, the trustees had reduced their indebtedness to the Loan Fund by the sum of £170.

14.—The twelfth anniversary of the opening of the Newtown Church was celebrated. After a tea in the schoolhouse, a public meeting was held in the church, the Rev. H. H. Gaud presiding. The whole of the debt having been liquidated, by the aid of £1000 from the Loan Fund, without interest, the trustees are in a fair way out of their difficulties.

CONGREGATIONAL.

October 13.—The anniversary services of the Bourke-street Sunday-school were held, followed on the 15th by a tea meeting in the schoolroom and a public meeting in the church—the Rev. T. Johnson, the pastor, presiding. The scholars numbered 447, whose attendance averaged 225 in the morning and 288 in the afternoon. The scholars during the year brought in £40 towards the erection of a school in Devonshire-street and £65 in aid of the Mission Fund.

17.—The church at Haslem's Creek was opened by a tea, followed by a public meeting, at which the pastor, the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, presided. A monthly weeknight service had been held in the neighbourhood for nearly two years, and a place for meeting had become indispensable. The structure is of wood, in gothic style, about 26 by 17 feet, and cost a little over £90, of which sum £75 was due to the pastor, by whom the money was advanced, without interest—the sittings and the external painting having been defrayed by residents. One service every Sunday has been arranged for.

21.—The seventh annual session of the New South Wales Union commenced its sitting in the Pitt-street schoolroom by a devotional service, at which the retiring chairman (the Rev. G. C. Howden) delivered an address on "The promised presence of the Saviour." On the 22nd the pastors and delegates met for conference, when, after the Rev. T. S. Forsaith had been installed as chairman for the coming year, a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman was unanimously adopted. The business having been disposed of, the chairman delivered an eloquent address on the tendencies of our local surroundings, and the aspects of modern religious thought. The session closed on the 24th by a union sacrament service.

HEBREW.

October 29.—A tea meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, followed by a public valedictory meeting on the occasion of the departure for Fiji, of Mr. Solomon, who for five years had been a teacher in the Certified Hebrew Denominational school. The Rev. A. B. Davis presided. Mr. S. Levey presented an address on behalf of the School Board; Master P. Solomon read an address from the scholars; and Mr. Woodhill presented one from the teachers, and afterwards handed the lady a handsome gold watch and chain as a token of remembrance. The evening closed with an entertainment of a very pleasing kind.

NON-SECTARIAN.

The Rev. B. Backhouse, the representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society, left by the City of Adelaide for South Australia, on October 24. We understand that during his stay in the colony, which extended over a period of seven weeks, Mr. Backhouse visited the whole of the auxiliaries of the society in the county of Cumberland, at Goulburn, in the Hunter River district, and also several of the principal branches of those auxiliaries. Since his return to Sydney from the North and West he has delivered a series of lectures, and held a number of juvenile missionary meetings in the city and suburbs. On Sunday, the 13th instant, he preached in St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, and in the afternoon of the same day he addressed nearly 2000 Sunday-school children and other young people assembled in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The Rev. John Graham presided on the occasion, and it was then resolved that a Juvenile Bible Association should be formed in connection with the Pitt-street schools—an example which, it was hoped, would be followed by other Sabbath-schools in the city. During the last fortnight the rev. gentleman has delivered lectures on the Bible in Africa, Madagascar, Italy, and Spain, in the Congregational churches at Newtown and Woollahra (at which latter place steps were taken to form a branch society), and in the Schools of Arts at St. Leonards and Balmain. On the 25th October he preached in the Rev. Adam Thomson's church, Phillip-street, and in the afternoon held a juvenile missionary service in the Rev. Mr. Kirby's church, Woollahra. At all these places the rev. gentleman gave much interesting information respecting the operations of the Bible Society, and he was assisted by ministers of the different Protestant denominations resident in the neighbourhoods. The Rev. W. Slatyer visited the several branches connected with the Queensland auxiliaries in the early part of September, at Brisbane, Ipswich, and intermediate places, on behalf of Mr. Backhouse.

October 27.—The annual meeting of the Parramatta Auxiliary of the Bible Society was held—Mr. T. W. Bowden, the president, in the chair. This auxiliary last January remitted £70 to the parent society, and this year's receipts from subscriptions and sales amounted to £53 18s. 9d.

31.—A meeting for the advocacy of the claims of the Sydney City Mission was held at Balmain, Mr. E. W. Cameron in the chair.

## LONDON WOOL SALES.

WITH regard to the London Wool Sales, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., on the 28th October, wrote to the *Herald* as follows:—"Sir,—The discrepancy in weights of wool to which attention was called by Sir Daniel Cooper some months ago, was referred by us to our London house for explanation, and in a letter received by last mail they state—'The increase in weights noted by Sir Daniel Cooper must be exceptional, and probably arise from the wool having been weighed in the colony at some place where the weights are slightly out. All your wool is weighed at the *Docks*, and weighed out by Devitt and Co. We have a book in which are entered invoice, landing and delivery weights, and whenever any discrepancy appears it is immediately inquired into.' Under such a system of checks it is hardly possible there can be any unfair dealing practised in weighing wool." This brought forth the subjoined response from Mr. S. Smith Travers:—"Sir,—In reply to the letter from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., containing a quotation from their London house, I assert that the weights given by Sir Daniel Cooper are not 'exceptional,' and beg to draw the attention of your readers to the gratuitousness of the assumption that the difference arises from colonial 'weights being slightly out.' Is it not barely possible that such inaccuracies may have arisen on the other side? I have no hesitation in asserting that I was robbed by some person or persons in the year 1870 to the tune of 7 lbs. per bale, average, over the whole of my clip, and I can show that others suffered in like proportion that year. We owe it to Sir D. Cooper's exertions that this one source of plunder has been made apparent to squatters; and it is noteworthy that with the publicity, the offence has temporarily ceased. Wool, whether washed or in the grease, gains largely by absorption of moisture between the shed and delivery to the European buyer. Probably more than 3 per cent. When the grower does not get this, some one else does. It will be my duty to send Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s letter home to Sir D. Cooper, and your readers may rest assured that it will in due course be answered by him."

## MONETARY AND MERCANTILE REVIEW.

THE month which has just closed inaugurated a new era in the history of colonial commerce. The opening of direct telegraphic communication between Australia and England is an event of great importance to all engaged in commerce; and the mercantile community of this city intend celebrating it by a banquet, at which His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside. The metropolis of the parent colony of the Australian group is the most fitting place to recognise the new link of connection with the mother country, and on the evening of the 7th instant there will leave the dinner table at the Exchange a message conveying to the world's metropolis congratulations from the newer Britain. The first message received here per cable came to hand during the night of the 22nd ultimo, and brought from London nearly a month's later intelligence. News of an unusual rise in the rate of discount occasioned anticipations of a fall in the value of colonial produce, but did not result in any decline here, except that copper shares became depressed. It did not in any way affect the money market, and for the first time we have to record that money is cheaper in Australia than in London. The fact is that our banks have more gold than they can find remunerative employment for, and capitalists find a difficulty in obtaining payable investments. On the 30th of September the banks in this city held in coin and bullion over £3,000,000, with an increasing production of gold, and a large wool clip coming to hand for export to England to cover the value of shipments to Sydney, &c. Transactions in the Stock and Share market have been large, and prices more in favour of sellers.

BANKS.—Transactions in City were numerous at from 9¾ to 10. Commercial opened at 65½, and went to 66, at which price there have been few offering. New South Wales rose from 44 to 45½ cum div. at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum declared on Wednesday last. The report showed that a considerable addition has been made to reserve. Joint Stock touched 12½ and closed at 2s. 6d. less. New Zealand and Union changed hands at a slight decline. National of Queensland brought from 2s. 6d. to 5s. premium.

INSURANCE.—Sydney Fire declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the last half-year, and have since changed hands at 57s. 6d. to 58s. x. d. Uniteds have improved in value owing to the satisfactory character of the past year's business; previous losses absorbed the profits. The New South Wales Marine declared no dividend, owing to heavy losses on ships in the London trade. Pacific shares have suffered a serious decline, closing with sales at 8s. Sydney Marine paid a dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months, and are offered at par.

STEAM.—The value of Australasian has not been supported, and there are now sellers below 17. This company intends tendering for the Californian mail service, and, if successful in obtaining it, will by judicious management become one of the most important steam companies out of England. A dividend of 4s. per share has been announced by the Illawarra Co., and since then sales were made at 76s. Hunter River are 10s. dearer, and scarce.

DEBENTURES.—The extreme rates obtained during the month are an index to the state of the money market; and even at the prices recorded below very few are being offered. New South Wales terminables close firm at 106½. City of Sydney sixes were taken to a considerable amount at 107 to 108; and one sale of Australasian Steam was made at £2 premium.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Under this head there is little to report. Gas-light are scarce, and salable at 14½. Shale oil changed hands at 6d. advance, and close 1s. lower than last month.

MINING.—Coal shares commanded a large inquiry, which sent prices up materially. Wallsend changed hands at 30s. advance, and Waratah at a rise of £2. The fall in the value of copper caused Peak Downs to recede until they were £2 2s. 6d. below the price quoted in our last summary; buyers then came forward, and at this writing they may be said to have recovered 17s. 6d. of the decline, with an upward tendency. In gold shares the chief inquiry has been for Hawkins Hill mines, where "finds" unprecedented in the history of gold mining have recently taken place. Beyers and Holterman's Company are now completing a crushing of about 400 tons of stone, almost certain to yield nearly £60,000 worth of gold. Krohman's crushing is expected to result almost as well, and other claims on the line expect to strike the same vein. The very unsalable position of tin shares is more due to the conduct of promoters of companies than to the mines themselves, though it cannot be disguised that many of the properties floated are worthless, and nearly all largely overestimated. Bad management is also complained of, and if the public who have invested in the mines expect a return for their capital, more careful supervision must be exercised. Of one thing we can assure those of our English readers interested in the production of tin—the extent of our alluvial deposits has been largely overestimated, and the discoveries of true lodes are extremely rare.

The course of sales during the past month, irrespective of those at auction, has been:—

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock, 12½, 12¼, 12¼, 12¼; City, £9 17s. 6d., 9¾, 9¾, 9¾, 10, 9¾; Commercial, 65½, 66; New South Wales, 44½, 44¼, 44, 44¾, 45, 45½, 45, 45½, 45, 43¾ xd.; New Zealand, 20¼; Queensland National, 4½, 4¼; Union, 49.

STEAM.—Hunter River, £12; Illawarra, £3 17s. 6d., 4, £3 16s. xd.; Australasian, 16¾, 16½, 16¾, 17, 16¾.

INSURANCE.—Sydney Fire, 60s. 6d., 58s. xd., 57s. 6d.; United, 10s., 11s., 12s., 12s. 6d.; Sydney Marine, 10s.; Pacific, 10s., 9s., 8s.

GASLIGHT.—14½.

DEBENTURES.—New South Wales, 105, 104¾, 105½, 106½; City of Sydney, 107, 107½, 108, 107¼, 107¾, 107¾; A. S. N., 102.

MINING.—Coal: Wallsend, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 10½, 11; Waratah, 9. New South Wales Shale and Oil: 37s., 37s. 6d., 38s., 37s., 37s. 6d. Copper: Boolboonda, 8s.; Cow Flat, 30s., 28s. 6d., 28s., 27s., 26s. 9d., 28s., 27s., 28s., 26s., 28s.; Normanby, 16s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d., 11s.; Peak Downs, £5 14s. 9d., 5¾, 5¾, 5¾, 5½, £5 9s., 5½, £5 12s. 6d., 5, 4¾, 4¾, 4¾, 4½, 84s., 80s., 3⅞, 3¾, 3⅞, £3 18s. 6d., £3 16s. 6d., 3¾, 3¾, £3 13s. 6d., 80s., £3 19s., 3¾, £3 17s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., 80s., 79s., 78s. 6d., 80s., 82s. 6d., 85s.; Mount Perry, 30s.; Peelwood, 10s., 10s. 3d., 10s.; Phœnix, 35s.; Drummond, 5s.; Western Peak Downs, 3s. 9d., 4s., 4s. 3d., 4s.; Wolcs, 8s., 9s., 8s. 3d., 8s., 8s. 3d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 3d. Gold: Browns, 18s. 6d., 12s. 9d., 12s. 6d.; Beyers and Holtermanns, 51s. 6d., 52s., 51s. 6d., 51s., 51s. 6d., 52s., 54s. 6d., 55s., 55s. 6d., 56s., 57s., 56s. 6d., 57s. 6d., 60s., 60s. 6d., 60s.; Carroll, Beard, and Co.s, 32s., 31s. 6d., 32s., 31s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 28s., 28s. 3d., 27s. 6d., 28s., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 9d., 29s., 29s. 6d., 29s. 9d., 30s., 30s. 6d., 30s., 30s. 6d., 30s., 30s. 3d., 30s., 30s. 6d.; Heffernans, 25s., 26s., 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d., 21s., 21s. 3d.; Hixson, Creighton, and Beards, 22s., 22s. 3d., 22s., 21s., 20s. 6d., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., 21s., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., 22s., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 9d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d.; Krohmanns, 48s. 6d., 48s., 48s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 48s., 48s. 6d., 49s., 48s. 6d., 48s. 9d., 49s. 3d., 49s. 50s., 50s. 6d., 51s., 51s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 51s., 51s. 6d., 52s., 51s. 6d., 52s.; Rapp and Co.s., 16s. 3d., 17s., 16s. 6d., 16s. 9d., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 3d., 15s., 14s. 6d., 15s., 14s. 9d., 15s., 14s., 14s. 6d., 14s. 9d., 15s., 15s. 3d., 15s., 14s. 9d., 15s., 14s. 9d., 14s. 6d., 15s., 14s. 9d.; Denison, 13s.; Daysprings, 9s., 8s. 6d., 8s., 7s.; Marcolini, 18s.; Pactolus, 7s. 6d.; General Moltke, 9s. 6d., pro 20s.; Paxtons, 16s.; Great Western Undaunted, 12s.; Rawsthornes, 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., 19s. 6d., 20s.; Fischer and Beards, 20s.; Band and Albion Consols (Ballarat), 85s., 87s. 6d., 90s., 91s., 90s., 80s., 82s. 6d., 83s., ex div. 82s. 6d., 80s., 84s., 90s., 87s. 6d., 90s., 87s. 6d.; Selferino, 8s., 8s. 3d.; Victorian Trunkey, 9s. 6d.; Hustler's Tribute, 48s., 49s., 55s., 51s., 57s. 6d.; Tookey (New Zealand), 18s.; New North Clunes (Ballarat), 92s. Tin: Elsmore pro. 29s. 6d., 29s. 9d., 29s. 6d.; Wheal Edith, 7s. 6d., 7s. 9d.; Newstead, 7s; Wheal Johnson, 7s., 6s. 6d.

The usual statement of revenue, receipts, and expenditure for the quarter ending September 30, as published in the *Gazette* of the 11th ultimo, gives an exceedingly satisfactory account of the public finances. The receipts for the past three months on account of revenue proper amounted to £730,129 7s. 8d. against £510,110 4s. 7d. for the corresponding quarter last year, or, in other words, an increase of £220,019 3s. 1d. This large increase is mainly due to the land; the receipts for the present quarter reaching £224,509 5s. 1d., as against £70,705 18s. 1d. for the three months ending September 30, 1871, or a difference in favour of the present quarter of £153,857 16s. 9d. All the items but three in the land revenue exhibit an increase, the exceptions being rent of land first class settled districts, showing a decrease of £275 8s. 1d.; assessment of runs, decrease £1753 5s. 8d.; and quit rents, which show a decrease of £25 16s. On the other side, however, we find the land sales have improved to the extent of £59,790 7s. 4d; auriferous and other mineral leases, £86,043 8s. 9d.; balances on conditional purchases, £2501 3s. 9d.; miners' rights, £1606; interest on land sales to conditional purchasers, £4212 18s.

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11d.; and so on through a number of smaller increases. The Customs revenue also exhibits a striking change for the better, for without taking into consideration the Murray Customs receipts, the amount received for the quarter was £244,148 7s. 11d., or an increase of £43,672 19s. 2d. Towards this, spirits contributed £16,637 17s. 3d.; ad valorem and specific duty, £16,158 5s.; wine, £3223 13s. 8d.; tobacco and cigars, £2565 7s. 1d.; tea, £3670 9s., &c. In sugar and molasses there is a decrease of £9700 9s. 9d.; ale and beer, £337 16s. 1d.; coffee and chicory, £142 4s. 9d., and several other small items. The Murray River Customs receipts were £26,849 9s. 9d., or an increase of £2391 9s. 9d. The duty on gold shows an increase of £600 11s., and escort fees £474 11s. 7d.; postage, £4274 19s.; money orders, £206 14s. 6d. Upon licenses, there is a balance in favour of this year of only £69, owing principally to auctioneers' and publicans' licenses falling off. In rents, exclusive of land, there is a balance to the credit of the quarter of £1191 9s. 4d.; stamps £4741 2s. 7d. (a large increase on the corresponding quarter); railways, £16,656 18s. 1d.; telegraphs, £2569 19s. 8d.; pilotage and tonnage dues, £2423 3s. 3d., and other minor items. Amongst other decreases not yet mentioned, we find duty on spirits distilled in the colony, £767 10s.; Mint receipts, £ 45 4s. 5d., and some small amounts.

The Customs receipts during September were the largest month's revenue ever collected at this port. The total amount was £85,643 11s 6d., derived from the following sources:—Spirits, £28,787 7s. 11d.; wine, still, £2073 14s. 10d.—sparkling, £214 7s.; ale, porter, and beer, in wood, £3365 7s. 6d.—in bottle, £1432 8s. 6d.; tobacco and snuff, £4012 0s. 6d.; tobacco, unmanufactured, £1720 18s.; cigars, £943 16s. 8d.; tea, £7578 8s. 11d.; coffee and chicory, £530 3s. 9d.; sugar, refined, £130 13s. 4d.—unrefined, £3634 3s. 6d.; molasses, £6 10s. 9d.; opium, £532 5s. 1d.; rice, £588 17s. 6d.; dried fruits, £4980 2s. 11d.; nuts, £395 18s. 5d.; malt, £108 10s. 9d.; hops, £247 13s. 5d.; ad valorem duty, £15,362 11s. 3d.; specific duty, £8426 7s. 10d.; bonding warehouse duty, £495 5s.; gold, £529 2s.; pilotage, £442 11s.; Bellinger River, outports, £1 5s.; harbour dues, £57; harbour and light dues, £236 6s. 4d.

Last quarter's revenue was of a similar character to that of the month, and exceeded that of any corresponding period known by nearly £28,000; the next largest being the first quarter of 1871, when £212,564 was collected. The increase on the past portion of this year, as compared with the corresponding portion of 1871, amounts to £76,842 18s. 9d.

The following table shows the monthly receipts for the first nine months of 1871 and 1872:—

| | 1871. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| January | £82,586 1 8 | £74,875 12 11 |
| February | 67,060 5 2 | 69,951 11 4 |
| March | 62,918 3 4 | 61,088 9 1 |
| April | 54,677 9 9 | 74,667 13 8 |
| May | 50,582 7 10 | 78,753 0 6 |
| June | 62,636 5 9 | 61,757 16 8 |
| July | 64,225 14 0 | 82,137 12 11 |
| August | 85,533 14 4 | 72,419 9 2 |
| September | 62,231 13 2 | 85,648 11 6 |
| | £590,453 19 0 | £667,296 17 9 |

The following table exhibits the state of the Share Market at close:—

| COMPANIES | Capital (nominal.) | Capital paid up. | Share paid up. | Closing Prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | £ | £ | | |
| Australasia | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | £40 | 55 |
| Commercial | 400,000 | 400,000 | 25 | 66 |
| City | 240,000 | 240,000 | 8 | 9½, 10 |
| Joint Stock | 484,656 | 484,656 | 8 | 12¼, 12½ |
| New South Wales | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 20 | 45½ |
| New Zealand | 500,000 | 500,000 | 10 | 20½, 20¾ |
| Union | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 25 | 49 |
| Mercantile | 120,000 | 120,000 | 10 | |
| DEBENTURES. | Issue. | Due. | Interest. | |
| N. S. W., terminables | 8,783,500 | 1871 to 97 | 5 | 106⅛ |
| Ditto interminables | 240,830 | Inter. | 5 | 105 |
| Queensland Government | 3,022,600 | 1881 to 91 | 6 | 110 |
| Ditto Treasury bills | 300,000 | 71 to 74 | 6 | 101, 103 |
| New Zealand ditto | 229,000 | 1873 & 4 | 6 | 102 |
| A. S. N. Co. | 100,000 | 1874 & 6 | 6 | 102 |
| City of Sydney | 168,100 | 1871 to 7 | 6 | 107½, 108 |
| Pyrmont Bridge | 29,300 | 1874 | 6 | 102 |
| Clarence Steam | 10,000 | 1874 | 6 | 100 |
| Colonial Sugar Co. | 60,000 | 1873 to 77 | 6 | |
| INSURANCE. | | | | |
| General Marine | 600,000 | 18,000 | 1½ | |
| New South Wales Marine | 150,000 | 15,000 | 2 | |
| Pacific Fire and Marine | 1,000,000 | 31,742 | 2 | 9/ |
| Sydney Fire | 250,000 | 50,000 | 2 | 2½ |
| Sydney Marine | 100,000 | 10,000 | 10/ | 10s |
| Southern | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 1 | |
| United | 500,000 | 25,000 | 1 | 12/ |
| STEAM. | | | | |
| Australasian | 320,000 | 320,000 | 20 | 16½, 17 |
| Clarence and Richmond | 50,000 | 37,350 | 10 | |
| Ditto, Preferential | 8,330 | 8,330 | 10 | |
| Hunter River | 55,000 | 55,000 | 5 | 12 |
| Illawarra | 57,000 | 57,000 | 5 | £3 16s |
| Clarence and N. E. | 18,271 | 18,271 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Gaslight | 144,000 | 144,000 | 6 | 14¾, 15 |
| Pyrmont Bridge | 50,000 | 34,555 | 5 | |
| Sydney Exchange | 36,000 | 26,475 | 10 | |
| Omnibus Co. | 40,000 | 19,000 | £1 | 21/ |
| MINING. | | | | |
| Bulli Coal | 28,050 | 28,050 | 10 | 12 |
| Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.) | 8,420 | 8,420 | 10 | 15½ |
| N. S. W. Shale and Oil | | | £1 | 37/ |
| Wallsend Coal | 100,000 | 100,000 | 10 | 11 |
| Waratah Coal | 60,000 | 59,088 | 6 | 9, 8½ |
| Boobonda Copper | 60,000 | 60,000 | £1 | 8/ |
| Cobar | 20,000 | 20,000 | £1 | 40/ |
| Cowflat | 65,000 | 65,000 | £1 | 25/ |
| Drummond | 100,000 | 7,500 | 2/6 | 3s |
| Kroombit | 60,000 | 30,000 | 3/6 | 3s 6d |
| Mount Perry | 85,000 | 85,000 | £1 | 25s, 30s |
| Mount Coora | 60,000 | 60,000 | £1 | 10s, 9s 6d |
| Mulloon | | | 2/6 | 3s 6d |
| Mooroolaman | 60,000 | 30,000 | | 2s |
| Normanby | 60,000 | 30,000 | £1 | 11s, 12/ |
| Peak Downs | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1 | 85/, 90/ |
| Peak Downs Consols | 36,000 | | 2/6 | 3s 6d |
| Phoenix | 50,000 | 50,000 | £1 | 34s |
| Western Peak Downs | 75,000 | | 1/ | 3s 6d, 4s |
| Weica | 60,000 | | £1 | 8s, 3s 6d |
| Prestwood | ... | | 10/ | 10s |
| Peabody | 40,000 | ... | | 6s |
| Cowra | 5,000 | 4,000 | 100 | |
| Armstrong's Gold | 8,000 | 4,000 | £1 | 43s 6d |
| All Nations | 25,000 | ... | £1 | 8/ |
| Brown's | 35,000 | 35,000 | £1 | 13/, 15/ |
| Beyers and Holtermann's | 72,000 | 72,000 | £1 | 60/, 61/ |
| Bismark | 20,000 | 20,000 | 12s | |
| Carroll, Beard, and Co. | 90,000 | 90,000 | £1 | 30s, 31s |
| Dayspring | 60,000 | 60,000 | £1 | 8s, 8s 6d |
| Great Extended | 9,600 | | 50s | |
| Frenchman's | 10,000 | 10,000 | £1 | 6s 6d, 7s |
| Golden Fleece | 20,000 | | 7s | |
| Grenfell Consols | 40,000 | 40,000 | £1 | 15/ |
| Hixson, Creighton, & Beard | 80,000 | 80,000 | £1 | 21s, 22s |
| Hefernan's | 26,000 | 26,000 | £1 | 22s |
| Johnson's | 20,000 | 16,000 | 21s | |
| Krohmann's | 80,000 | 80,000 | £1 | 51s, 52s |
| Mitchell's Creek | 80,000 | 60,000 | £5 | 80 |
| Marcolini | 30,000 | 30,000 | £1 | 18s |
| Paxton's | 160,000 | 160,000 | £1 | 16s |
| Rampant Lion | 27,000 | 27,000 | £5 | 5½ |
| Rapp's | 125,000 | 125,000 | £1 | 14/6, 15/ |
| Band & Albion Consols (Balt.) | ... | .. | ... | 87/6, 90/ |
| Hustler's Gt. Extended Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst) | ... | ... | ... | 60/ |
| Ancient Briton Tin | 20,000 | ... | ... | 9s, 9 9 |
| Blue Mountain | 35,000 | ... | 5/ | 14s |
| Caledonian | 40,000 | ... | 5/ | 6. to 7/6 |
| Champion | 80,000 | ... | 3s | 4s |
| Dumaresq Mole | 6,250 | | 5/ | |
| Elsmore | 80,000 | ... | 10/ | 17/6 |
| Glen Innes | 7,500 | ... | 6/ | 5s 6d |
| Glen Lode | 30,000 | ... | 5/ | 5s 6d |
| Maryland Ruby | 40,000 | ... | 5/ | |
| Mount Mitchell | 15,000 | ... | 2/6 | 3/6 |
| Newstead | 60,000 | ... | 10/ | 6/ |
| New Cornwall | 30,000 | ... | 5/ | 2s 6d |
| Oban | 20,000 | ... | 5/ | 5/ |
| Pioneer | 50,000 | ... | 4/ | 6 6 |
| Ruby | 15,000 | ... | 5/ | 14s |
| Ruby Creek | 30,000 | ... | 4/ | 5/ to 6/ |
| Sydney | 60,000 | ... | 5/ | 5/ |
| Wheal Johnson | 30,000 | ... | 5/ | 6s 6d |
| Queensland | 40,000 | ... | 4/ | 4s |
| Wheal Edith | 15,000 | ... | 5/ | 7/, 7/6 ed. |

## INSOLVENCIES OF THE MONTH.

| | Estimated Liabilities. | Assets. |
|---|---|---|
| John Francis Grant, Queanbeyan, labourer | £53 6 6 | £1 10 0 |
| Lewis Grant, Queanbeyan | 100 4 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Denis Dwyer and John Mulligan, Trunkey Creek, storekeepers | 651 6 2 | 457 5 0 |
| John James Howell, Cooma, grazier (compulsory) | Schedule not filed. | |
| Charles Henry Ferdinand Albert, Carcoar, shoemaker | 104 0 7 | 63 17 3 |
| John Thomas Gregg, Parramatta, grocer | 379 10 2 | 178 17 10 |
| William Henry Mullen, West Maitland, solicitor (compulsory) | Rule dismissed. | |
| Alexander Smithers, Newcastle, storekeeper | 1397 11 11 | 1505 0 0 |
| Lewis Conway, Gunnedah, storekeeper | 1452 8 3 | 1399 0 0 |
| Michael Brennan, Sydney, labourer | 37 18 6 | 4 0 0 |
| Joseph Markham, Sydney, labourer | 146 16 6 | 127 0 0 |
| John Craig, New Lambton, miner | 48 7 7 | 0 10 0 |
| John Foulkes, Waterloo, builder | 898 18 9 | 533 10 8 |
| Edward Rainy, Albury, farmer | 55 13 6 | 37 0 0 |
| Charles Dumant, Sydney, out of business | 86 3 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Charles Farrell, Port Macquarie, butcher | 74 7 6 | 35 8 10 |
| Joseph Henry Madden, Wagga Wagga, horse trainer | 337 9 0 | 5 0 0 |
| William Neve, Menangle, labourer | 82 12 11 | 7 0 0 |
| Mary Southwell, Parramatta, widow | 65 17 2 | 10 0 0 |
| Charlotte Isabella Cameron, Woollahra, spinster | 177 2 10 | 45 0 0 |
| John Morgan, Sydney, plasterer | 133 15 8 | 18 0 0 |
| Thomas Buff, Glebe, bootmaker | 101 17 6 | 4 10 0 |
| James Ritchie and George Doherty, Sydney, builders | 793 3 0 | 43 0 0 |
| William Lancaster Featherstonhaugh, out of business | 68 18 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Harry William Henning, Bathurst, contractor | 559 18 0 | 3 0 0 |
| Charles Thirkell, Sydney, accountant | 141 11 2 | 4 10 0 |
| Hugh George Frazer, Burwood, gentleman (compulsory) | Rule pending. | |
| Nicholas Constantine, Araluen, miner | 275 12 6 | 15 0 0 |

## WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

The inward mail this month has again exhibited in a marked manner the efficiency of the service under the auspices of the P. and O. Co., for we have once more received our advices in somewhat more than four days in advance of contract time. We also duly received the usual telegraphic messages, via India; but these have been rendered of little interest, comparatively speaking, by the subsequent receipt of through telegrams by the cable from Java to Port Darwin. These now reach us almost daily, and the news on arrival is not more than two days old, and sometimes even less.

The effect of this wonderful change in our intercourse with the mother country must be productive of a very material alteration in the course of commercial matters; but it will probably be some little time before the subject is fully appreciated or understood. One thing, however, is pretty evident, viz., that the arrival of the monthly mail will no longer be looked for with the feverish anxiety which has hitherto characterised its receipt, and the mail will in future be valuable only for the details which letters and documents can alone supply.

The latest intelligence of the English market for our chief staple is as follows: The London sales, which commenced on the 12th September, opened at an average advance of 1½d. per lb. on the closing rates of the previous series. As the sales progressed, a further advance was manifest, amounting in some exceptional cases, to close upon 3d. per lb. Later in the sales the advance was lost, in consequence of the introduction of large parcels of old wools, probably wools which had been bought in at the previous sales; and again, at the close of the series, prices are reported to have *partially* recovered. As to what the indefinite term *partially recovered* may mean, we are as yet left in the dark, and it is impossible to form an estimate of the closing as compared with the opening rates, especially as regards the very material advance reported at about the middle of the sales; and it may prove to be the case that the closing rates of the September-October sales were little better than those of the previous series.

The prospects for the next public sales, to take place in November, appear to be very uncertain. The money market was tight, and the rate of discount had advanced to 6 per cent. Trade in the woollen manufacturing districts was reported dull; the harvest was a bad one; and probably many may be disappointed in their expectation of seeing November prices the best in the whole year.

So much for the *state and prospects for the English market*; and I may *mention en passant* that I have sometimes been asked, what is the use of writing so much on this subject in a mail summary for England? and have been facetiously accused of "sending coals to Newcastle." It is true that anything I can write about the English market can be of little value to people at home; but I trust my remarks may be of interest and value to the very large class of readers of the *Herald* in this country, especially to those who are personally interested in our chief staple.

The duty delegated to the writer by the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* is a faithful record of the home market for our chief produce, for the special benefit of those interested on this side of the world; and an unbiassed report of our own market for the information of the trade in England. Henceforth I may be powerless to afford any late intelligence of grave importance either to or from the mother country, and probably my efforts may in future be best directed to a fuller supply of interesting details which, in consequence of the cost of through telegrams, must necessarily await the due course of post.

Our wool season this year is unusually late, and it is only within the last week that wools have come forward in anything like fair quantities. The deliveries up to the present time have been chiefly from Queensland and from the Hunter River districts, and the wools to hand have arrived in most cases in grease. The quantity of washed fleece wool in the market has been so limited that it is almost impossible to forecast the current prices for wools in such condition, when they come more freely to hand. The few lots of fleece wool offered for public competition have realised extreme prices, and the same may be said of the clips sold by private contract. These have been chiefly disposed of on secret terms; but I am able to quote the sale of Mr. Fitzgerald's wool at 2s. 5d., and the well-known LMK clip at 22d. per lb.

The scarcity of wool and the anxiety to secure parcels for sale in the first series of the London sales of 1873 have had the effect of forcing up prices in Sydney to a figure which the state of the English market can scarcely justify, and all descriptions of wool have recently realised prices which will probably not be obtainable when the remaining ships which have a chance of catching the February sales in London have completed their cargoes. Our wool-growers should therefore be prepared for lower prices than those at present ruling, if they sell in Sydney, or they must accept the alternative of shipping to the final market on their own account.

The sales by auction from the date of the last monthly Summary up to the time of the present writing have not exceeded 900 bales, and the usual assortment of pockets and bags.

It is very difficult to form an estimate of the probable yield of this season's clip, as compared with that of 1871-1872. In New South Wales, the prospects on the whole appear to be good; but from Queensland, especially from the far north, we are in receipt of such doleful accounts that anything like an increase from that colony is quite out of the question. Probably, in another month or two, an approximate estimate of the relative weight of the New South Wales and Queensland clips may, as compared with former years, be arrived at; but at present nothing but bare conjecture can be offered, and with anything so indefinite I have a strong objection to deal.

Sheepskins have been in shorter supply than they were a month ago, and all offered have met with a very animated competition. Full-woolled skins, in fair average condition, have sold for prices ranging from 10d. to 10¾d., and shorter growth from 8½d. to 9½d. per lb.

The market for tallow has not presented any new feature calling for special notice. There have been slight fluctuations in demand, and current prices, which will be found duly noticed in the appendix, as they may week by week have occurred. At the sales on the 25th October (the latest I am able to report "in extenso") the following were the fair market quotations:—Inferior, 28s. to 30s.; ordinary mixed and station qualities, 31s. to 32s.; fair to good beef, 33s. to 34s.; prime ditto, 34s. 6d. to 35s.; fair to good mutton, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; and best candle samples for local demand, from 37s. to 37s. 3d. per cwt. The total sales this month have amounted to 610 casks.

The market for hides has been remarkably steady throughout the month. The improved tone of the English market, reported by late telegrams, would probably have had a beneficial effect, but the local trade, whose operations govern the market, have been restricted in their operations by a scarcity of wattle bark. The appendix will afford information of the slight changes which the weekly public sales have exhibited. The following may be regarded as fair market quotations at the sales held on the 25th October:—Inferior and light, 14s. to 18s.; medium, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; fair to good heavy, 23s. 6d. to 25s.; best ditto, 25s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; and a few lots of prime extra weights up to 32s. 6d. each; horse hides, from 4s. 10d. to 8s. 4d. each. The total sales this month have amounted to 12,235 hides.

GEORGE R. HIRST.

379, George-street.

P.S.—1st November.—There was a decided improvement in the tallow market to-day. Shipping parcels were more inquired for at somewhat better prices, and trade lots were in good demand at a slight advance on the quotations of the previous week. The various catalogues comprised only a total quantity of 216 casks, of which 188 were sold. Hides were also in better demand, at fully last week's prices; and, but for the continued scarcity of bark, probably a moderate advance in quotations would have been realised. The catalogues comprised 3975 hides, and the sales were close upon 3500 hides. G. R. H.

APPENDIX.

WOOL.

OCTOBER 9.

The first public sale of wool, subsequent to the departure of the Bangalore, was held by Messrs. Mort and Co., under the above date. The catalogue was very unimportant, but there was active competition for all the lots offered, and 45 bales were sold out of a total of 47 submitted for sale. The principal lot comprised P M., 21 bales, in grease, light and free from seed, which realized 12d per lb.; 7 bales of broken wool of the same brand sold for 10d per lb.

OCTOBER 10.

Three of the associated auctioneers put in an appearance, but Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co, alone, had anything to offer worthy of the attention of buyers. They catalogued 147 bales, but sold only 38 bales; the principal lot, comprising Doyle, 101 bales, being bought in. The only lot of importance disposed of consisted of D, 22 bales of fleece wool in grease, at 11¼ per lb. The sales to-day amounted only to 40 bales, and a few bags.

OCTOBER 16.

Messrs. Mort and Co., under the above date, catalogued about 100 bales of wool, of which 70 were sold. One or two lots exhibited a slight decline on the prices realized for previous deliveries a week or two ago; but on the whole there was good competition for the various lots offered, and all might have been disposed of in the absence of extravagant limits. The following were the principal lots:—VD, 12 bales fleece at 21¼d; WM Connell, 12 in grease at 11¼d; F&P Bigge, 9 ditto at 12¾d; and MD, 14 fleece at 8¾d per lb. Sheepskins were in active demand at very full prices, and as high as 10¾d per lb. was paid for full-woolled skins, unwashed, but in light condition.

OCTOBER 17.

The associated auctioneers under the above date held their weekly sales, but only three put in an appearance. Mr. J. A. Turner was first on the roster with a catalogue comprising 61 bales, all of which were sold. The principal lots were—EL, 7 bales scoured at 22d, and JIE, 47 bales fleece wool in grease at 12d per lb.

Messrs. Irwin, Bridge, and Co. sold—PP, 5 bales in grease at 11¾d per lb., and also a few small parcels not worth special notice.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. catalogued 120 bales, but sold only 19 bales. The principal line comprised 101 bales of the Doyle wool, offered at their sale on the 10th instant, and it was again bought in for a higher price than buyers were disposed to give. The following lots of greasy wool in light condition were disposed of, viz.:—HR conjoined, 5 bales at 12¾d; JL conjoined T, 5 at 13¼d; and SE, 4 bales at 12d per lb.

The supply of sheepskins was very limited, and full prices were obtained for all the lots offered.

The catalogues this day comprised a total of 187 bales, of which 86 only were sold.

OCTOBER 23.

Messrs. Mort and Co., under the above date, offered 128 bales, and sold under the hammer 90 bales. There was a very active competition, especially for the few lots of fleece and scoured wools submitted for competition. The principal lines were as follows:—C under angle, 16 bales in grease at 12¼d; VD 16 ditto at 9¼d; WG, 14 fleece at 21¼d; J over TO over N in diamond, 8 bales scoured at 23d; and JL in triangle, 7 bales ditto at 21¼d per lb. Immediately after the auction sale, GTC, 24 bales of Mudgee scoured wool were sold at 26d per lb., and 3 bales of thirds and pieces at relative prices.

OCTOBER 24.

Four out of the five associated auctioneers put in an appearance to-day, but their united catalogues did not comprise more than 165 bales. There was a continued active demand for all sorts, and a few lots of washed fleece wools realized extreme prices.

Messrs. Irwin and Co. were first on the roster, but offered only 6 bales, consisting of small lots of skin wool and greasy, all of which were sold, but were too insignificant to justify a detailed report.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck offered and sold 30 bales. The principal lots were—WS, 9 bales in grease at 10¾d; and K over Stowe, 19 bales fleece at 22¾d per lb.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. catalogued 118 bales, and disposed of 74 bales, of which ME conjoined, 16 bales in grease, realized 11d; Browne, 24 bales fleece, 22½d; and MLE in triangle, 8 bales in grease, 11¾d per lb.

Mr. J. A. Turner's catalogue comprised only small lots, not worth special notice.

The total sales amounted to 121 bales.

OCTOBER 30.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 215 bales, for which there was an active competition. There were only two lots of fleece wool in the catalogue, one of which—MtK, 23 bales, in very light condition—brought 23¾d per lb., and 11 bales pieces 19¾d; HC&Co over Barcoo, 13 bales fleece, sold for 20½d per lb. The principal lots of greasy wools disposed of were as follows:—BK conjoined in square, 18 bales at 11¾d; C over C reversed, 17 at 12¾d; HM over Weetalabah, 33 at 12½d; and J, 10 at 11¾d per lb. The sales altogether amounted to about 170 bales.

OCTOBER 31.

To-day, four out of the five associated auctioneers put in an appearance; but Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co. alone presented anything like an attractive catalogue. They offered 295 bales, chiefly in grease, and the total sales amounted to 210 bales. The following were the principal lines—M over H in diamond, 10 greasy at 12d; B in a bell, 27 fleece at 23d; 6 pieces of the same mark at 19d; BSM, 7 scoured at 22½d; Narraway, 45 in grease, at 12d; WIG, 27 ditto at 12¾d; and WD 16 scoured at 22d per lb.

Mr. J. A. Turner offered 37 bales, and sold 34. The principal lots were WW 6 bales very light, in grease, at 14d; EL, 5 bales scoured at 21¾d.; and AF, 10 bales grease, at 10¾d per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench also had a sale, but their catalogues comprised only insignificant lots, not worth reporting.

The sales under the above date amounted altogether to about 250 bales.

TALLOW AND HIDES.

OCTOBER 4.

The public sales under the above date were held too late to be reported in my last monthly article.

The market for shipping parcels of tallow did not exhibit any new feature; but trade lots were in better request, and sold at prices showing an advance in value of from 10s to 15s. per ton as compared with the current prices of the previous week. The catalogues comprised a total of 223 casks, of which 191 were sold.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Co.'s principal sales were as follow:—17 casks beef at £33 1s 6d; 12 mutton, AIs brand, at £36 17s; 9 mixed at £32 17s 6d, 6 beef at £31 15s, and 7 ditto at £31 10 per ton.

Messrs. Mort and Co.: 14 beef at 34s 3d, 8 ditto at 33s 3d, and small parcels, suitable for the town trade, at prices ranging from 32s 9d to 34s 9d for beef, and 35s 6d to 37 3d per cwt. for mutton tallow.

Mr. J. A. Turner sold 8 casks at 28s 6d to 31s 6d per cwt.

The market for hides was scarcely so firm as it was a week ago; but a large proportion of the numerous lots offered were allowed to pass the hammer. The various catalogues comprised a total number of 3737 hides, of which 3122 were sold. The following were the principal lines:—

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 29 (dry) at 15s 9d, 41 at 25s 6d, 33 at 26s 6d, 49 at 23s, 41 at 22s 6d, 46 at 23s, 49 at 20s, 49 at 19s 9d, 34 at 23s 3d, 40 at 21s 3d, 26 at 24s, 24 at 19s 9d, 50 at 26s 6d, 45 at 21s, 58 at 21s 3d, 33 at 18s, 40 at 22s 9d, 33 at 24s 9d, 27 at 24s 9d, 45 at 26s, 23 at 23 3s, 28 at 26s 3d, 37 at 22s 6d, 31 at 22s 6d, 31 at 16s, 28 at 27s, 12 at 28s 3d, and 54 calfskins at 5s 6d each.

By J. A. Turner: 21 at 18s 9d, 53 at 21s 9d, 17 at 24s 3d, 31 at 24s 9d, 14 at 23s 6d, 42 at 20s, 34 at 20s 3d, 32 at 21s 9d, 43 at 21s, 28 at 22s, 52 at 25s 3d, 35 at 24s 3d, 32 at 22s 9d, 45 at 19s 6d, 34 at 18s, 22 at 20s 3d, 41 at 22s, 35 at 18s 6d, 1 at 30s (weighing 98 lbs.), 21 at 16s, 12 at 21s, 40 at 21s, 31 at 18s, 17 at 28s 6d, 6 at 27s, 27 at 22s 6d, and 20 at 23s 6d; also 28 horse hides at 6s 3d.

By Mort and Co.: 33 at 21s 3d, 16 (71 lb weights) at 31s, 17 (84 lb weights) at 29s 3d, 25 at 23s 6d, 25 at 24s 3d, 38 at 26s 9d, 44 at 23s, 56 at 24s 9d, 19 at 22s 6d, 56 at 26s, 48 at 23s, 51 at 20s, 11 at 27s 6d, 20 at 19s 6d, and 22 at 21s 9d. Also 28 horse hides at 4s 6d, 47 at 7s 11d, 35 at 8s 4d, 60 at 6s 6d, 66 at 7s, 45 at 6s, 50 at 5s 6d, 35 at 4s 6d, 29 at 5s 6d, 29 at 6s 3d, and 30 at 7s 6d.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 3 at 27s 6d, 26 at 19s 6d, 35 at 24s, 26 at 21s, 20 at 20s, and 26 at 15s 6d.

OCTOBER 11.

The catalogue at the public sales this week comprised a total of 287 casks of tallow, of which 68 were sold. There were but few shipping parcels, for which there was a fair demand, but no improvement in prices. For trade lots prices ruled about the same as last week, but there was less animation in the biddings. The principal sales were as follows:—

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.—16 casks beef at 33s 6d, 10 at 33s 6d, and 6 at 34s. Trade parcels ranged from 29s 3d to 32s 6d for mixed, and 33s to 34s for beef.

By Mort and Co.—12 beef at 34s, 9 mutton at 36s 3d, and small trade lots at 31s to 34s 6d for beef and mixed, and 35s 6d to 36s 3d per cwt. for mutton.

By J. A. Turner.—11 casks beef at 33s 7½d, and small parcels at 31s 6d to 33s 6d for beef, and 36s 6d per cwt. for mutton.

Prices for hides remained much the same as at the sales of the previous week. 3700 hides were offered, and about 2580 were sold. A few extra weights, in fine condition, brought extreme prices.

The principal sales were as follow:—

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 45 at 25s, 35 at 21s 3d, 13 at 24s 3d, 53 at 24s 6d, 22 at 19s, 27 at 22s, 54 at 23s 3d, 40 at 21s 6d, 25 at 26s 9d, 20 at 26s 6d, 33 at 18s 9d, 37 at 25s, 30 at 19s, 23 at 26s 6d, 3 at 35s 6d, 9 at 30s 3d, 8 at 26s 3d, 31 at 27s 3d, 44 at 18s, 28 at 21s 6d, 20 at 23s 3d, 50 at 24s 9d, 20 at 28s, 16 at 21s 3d.

By Mort and Co.: 22 at 20s, 8 at 27s, 45 at 21s 9d, 37 at 24s 3d, 3 at 28s, 5 at 31s 3d, 50 at 25s, 43 at 24s 9d, 45 at 25s, 55 at 22s, 47 at 24s 3d, 50 at 24s 3d, 45 at 21s 6d, 9 at 34s 3d, 18 at 26s 6d, 26 at 24s 3d, 4 at 23s 3d, 38 at 24s, 63 at 25s 6d, 28 at 23s, 50 at 23s, 10 at 17s, 65 at 19s 6d, 18 at 19s 3d, 24 at 19s 3d, 22 at 18s 6d, 24 at 22s, 27 at 12s, 32 at 21s 6d, and 26 at 22s 3d; also 15 horse hides at 6s 6d, 7 at 7s 6d.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 26 at 18s 6d, 16 at 22s 3d, 15 at 27s, 17 at 10s 9d, and 26 at 16s 3d; 90 horse hides at 7s 3d, 35 at 6s 6d, 23 at 6s, 3s calfskins at 4s 7d, and 48 at 3s 3d each.

By J. A. Turner: 40 at 22s, 4 at 27s 9d, 39 at 18s, 24 at 20s 3d, 32 at 19s, 92 at 20s 6d, 54 at 22s 3d, 25 at 19s 3d, 40 at 25s 6d, 40 at 26s 3d, 36 at 21s 6d, 25 at 21s 3d, 1 dry salted (weighing 70 lbs.) at 30s, 24 at 22s 3d, 24 at 22s, 18 at 24s 9d, 11 at 28s, 14 at 16s 6d, 14 at 25s 45 at 24s 6d, 28 at 24s 3d, 36 horse hides at 5s 3d, 50 at 6s 6d, 100 at 6s 6d, 40 at 6s 9d, 27 calfskins at 5s, 19 at 4s, and 32 at 3s 9d each.

OCTOBER 19.

The quantity of tallow offered this week was unusually small, amounting on the whole to only 159 casks. There was little or no sale for shipping parcels, and the demand for local purposes was by no means active, though prices ruled much the same as at the previous weekly sales—say 28s to 32s for inferior mixed and station, 33s 6d to 34s 6d for ordinary to good beef, 35s for best ditto, and 35s to 36s 7½d for good to best mutton. The total quantity sold amounted to only 70 casks, of which Mort and Co. sold 10 casks of beef at 34s, 11 ditto mutton at 36s 7½d, and small lots at 28s to 34s 6d per cwt.

Harrison, Jones, and Co.'s catalogue comprised only small lots, and their sales amounted only to 35 casks at 29s 3d to 32s 6d for inferior and ordinary mixed, 33s to 33s 6d for beef, and 35s per cwt. for mutton. 6 casks of cocoanut oil sold for 27s 9d.

Mr. Turner sold 17 casks inferior at 28s 6d, 13 at 31s to 32s, and 4 ditto at 33s per cwt.

Hides were in rather large supply, 3400 being offered against sales amounting to 2333 hides. Prices ruled much the same as last week, say inferior and light, 12s to 18s; medium, 20s to 23s; good heavy, 24s to 26s; best ditto, 27s 6d to 30s; and a few extra weights, from 32s 6d to 32s 3d each.

The principal sales were as follow:—

By Mort and Co.: 14 at 23s, 14 at 24s, 45 at 25s 6d, 58 at 25s, 40 at 25s 3d, 50 at 325s, 82 at 25s 9d 46 at 28s 9d, 42 at 21s 6d, 28 at 21s 6d, 55 at 21s, 40 at 23s, 20 at 22s 6d, 80 at 24s 9d, 37 at 28s, 50 at 22s 9d, 24 at 16s 9d, 22 at 22s 6d, 56 at 22s 3d, and 20 at 16s 9d, 23 horse hides at 7s each.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 19 at 27s 3d, 27 at 23s 9d, 26 at 20s 6d, 42 at 21s 9d, 21 at 17s, 26 at 16s 6d, 38 at 24s 6d, 31 at 17s 9d, 10 at 17s 3d, 8 at 23s 3d, 25 at 17s 9d, 8 (weighing 78 lbs.) at 33s 6d, and 15 at 20s 9d.

By J. A. Turner: 18 at 18s 3d, 31 at 22s, 40 at 23s 9d, 28 at 18s 3d, 24 at 18s 3d, 57 at 18s 9d, 31 at 21s 6d, 27 at 21s 6d, 35 (dry salted) at 17s 3d, 24 at 25s 9d, 30 at 22s 9d, 34 at 22s 6d, 23 at 25s 3d, 36 at 22s 3d, 5 (75 lbs.) at 31s 6d, 18 at 26s 3d, 19 at 32s 6d, 38 at 19s 6d, 28 at 27s, 27 at 28s, 20 at 26s, 54 at 19s 9d. Also, 69 horse hides at 6s 9d, 6s ditto at 7s 7d, 118 ditto at 6s 3d, and 71 ditto at 6s 6d each.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 24 at 21s, 28 at 21s 3d, 18 at 24s, 20 at 16s, 42 at 24s 9d, 26 at 23s 6d, 49 at 17s, 50 at 18s 3d, 50 at 21s 6d, 5 at 27s, 20 at 21s, 54 at 23s 9d, 57 at 27s, 21 at 26s 6d, 23 at 18s, 54 at 14s, 14 at 27s. Also, 77 horse hides at 6s 8d, 22 at 5s, 60 calfskins at 4s 6d, and 21 ditto at 3s 1d each.

OCTOBER 25.

The supply of tallow at the sales to-day was limited to 267 casks, and the sales to 181. There were a few parcels suitable for shipment to the English market, and for these the improved tenor of the telegraphic advices promoted a better disposition to purchase. Trade parcels were also in better demand, and a slight improvement in prices was perceptible. The following may be regarded as fair market quotations:—Inferior, 28s to 30s; ordinary mixed and station qualities, 31s to 32s; fair to good beef, 33s to 34s; prime ditto, 34s 6d to 35s; mutton, 36s to 36s 6d; and prime candle samples, 37s to 37s 3d per cwt.

The following were the principal sales:—

By Mort and Co.: 21 casks beef at 34s 6d, 3 ditto at 34s 9d, and 8 ditto at 33s 6d.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 6 casks at 33s 3d, 7 at 32s 9d, 3 at 34s, 22 (inferior mixed) at 22s 9d, and 7 at 34s per cwt.

By J. A. Turner: 32 paunches mutton at 32s and 19 ditto at 31s 3d per cwt.

The supply of hides this week amounted to 4153 catalogued, and the sales to a little over 3600. The somewhat more favourable reports of the home market did not produce any beneficial effect on the market here; buyers for local manufacture being somewhat restricted in their operations by a scarcity of that essential element in their trade, viz., wattle bark. Prices for ox and cow hides were, if anything, a shade under the rates obtainable during the sales of the previous week, but horse hides were in better demand and considerable sales were made at improved prices.

The following are fair quotations in the market under the above date:—Inferior and light 14s to 18s, medium 20s to 22s 6d, fair to good heavy 23s 6d to 25s, best ditto 25s 6d to 29s 6d, and prime extra weights up to 32s 6d each; horse hides from 4s 10d to 8s 4d each.

The principal sales were as under:—

By Mort and Co.: 23 at 15s 6d, 43 at 19s 9d, 31 at 24s 3d, 6 at 29s 6d, 66 at 22s 9d, 46 at 24s 3d, 42 at 25s, 46 at 23s 3d, 32 at 25s 6d, 51 at 22s 9d, 18 at 19s, 37 at 24s, 42 at 24s, 22 at 23s, 20 at 21s, 19 at 24s, 40 at 17s 6d, and 10 at 26s. Horse hides: 15 at 7s 7d, 21 at 5s, 12 at 7s 8d, 70 at 7s 5d, 37 at 8s 4d, 35 at 4s 10d, 63 at 7s 10d, 11 at 6s 3d, 23 at 6s 6d, and 10 at 5s.

By Harrison, Jones, and Co.: 58 at 28s, 41 at 23s 6d, 55 at 23s 6d, 60 at 24s 3d, 49 at 24s 3d, 41 at 23s, 45 at 25s 6d, 51 at 23s 6d, 41 at 22s, 52 at 22s 6d, 19 at 15s, 45 at 24s 3d, 9 at 25s, 28 at 16s 6d, 20 at 19s 9d, 60 at 26s, 25 at 26s 3d, 25 at 26s 3d, 8 at 26s, and 30 at 22s; horse hides, 12 at 6s, 100 at 6s 3d, 81 at 6s 4d, 49 at 6s 3d, and 72 at 6s 10d.

By J. N. Turner: 40 at 26s, 23 at 18s 9d, 30 at 25s 9d, 14 at 27s 6d, 35 at 17s 9d, 57 at 21s, 42 at 25s, 39 at 20s 9d, 38 at 21s 3d, 41 at 25s 8d, 49 at 19s 6d, 41 at 25s 9d, 14 at 22s 6d, 36 at 19s 9d, 18 at 20s 6d, 54 at 21s, 18 at 21s 6d, 21 at 25s, 8 at 32s 6d, 75 at 24s, 29 at 25s 6d, 38 at 21s 6d, 26 at 26s 9d, 33 at 22s, 17 at 31s, 11 at 27s 6d, 17 at 28s, 21 at 19s, 24 at 28s, and 13 at 31s 6d.

By Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 30 at 16s, 15 at 24s, 15 at 28s 9d, 18 at 27s, 31 at 21s, 27 at 20s 6d, 17 at 22s 9d, 35 at 23s 6d, 25 at 20s 3d, also 64 horse hides at 7s 1d each.

G. R. H.

## COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

[PER MAIL STEAMER BARODA.]

### SYDNEY STOCK AND SHARE REPORTS.

LENNON AND CAPE.—The characteristic features of the month have been a general advance in all bank stocks, considerable speculation in gold and coal mining shares, comparative dulness in tin and copper, and an increased demand for all debenture securities. The opening up of telegraph communication with the money markets of the world is an important event to record this month; the advices of an advance in the value of money in London however has had no effect here; it is only local and temporary; and there must be some fresh outlet for our accumulations of capital, arising from the enhanced value of our wool and meat exports, our largely increased tin and copper exports, and our increasing gold production, before a similar change takes place in this money market. Banks: New South Wales sales have been at advancing rates, and since the meeting at £45 10s ex dividend. Commercials continue scarce; sales at £65 15s and £66, with buyers unsupplied. Australian Joint Stocks have changed hands at £12 2s 6d and £12 5s, sellers at the latter rate. Citys have found purchasers at £9 17s 6d, and are firm. Bank New Zealands have been sold at £20 5s cum dividend; advices of their half-yearly meeting are due next steamer. A sale of Union Banks at £49, and of Queensland Nationals at £4 7s 6d and £4 5s; complete the month's business under this head. Gas: Only one sale reported at £14 15s. Steam: Australasian Steam have been dealt in to a fair amount, closing weaker with sellers under £17. Hunter Rivers have advanced to £12. Illawarras were sold, prior to the meeting, at £3 17s 6d and £4 cum dividend, and since at £3 16s ex dividend. Insurance: Sydneys show an advance on last month's rates; sales at £5 cum dividend, and £3 17s 6d and £2 18s ex dividend. Pacifics have again receded; sales at 10s, 9s, and 8s. Uniteds were quitted at 10s to 12s 6d, and Sydney Marines at 10s. Coal: Wallsend show a considerable advance on last month's rates, sales ranging from £9 to £11. Waratahs have found buyers at £9. Copper: Peak Downs have further declined. Sales commenced at £5 15s early in the month, and receded to £4, in consequence of continued depreciation in the value of copper in the English markets. Late sales at £4 2s 6d and £4 5s; Mount Perrys and Cowflats are weaker, with sales at 30s and 26s respectively; Normanbys realised 15s 6d and 11s; and Western Peak Downs, 3s 9d, 4s, and 4s 3d. Tin: But very little has been done during the month in tin shares. Elsmores, £1 paid, have been sold at 29s 6d; and Sydney Tin, 2s paid, at 5s. Gold: Considerable transactions have taken place in the shares of our various gold mining companies, the favourite claims on Hawkins Hill taking the lead. Miscellaneous: Shale and oil continue in good demand; and parcels have changed hands at 37s and 37s 6d. Debentures: This description of investment continues very scarce. New South Wales Government 5 per cents. exhibit a further advance. Sales from £105 to £106 10s; City Corporation 6 per cents. have been dealt in at £107, £107 10s, and £107 15s; and Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s 6 per cent. debentures at 102.—November 2.

W. BARTON.—Mining shares especially are depressed, dividends being as yet spare and calls unpleasantly frequent. The only considerable business has been in Beyers and Holtermans and Krohmanns gold shares. The extraordinary rich stone unearthed in the claim of the former company and the expectation of a very large dividend from the crushing just about finished have caused a large rise in the shares, which are 8s dearer than they were a month since. Krohmans remain very firm, the mine turning out as rich quartz as ever. In copper there have been numerous transactions in Peak Downs which have fallen about 25s below last month's closing price. The great fall in the price of the metal in London drove all copper shares to very low prices; latest telegrams, however, show signs of firmness in the English market. Tin is quite out of favour just now. There have been very few sales to report. Coal investments are looking up, prices improving. Bank stock is more wanted than ever; prices of all bank shares show a rise. Steam and Insurance shares are still rather inactive. Debentures of all kinds more than maintain their position. Banks: At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of New South Wales, the dividend was declared at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, "as before;" the reserve fund was restored to one-third of the capital, and £2400 remains at credit of profit and loss. The shares rose to £48 10s cum. div.; present price, £43 15s ex div. Commercial are at £66. City, £9 17s 6d; Union, £49; Joint Stock, £12 5s; New Zealand, £20 5s.—November 2.

MELHADO AND CURTIS.—The transactions in the share market during the month of October have been of an unusually heavy amount, and all description of bank shares and dividend-paying securities have been taken freely at improved rates. The money market has been very easy; and notwithstanding the late news from England by the cable telegram to the 31st October, of the rate of discount charged being 6 per cent., large sums are still open for investment. Banks: Bank of New South Wales have steadily advanced from £44 up to £45 10s per share, and large sales have taken place, particularly for shareholders residing in England, at those rates. We have placed nearly a thousand shares, and this has consequently caused a slight decline in their value. In Commercial Bank shares a small sale has taken place at £65 15s to £66. Joint Stock Bank shares remain same price as last month. City Bank shares are about 2s 6d to 5s higher. Bank of New Zealand shares are unaltered. Steam: Shares have been very quiet, and few sales have taken place. Australasian Steam are hardly so firm. Hunter River (New) Steam Company's shares changed hands at £12; and Illawarra Steam shares are offered at £3 15s per share ex dividend. Insurance: Shares have been almost neglected. Sydney Fire are offered at £2 17s 6d; United at 12s, being an improvement of 2s per share; and Pacific have declined to 9s per share, sellers. Gold Mining: The attention of the public and speculators is now almost confined to three or four of the rich claims at Hill End. In Beyers and Holtermans a very large business has taken place at from 51s 6d to 60s. Krohmanns have also been in favour, and from 48s have advanced to 52s per share. In Paxtons very little business has been done, and shares have been sold at 16s. Browns, after falling to 10s, have recovered, and there are now buyers at 12s. Creighton, Hickson, and Beards have ranged between 21s and 22s. In Carroll and Beards large sales were made at from 32s down to 28s 6d. During the last two days there have been more inquiries, and they are now firmly held at 30s. Day-springs have rapidly declined to 8s. Band and Albion Consols continue to yield from 300 to 1000 oz. per week, and their last dividend was 2s 6d for the month. They are much firmer than last month, and prices are now quoted 82s 6d to 87s 6d per share. New North Clunes advanced from £72 to £86 during the month, but this rise was not maintained, and they have since declined to £80 to £82. Hustler's Tributes have ranged between 50s and 60s, but very little doing in this market now. Copper: The news from England of the great fall in copper caused sellers of Peak Downs shares to come forward, and sales were made at from £5 10s down to as low as £3 12s 6d per share. During the last three or four days a reaction has taken place, and as our latest telegrams state that copper is rising, these shares are again sought after at £4 5s, and with an upward tendency. Mount Perry have also declined to 30s per share. In other copper shares very little business doing. Tin: Shares have been quite neglected, and prices of almost all companies are nominal. Coal, Gas, and Shale: Coal shares at the commencement of the month were in great request, and Wallsend rapidly ran from £9 to £11 per share, but this top rate is scarcely maintained; sellers now at £10 10s. Waratah also improved to £9, but are now offered ex dividend at £8 15s. Gas shares continue in request, but sales have taken place at from £14 10s to £14 15s per share. Debentures: Since our last report New South Wales Government debentures have advanced from £105 to £106 10s, and are scarce at the top rate; prices now rule higher than those quoted on the London market, which proves how plentiful money is at present in this colony. City of Sydney debentures have changed hands at from £107 to £107 10s and interest. Treasury Bills are inquired for at rates which would pay the purchasers from 3½ to 4 per cent. interest on the money invested, but there are none offering in the market.—November 2.

J. PALMER.—I have to report an extremely quiet month, excepting the last week which has been marked by a slight revival of business. Banks: All bank shares advanced in value during the early part of the month, but have receded slightly within the last few days. Steam Navigation: There is little to remark under this head, except a further advance in Hunter River. The sales have been—Australasian, £17 2s 6d, £16 17s 6d, £16 7s 6d, £16 17s 6d; Hunter River, £12; Illawarra, £3 17s 6d, £4 cum div. Insurance: Pacific are lower; Sydney Fire at £2 15s ex div. Sydney Marine at 10s. Coal: Wallsends have risen £2 per share; Waratah have changed hands at £9. Gas: No business. Shale and Oil have been sold at 37s to 38s. Copper Mining: The news by the mail and afterwards by cable of a continuous and rapid decline in the value of the metal in London caused a fall of about 30s in the value of Peak Downs copper shares. There has been a fair business done at the lower rates, and the market is now much firmer with strong buyers and scarcity of sellers. A new and unhealthy feature has shown itself in the shape of time bargains. Several parcels have been sold for delivery in a month and other intervals, it being well understood that the sellers were not holders, but would have to buy to complete their bargains. Most other copper mining shares are depressed, and have had comparatively little attention. Tin Mining Shares are at a perfect stand-still. Sales of Ancient Briton, 10s; Elsmore, 29s 6d, 29s 9d. Newstead, 7s; Sydney, 5s; Wheal Edith, 7s 9d; Wheal Johnson, 7s, 6s 6d. Gold Mining: The early part of the month was characterized by extreme dulness in all gold mining shares. Carroll and Beards fell back from 32s to 27s 6d, and for some days it was impossible to get any reasonable offer whatever for them; but while the market was in this depressed state news was received of the unearthing, in Beyers and Holtermans claim, of the most valuable single piece of stone ever brought to light in Australia. This lump of quartz weighed about 6 cwt., and is estimated to have contained at least 2½ cwt. of gold. The consequent expectation of a large dividend from the crushing now going forward has caused an advance of about 10s in the price of the shares. Carroll and Beards have recovered to within a shilling of their last month's price, and most of the other Hill stocks have also improved. Victorian Gold Mining: There are now but few transactions in Victorian Gold shares, as the people of Sydney neither understand nor enjoy the curious fluctuations of the Victorian share market. A few of the steadiest stocks are sometimes bought for investment but usually by parties having a personal knowledge of their merits.—November 2.

CHATFIELD AND MACKENZIE.—The Share market has been fairly active during the month; there is a large amount of capital waiting investment, but the high prices of Bank and other dividend-paying shares limit the number of transactions. Debentures have been much inquired after and full rates given. Meetings: The following dividends have been declared, and half-yearly meetings held during the month:—Sydney Insurance, dividend with bonus equal to the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; Sydney Marine, 10 per cent.; Illawarra Steam, 8 per cent.; Bank of New South Wales, 12½ per cent., and £15,383 6s 8d added to the Reserve Fund; New South Wales Marine, no dividend; United Insurance, no dividend. Transactions in Bank stock have been pretty generally distributed among all the colonial institutions. Commercials have been scarce, and few sales reported; the demand and scarcity of stock has caused higher rates to rule. In Steam, the chief action has been in Australasian, though Hunter River New and Illawarras have both been dealt in at full rates. Insurance stock is not in favour; parcels of United have changed hands at from 10s to 12s 6d, and Pacifics at 9s; Sydney Insurance sold at £3 c. d. Gas shares have not been offering. Wallsend Coal was in demand the early part of the month, and sales effected at from £9½ to £11; the rise in the price of coal and settlement with the miners caused coal shares to be inquired after. Business in Mining stock has not been brisk, and has been chiefly confined to the mines on Hawkins Hill.—November 2.

J. MULLENS.—The share market has been active since my last report, and some large parcels of stock have changed hands, principally bank shares and shares of the dividend-paying claims at Hill End. Debentures continue very scarce and are dearer than ever. Banks.—Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have improved 5s per share, and are in fair demand. Some large purchases of Bank of New South Wales shares were made before the meeting at £45 and £45 10s. They have been since sold in good parcels at £43 15s, ex div. The price of other bank shares has not varied from last month's rates, and a good business has been done in them. Steam Companies: A. S. N. shares are not quite so firm as last month, but there are strong buyers at a shade under quotations. A fair number of Illawarra shares have changed hands at £4 cum div. Insurance Companies: Sydney Fire Insurance shares are firm at quotations, but Marine shares are only to be forced at low rates. Coal Companies: An extraordinary run on Wallsend and Waratah shares was made early in the month, establishing a rise of £2 per share on last rates. This has arisen from the better prospects of this industry, and the amicable understanding as to rise in price arrived at between the coal owners and the miners. Miscellaneous Companies: Gas shares are quoted higher than for some time past. Shale and oil shares are not quite so firm, as the discovery of some magnificent beds of shale at Murrurundi is likely to deprive the company of its present monopoly of the export of this article. Gold Companies: Beyers' shares have had a rapid rise to 60s, as a large dividend is expected immediately. Krohmann's have also advanced and are scarce at 51s 6d. A run has also cleared the market of Carroll's. Hicksons, and Rapps have also commanded a good share of attention during the month. Band and Albion Consols have been very lively, owing to fresh finds of gold and good dividends. Tookey's have also jumped into life again, but we wait the next mail from Auckland to know the reason why. Copper Shares: A great many of the young shares are sick, and the older companies' shares have felt the decline in the value of copper in London. The only big business has been in Peak Downs shares, of which it is said that some thousands have been sold for forward delivery in one and two months. They are very saleable for cash at £4 5s, with a bare market. Tin Companies: Business is very dull in these stocks. Time is sifting the capabilities of this venture, and until the test of dividend paying comes to prove values buyers are very cautious. In all the mining stocks, the best information as to the month's business will be found in the "Course of Sales," which exhibit the fluctuations and business actually done.—November 2.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—The business in this market during the month has been principally confined to investments in debentures, bank stock, a few insurance and coal shares, and scrip in the leading mines at Hill End. All bank stock is firm and wanted at current prices, with an improved tendency. In gold mines the run has been on Beyers and Holtermann's, which have steadily advanced to 60s., with buyers unsatisfied. Krohmann's have been sold at 53s., and if the rumours that their present lunds are surpassing anything hitherto known in gold mining be true, their selling value will rapidly increase. Carroll and Beard's are also wanted, prices firm, —while Paxton's, Brown and Hickson's, and a few others, though lately neglected, are now being inquired for. In tin there is but little doing, and that little at reduced figures. Copper shares have experienced a considerable fall, partly owing to the reduced price of copper in England, and partly to the action of certain speculators in bearing the market. Peak Downs fell to £3 12s. 6d., at which sales were made, but directly after the market stiffened, and the same stock is now firm at £4 5s. In other copper mines there is very little doing. We beg reference for current prices to the list published in this day's *Herald*, under the heading of Monetary and Mercantile Review.—November 2.

## PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

MORT AND CO.—The Baroda with letters to 6th September was signalled on the 18th, and arrived at our port on the morning of the 21st ultimo. The restoration of the cable between Port Darwin and Java has, however, in a great degree rendered us independent of the advices by the mail steamer, having permitted our being informed of the course of the home market to the end of the recent public sales in London. The less-extended telegraphic facilities before afforded would have limited our knowledge to the 28th September, and left the progress beyond that open to conjecture. The series opened on the 12th September, and quotations would appear from press telegrams to have gradually improved until they stood at from 2d to 3d per lb. above the opening rates, when a sudden fall took place equal to the advance gained, but with some recovery towards the close. This decline is attributed to the introduction of old stock, combined with a dearer money market, and experience would suggest that the reaction may have been in some measure consequent upon the too rapid advance. That in the absence of some unusual disturbance of commercial matters, prices must rule firm at the closing sales of this year and the February sales of 1873 seems to be expected on all hands, simply from the fact that the supply at these sales will not by any means be equal to the requirements of trade at the present rate of consumption, but that equal prices will be maintained further on in the season is of course a matter of speculation. Transactions in this market since the date of our last circular have been very limited owing to the small quantity of wool which has been submitted. The course of prices has been in favour of sellers, buyers appearing disposed to go to the extreme of their valuations for any parcels having a chance for the London February sales. For washed fleece wool of which the proportion continues very small, there has been very active demand, and we look for long figures throughout the season. Of scoured the assortment has so far been rather meagre and not of an attractive character, with the exception of one line of Mudgee scoured, slightly seedy, which we sold at 26d per lb. At our latest sale, held on the 30th October, an increased desire to operate was apparent, and for several lines of greasy fleece we obtained 12¾d to 13d per lb. Quotations may now be given as follows:—Fleece, medium to fair, 20d to 22d; good to superior, 23d to 30d; scoured, 20d to 29d; greasy, inferior to medium, 9d to 11d; good to first-class clips, 11½d to 14d per lb. Stock and Stations.—Properties in favourable localities continue to be inquired for, but holders of sheep stations are not disposed to name a quotation until shearing is completed. Cattle stations have also been materially benefited by the increased value of fat stock during the last few months, and high figures are consequently expected by owners. Fat cattle have been in much more plentiful supply for the last few sales, and prices have consequently declined considerably, best beef being now quoted at from 21s to 22s per 100 lbs. Fat Sheep: An increased number having been put upon the market, the effect has been to reduce values, and prime weighty wethers in the wool are now quoted at about 16s and shorn 12s 6d per head. Store Sheep and Cattle: Although the demand has been very active, sales have not been numerous; but as the season advances, an increased business will no doubt be done. Sheepskins: The supply has been only moderate, and prices have ruled very firm, quotations having reached as high as 10¾d per lb. at our sales. How long present rates will be maintained of course depends largely upon the state of the wool market. The range of value may be given as follows:—Full-woolled, 8½d to 10¾d; medium, 7d to 8d; short-woolled, 6d to 6½d per lb. Tallow: Easier freights and enhanced prices in England have given a better tone to the market, and the bulk of that offered at the last sales passed the hammer at a slight advance on last month's rates. For trade parcels the competition has also been much more active. Quotations:—Beef, medium to fair, £33 to £35; mutton (little offering), £36 10s to £37; mixed, £30 to £36 per ton. Hides: This market has been subject to slight fluctuation during the month, but at present, prices for well-conditioned lots must be quoted firm, and while so many tanneries continue in active operation there can hardly be any sensible alteration in value except for the better. We have disposed of some 4000, the range of prices being as follows:—971 at 14s 3d to 19s 9d; 3020 at 20s to 34s 3d per hide. Horse hides meet ready sale, if carefully flayed and in good condition, well salted being preferred. We have sold a considerable number at from 5s to 8s 6d per hide. Leather: London advices have further strengthened quotations for sole, of which we have disposed of a large quantity at as high as 11¾d per lb. For dressed leathers prices have ruled steady, and harness is without much alteration. The result of our sales throughout was as follows:—Kip, 20d to 25¾d; harness, 14d to 16½d; sole, 11d to 11¾d; tweed, 18½d to 3s 4½d; calf, 3s to 3s 7½d per lb.; bag, 16s 3d per side.—November 4.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Wool: This market has been very active since our last circular, and prices, both by public auction and private contract, have considerably hardened. A large quantity of wool in grease, and washed, has been purchased to arrive, and, as it cannot possibly get to market in time for shipment for February sales, and as the prices to be paid are quite equal to those now current, it is evident that buyers look for a firm English market for the first six months of the ensuing year; there is a probability, however, that on the departure of the ships now fast filling up, prices will receive a check. Greasy wools have realised as high as 14d, and first-class washed wool has been sold at 2s 5d per lb.—prices unheard of since 1857. The month's catalogues have aggregated 1396 bales, of which, 945 were sold under the hammer. The shipments have included the cargoes of the Duke of Sutherland, Halloween, and Patriarch, carrying 8602 bales, being the first month's record of wool sent forward for the season 1872-73. Tallow: A better disposition to purchase has been shown by buyers, and prices may be quoted slightly in advance of those ruling last month, viz., beef £31 to £35, and mutton £35 to £36 10s per ton. Of 886 casks catalogued over 400 found purchasers. Hides were brought forward in large numbers—the various auctions aggregating 15,000 hides, of which 12,246 were taken by buyers, principally for local tanneries, at improved rates. Light and middling 17s to 22s; heavies 23s to 27s each.—November 2.

HENRY AUSTIN.—Letters per steamer Baroda to the 6th, and telegrams via Galle to the 18th September, were duly delivered on the 21st and 18th ultimo respectively, a little over four days in advance of due date. Through telegraphic communication with Europe was resumed on the 23rd October, when it was announced that the Bank of England had been compelled to raise the price of money to 6 per cent. The effect of this move may be gathered from a comparison of two London telegrams, —the one dated 18th September, the other 23rd October. The first runs as follows:—"Greasy halfpenny to a penny, scoured a penny, fleece twopence higher than close of last series;" the second, "Sales closed lower, money rising, trade flat, prospects bad." Given the general truthfulness and credibility of the two messages, it is clear that the prospects of the wool trade had materially changed between the middle and the close of the fourth sale of the year. Two causes only can be assigned for so sudden a reaction; the failure of the wheat and potato crops and the disturbance to the money market caused by the recent French loan. It is probable that the monetary crisis will be of short duration, and its influence on the price of raw material equally evanescent. The failure of two staple articles of food is more serious and more likely to be lasting in its effects. For however much scarcity in England may be counterbalanced by abundance elsewhere, the fact that so much money will have to leave the country for the purchase of breadstuffs which would otherwise have been available for necessities less imperious cannot be explained away. It is indeed possible that the deficiency has been overstated and the danger exaggerated; but under no circumstances can the commercial barometer be pronounced so steady as it appeared prior to the receipt of through telegraphic communication. The short supply of wool in first hands to be put into the market between now and the end of the February sales will probably keep prices steady until such time as heavy arrivals in the spring may compel importers then, as in April and May last, to submit to a heavy decline on prices previously ruling. What the feeling was in London at the date of the departure of the September mail may be gathered from the following extract from a private letter dated 6th September: "There is in commercial circles here some uneasiness about the future, and it is apprehended that the high price of all commodities, the continued strikes and uncertainty about social questions, the mania for limited companies in England and still more in Germany, will lead us into difficulties, and many predict a financial crisis next year. Should such be the case, I do not in the least fear to see a state of things in the wool market as in the years from 1868 to 1871, but prices are on a high level at present and with the least adverse turn wool can go down materially." The inclemency of the weather, rough roads and scarcity and dearness of carriage have all contributed to delay arrivals of the new clip and to make the season quite as backward as it was at the same date last year. With the departure of the Patriarch, 8574 bales of the new clip will have gone forward as against 7868 bales shipped at the corresponding period of 1871. Greasy wool has represented fully three fourths of the arrivals throughout the month, and of what has come forward in the washed state a large proportion has been shipped on owner's account. In fact not more than three or four washed clips have as yet changed hands. Greasy wools are reported to waste something like 5 or 6 per cent. more than they did last year, and although the notion is prevalent that the coming clip will be a heavy one, there seems reason to fear that the present shearing will be little if any improvement on its predecessor. Until the market fills up a little, exceptional prices are sure to obtain. With a larger supply and more varied assortment it is only reasonable to look for a lower standard of value. Sheepskins are still in brisk demand at prices if anything a shade higher than the quotations of a month ago. Full woolled range from 8d to 10d per lb. Tallow: In consequence of somewhat easier rates of freight, and better accounts from the home market, shipping parcels are again more inquired for. There is still, however, no margin for profit.—November 2.

## PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—The sales during the month have been limited, the supply of eligible investments not being at all equal to the demand. We therefore quote a firm market for superior city freeholds, with a tendency towards higher values than have hitherto ruled. Building land, except in first-class position, is neglected. There is a fair demand for suburban property, especially for residences with grounds within a reasonable distance from the city. Country estate without alteration, the only inquiry being for good grass lands for grazing purposes. These, if favourably situated, could be advantageously placed. Among our sales since last mail we notice the following:—Two residences, Nos. 1 and 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain, £3650; two residences, Nos. 5 and 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain, £4990; Medhurst House and Grounds, Woollahra, leasehold, £2880; the Whalers' Arms Hotel, and 2 houses adjoining, corner of Argyle and Cambridge streets, £1035; cottage and land, Waterview Bay, Balmain, £1000; shop and 2 houses, corner of Argyle and Cambridge streets, £925; cottage, corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth streets, £575. 338 acres, Wingecarribee Estate, Mittagong, at 35s per acre, or £591 10s; 508 acres, ditto, ditto, at 21s 6d per acre, or £546; 250 acres, ditto, ditto, at 35s per acre, or £438 10s; 175 acres, ditto, ditto, at 40s per acre, or £350; house, No. 4, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, £365; shop, No. 25, Bathurst-street, and house, No. 22, Barker's-lane, at the rear, £350; 5 acres land, Waverley, £200; allotment, Tivoli Estate, Victoria-street, 20 feet, at £9 per foot, or £180; block of land, Ashfield, at £80 per acre; cottage, Vine-street, Shepherd's Paddock, £130; cottage, Regent-street, Newtown, £95; allotment land, Ballast Point Road, Balmain, £70.—November 2.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—A fair amount of business has been transacted within the past month, and the prices obtained evidence increasing strength; but for the hold which mining investments have on the general public this would be more marked, as it is beyond doubt evident that the prices now ruling for freehold property offer very great inducement for investment. Holders are much firmer, and we are convinced that in a few months' time higher rates will have to be submitted to. First-class city property there is none offering; second-class, fairly situated, commands more attention. Suburban property, comprising well-built houses with land, is also in demand. Country property remains unaltered. Among our recent sales we enumerate the following:—Allotment land, 30 feet frontage, Market-lane, at £5 per foot; allotment land, 72 feet frontage, Lambert-street, Camperdown, £50; the residue of 80 years' lease of allotment land, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, subject to a ground rent of £12 per annum, with three houses Nos. 1, 2, 5, Prospect-terrace, £500; block of land, junction Liverpool and College streets, South Head Road, with two small cottages, £1000; allotment land, John-street, Strawberry Hills, £2 18s per foot; small cottage, Zions-street, Waterloo, £160; block of 4 houses, Albemarle-street, Kingston, Newtown, £850; allotment of land, 71 feet frontage, Park Road, Sydney Common, 45s per foot; allotment of land, 20 feet frontage, London-street, Sydney Common, 49s per foot; allotment of land, 20 feet frontage, Bent-street, Sydney Common, 29s per foot; allotment of land, 20 feet frontage, Bent-street, 40s per foot; three 4 room brick houses, Bell-street, Strawberry Hills, £470.—November 2.

## STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—This market has been comparatively bare of transactions during the past month, though there is no prospect of the prices required by intending vendors being in any way reduced. For cattle stations the tendency is entirely the other way, as this class of property cannot fail to become more valuable. In sheep stations, until the wool is off the sheep's back, and the spring lambs weaned, there is not likely to be any important transfers; nor is there much chance of any reduction in the prices now asked taking place. The continued drought on the coast and northern parts of Queensland had made dreadful havoc with the lambing; and many stations within our knowledge have not only lost their expected increase, but also a heavy proportion of their grown sheep; so that, taken as a whole, we hardly think the increase in Queensland generally will balance the deaths; and as large numbers of Queensland sheep have been annually required for the fattening runs of this colony, this stock may be expected to become considerably increased in price.—November 2.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—Stations: In sheep stations we have but little business to report during the past month. All the owners are busy shearing, and are not now disposed to sell until after the wool is secured. The excellent prices of wool and fat sheep lead us to think there will be a good demand for steadily paying stations in our fattening districts. In anticipation of this demand we observe that some properties are to be submitted at the beginning of the year. For cattle stations there is a fair inquiry, and some in Queensland have changed hands during the past month—one in the Maranoa district at £3 10s, and another in the Burnett district at £3 5s per head. In our fattening districts to the westward they realise higher prices, when the herds are of good quality, and contain a fair proportion of marketable cattle. Store Cattle: The demand is very good, and we have some difficulty in supplying our constituents with suitable stock. Bullocks, three years and upwards, bring very high rates, and may be quoted about 2s 6d per head higher than last month. Good breeding cows are also wanted for placing on the unstocked country, west of the Darling River. As soon as the mustering season arrives we hope to see them more plentiful. Sales have been made at the following rates:—Superior bullocks, delivered south, £4 15s to £5 7s 6d; ditto, on northern stations, £3 10s to £3 15s; sorts cattle, equal sexes, ditto, £3 to £3 5s; mixed ditto, 6 months and upwards, ditto, £2 15s to £3 3s. Store Sheep: Only a moderate business has been done in these, as but a few lots are yet shorn. Until the wool is taken off, we do not expect any to be in the market. Our fattening districts have an abundance of feed, and there is sure to be a good demand for large framed wethers. We hear no inquiries for mixed sheep. Fat Cattle: The excellent price obtained during the early part of the month caused a good supply to be sent in and a few lots on route for Melbourne were diverted to this market. Last week the price fell 10s to 25s per head. Good quality beef is worth 22s 6d to 23s per 100 lbs., second quality 20s to 21s. The average sales have been as under:—good heavy bullocks, £7 to £9; ordinary ditto, £5 to £6 10s; cows, £4 to £5 10s. Fat Sheep: There has been a fair supply during the month; extra prime wethers, in fleece, have brought up to 18s; fair, 14s to 16s. A good number of shorn sheep have been sent in; prices for these have ranged from 10s 6d to 13s. The market is firm, and we think these prices will be maintained. Wool: The bidding at our public sales has been spirited, and the new season's clip is selling at very satisfactory prices. Hitherto a good deal has been received in grease, prices for which have ranged from 8d to 13½d per lb. For good fleece, the sales effected were at from 22d to 23½d per lb.; sheepskins, from 8d to 9½d per lb. Tallow: The recent London telegrams have caused purchasers to take shipping parcels at improved rates, and some large lots were cleared off at the following quotations:—Mutton, £34 10s to £37; beef, £32 5s to £33.—November 2.

## SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

W. BROWN.—The labour market is tolerably well attended by men requiring town and suburban situations as carters, grooms, porters, waiters, garden labourers, &c.; these classes are sufficiently numerous for the ordinary current requirements. The supply of clerks, shopmen, storekeepers, and persons suitable for light occupations, as well as of mechanics of most descriptions is in excess of present wants. The demand for labour is moderate; the hands principally required are agricultural and dairy servants, experienced bushmen, gardeners, and generally useful men; married couples also, and strong lads are in request. There is considerable demand for female servants for town and country, for which the present supply is inadequate. Rates of wages may be quoted as follows, viz.:—Compositors, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1s 1d per 1000; ditto, *Empire*, 10d. ditto. With board and lodging or hut room and rations per annum:—Carpenters and blacksmiths, £50 to £70; rough carpenters, £35 to £45; married farm and domestic servants, £45 to £60; grooms and gardeners, £35 to £50; farm and garden labourers, £30 to £35; surveyor's men and bushmen, £35 to £40; ploughmen, stockmen, and shepherds, £35 to £40; shepherding families, £50 to £70; boys for farms and stations, £18 to £20; female servants, £19 to £30.—November 2.

## FIJI COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MESSRS. H. OLIPHANT PATON AND CO. report:—Since our last colonial summary this market has been bare of all leading lines of merchandise and provisions, and in consequence extreme rates have prevailed. The cargoes of the Meteor and Duke of Edinburgh, supplemented by New Zealand consignments, have replenished stocks, and to some extent satisfied the local demand. Prices are now the turn easier, but the decline can only be temporary, arrivals from the colonies being so irregular; and in breadstuffs more particularly we anticipate an advance, stocks being light. Flour, after rising to £35, is now worth from £30 to £32. Navy and cabin bread have been in good request, the various vessels of war recently in port having bought up several large parcels; sales were made from 6d to 9d, but 5d to 6d may now be accepted as latest quotations. Beef in keg and tierce rose to 50s and 130s respectively, but with full supplies has receded to 35s to 42s per keg, and 90s to 110s per tierce. In preserved meats there has been a large business done, more especially in the smaller sized tins, at prices ranging from 7½d to 11d. In live stock the market has been poorly supplied, arrivals having been confined to a few bullocks, which were placed at £17 to £18 per head. Wethers are worth 25s to 27s, but we have no sales to report. Bacon, after being taken at 10d, dropped to 8d. Cheese is also easier, 7½d being top price obtained by us at auction. Butter is steady, about 1s 6d. Potatoes we have quitted at £10 to £12 per ton. Kerosene, with a bare market, rose to 8s, but for recent consignments 4s to 5s 6d has been accepted. In wines and spirits we have to note several transactions. Hennessey's bulk brandy we have placed at 18s to 20s, and inferior brands at 12s to 14s. Rum is coming more into notice at 10s to 12s. Geneva, according to brands, has been taken at 35s to 42s. For medium port and sherry, in bulk, we obtained 14s to 16s and for a better class, in case, from 50s to 60s. Colonial wines we have quitted at auction, at 16s in bond, and from 17s to 25s duty paid. Bottled beer, with a limited supply, has met with a ready sale at 12s to 16s per dozen, and New Zealand bulk ale, 3s to 3s 6d per gallon. Tobacco has been very scarce and from 2s to 3s per lb. given for trade kinds. Cigars are slow of sale, at from £5 to £7 per 1000, duty paid; the excessive duty militating against the seller. Vessels of moderate tonnage meet with ready sale, coasting freights being good, independent of labour charters. At auction, to-day, we submitted the brig Carl, under instructions from the Supreme Court in its Admiralty Jurisdiction, but £700 cash, being the highest offer made, she was bought in at £1000. A much higher figure was anticipated, but a protest emanating from H. B. M. Consul, and Captain Douglas, of H. B. M. S. Cossack, we believed deterred intending purchasers from bidding. Cotton is coming in freely, our last sales have been for clean, in seed, 10 to 11 cents; mixed, 6 cents; and stained, 3 to 4 cents. Copra has been taken from £8 10s up to £10 per ton. Cocoanuts have buyers at £3 per thousand, but there are very few parcels offering. Tortoiseshell scarce; our last quotations are from 8s to 10s per lb. In financial matters the want of a bank and coin is much felt, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining good remittable paper. English gold may be quoted at 5 to 7½ per cent., and approved Sydney drafts 2½ to 5 per cent. premium. Government notes are better, and have been taken at 10 to 15 per cent. discount for coin or colonial paper. Our sales during the month have been as under:—Flour, £35 to £30; navy bread, 6d and 6½d; damaged cabin ditto, 5d; beef, 50s, 48s, 41s, 40s, to 34s per keg, and 130s per tierce; preserved meats, 2-lb. tins, 9d to 11d, 4-lb. tins, 7½d to 9½d; bacon and hams, 10d to 8d; cheese, 9d to 7½d; kerosene, 5s 6d to 4s. In bond—Tea, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; Australian wine, 16s; Scotch whisky and old tom, 13s 6d; geneva, 14s; Martell's brandy, 33s 6d; schnapps, 18s; cut tobacco, 9½d, duty paid; Hennessy's brandy, 18s to 20s per gallon; inferior, 12s to 14s; geneva, 35s to 32s; port and sherry (medium), 14s to 16s per gallon; superior ditto, 50s to 60s per case; colonial wine, 17s to 25s; champagne, 60s; bottled ale and porter, 12s to 18s; pint ditto, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; N. Z. bulk ale, 3s per gallon; Liverpool salt, £11 per ton; butter, 1s 4d; potatoes, £10 to £12 per ton; invoices drapery, boots, &c., 20 to 25 per cent. advance. Plantation at Kadavu, £196 cash; cotton (in seed) clean, 10 to 11 cents.; mixed, 6 cents.; stained, 3 to 4 cents.; copra, £9; Ryder, Brothers' cotton seed, 7d per lb.—Levuka Auction Mart, September 18, 1872.

## EARTHQUAKE.

SLIGHT as was the shock of earthquake on the 18th October, it was of a sufficiently decided character to be set down in the records of physical disturbances in Australia. The provincial journals and correspondents innumerable bear testimony to the fact, and to the rumbling noise as of distant thunder which accompanied the tremor. The difference in the time given is probably due to variation in clocks and watches, and the discrepancies in the reports as to the direction of the wave, owing very likely to the suddenness of the shock, or to imperfect means of determining the course. We have no information that the shock was felt further north than the Hunter, though it was felt distinctly as far south as Braidwood, Goulburn, and Yass. Westward the motion was perceived at Bathurst and Mudgee. Careful observers note the direction of the wave to have been horizontal or nearly so, and its duration about three seconds; though as to its course some are as certain that it was from east to west, as others are that its path was exactly the opposite. There is evidence that it was felt along the coast to the extent of 300 miles, and inland nearly 200 miles. From no place is it reported that any damage has been sustained. The Government Astronomer (Mr. Russell) perceived the shock while sitting reading in a chair, at his residence in the Observatory, Sydney. The place is so elevated that it is greatly exposed to the wind, and he at first (and not unnaturally) attributed a vibrating noise which he heard to the rattling of the window casements by the wind. But almost coincident with the vibrating noise, he felt himself irresistibly impelled from one side of the chair on which he was sitting to the other, and at once conjectured the real cause of the disturbance. He at once observed that the time was seven minutes to 7 o'clock. He states that the direction of the shock was from east to west. While it lasted, a tremor throughout the building was very perceptible. Within the Observatory there are some very delicate recording instruments, so carefully poised that their mechanism makes known a very slight disturbance. The shock was not sufficiently severe to be noted down by these mute recorders. Mr. Russell fixes the duration of the shock at three seconds. Although such symptoms of an unquiet state of the earth's crust are but rarely felt either in or near Sydney, they are of by no means unfrequent occurrence in other parts of the colony; and the Rev. W. B. Clarke, whose scientific attainments and researches are well known, has a record of from 200 to 300 shocks which have been experienced in this colony. Most of the shocks have been felt between Goulburn on the one hand, and Albury, on the Victorian Border, on the other.

The vital statistics of Sydney and suburbs for the month of September, and for the quarter ended 30th September, 1872, has been published. It states:—The births recorded in Sydney during September numbered 224, viz., 124 males and 100 females, being 14 below the average of the five previous years, and 79 in excess of the deaths of the month. The deaths number 145, viz., 74 males and 71 females, being 37 above the quinquennial average. The proportion of local diseases was 49·66 per cent.,—the principal causes being cephalitis, 7; apoplexy, 5; convulsions, 5; heart disease, 16; bronchitis, 4; and pneumonia, 10. Twenty per cent. was the proportion given by zymotic diseases—scarlatina, croup, and typhoid fever being the leading causes. There were 13 deaths from phthisis. Seven deaths occurred within the city from violence, viz., fractures and contusions, 4; wounds, 1; burns, &c., 1; and drowning, 1. In the metropolitan division the quarter's births (1392) exceeded the quarter's deaths (630) by 762, and were 77 less than the number (1469) in the corresponding period of the past year; the deaths also show a decrease of 58 on the number (688) registered during the September quarter of 1871. The mortality of children under five years was 32·41 to total deaths, and 10·89 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ANDREAS—October 28, at Elizabeth Cottage, Petersham, Mrs. J. F. Andreas, of a daughter.

BADGERY—October 11, at Alva, Randwick, Mrs. F. D. Badgery, of Sutton Forest, of a son.

BALDICK—October 24, at her residence, Albemarle-street, Kingston, Mrs. S. Baldick, of a son.

BARBER—September 29, at North Yass, Mrs. R. A. Barber, of a son.

BECKER—October 26, at her residence, 109, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Paul Becker, of a daughter.

BEAUMONT—October 13, at the residence of her father-in-law, Burra-place, Regent-street, Mrs. J. T. Beaumont, of a son.

BEER—October 2, at her residence, Marrickville, the wife of W. Beer, of a daughter.

BLACKISTON—October 5, at the residence of her mother, Market-square, Newcastle, the wife of H. Blackiston, Esq., of Inverell, of a son.

BROWN—September 23, at her residence, Petrie-terrace, North Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of Mr. C. A. Brown, jeweller, of a daughter.

BROWN—October 9, at Armidale, the wife of J. Dowling Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

BROWN—October 19, at her sister's residence, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Ann, wife of Mr. Simeon Brown, Teacher Public School, Watson's Bay, of a daughter.

BUDGE—October 12, at Glenrock, St. Leonards, the wife of Alex. C. Budge, of a son.

BURDEKIN—October 15, at her residence, No. 224, Brougham-street, Mrs. Beaaley Burdekin, of a son.

BURROWS—October 28, at Glen Dhu, Launceston, Tasmania, the wife of William T. Burrows, Esq., of a son.

BYRON—October 15, at 24, South-street, Grosvenor-square, London, the wife of Lieutenant R. H. Byron, R.N., of a son.

CALLACHOR—October 12, at her residence, West-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Philip Callachor, of a son.

CARTER—October 3, at the residence of her mother, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. William L. Carter, of a son.

CARTER—October 4, at Iona Cottage, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of Robert T. Carter, of a daughter.

CHISHOLM—October 3, at Gledswood, the wife of James K. Chisholm, Esq., of a daughter.

CLEMENTS—October 27, at Denmark Lodge, Glebe Heights, the wife of John Findlater Clements, of a daughter.

COWAN—September 23, at her residence, Cundletown, Manning River, Mrs. William Cowan, of a son.

CRAIG—September 17, at her residence, Braidwood, Mrs. R. Craig, of a daughter.

CRANNA—October 28, at 181, Victoria-street, the wife of James Cranna, of a daughter.

CRAWFORD—October 2, at the residence of her father, the wife of George C. Crawford, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

CROCKER—October 19, at her residence, 26, Little Riley-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. H. J. Crocker, of a daughter.

CROMACK—At her residence, Seaview Cottage, Pyrmont, Mrs. George Cromack, of a son.

D'APICE—October 5, at Villa Floridiana, Hunter's Hill, the wife of the Chevalier Charles d'Apice, of a son.

DANGAR—October 19, at her residence, Beulah Villa, East Kempsey, Macleay River, the wife of O. O. Dangar, of a daughter.

DOWNES—October 11, at her residence, Ann-street, Ultimo, Mrs. J. Downes, of a son.

DYER—October 15, at 117, Prince-street, the wife of E. Dyer, of a daughter.

EDMUNDS—October 21, at her residence, 59, Burton-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. W. H. Edmunds, of a daughter.

EGERTON—October 11, at her residence, Harbour View Hotel, Dawes Point, the wife of C. W. Egerton, of a son.

EWING—October 27, at her residence, Cormiston House, Wollongong, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Ewing, of a son.

FAUNCE—September 5, at the Parsonage, Bega, Mrs. A. D. Faunce, of a son.

FIRTH—October 18, at her residence, 708, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill, the wife of T. R. Firth, C.E., of a son.

FORSYTH—October 5, at Esplanade, Manly Beach, Mrs. A. Forsyth, of a daughter.

FOX—October 29, at Stargard House, Picton, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Fox, of a son.

GILMORE—October 1, at her residence, Bathampton, Mrs. J. N. Gilmore, of a son.

GLASSCOCK—September 2, at her residence, Saffron Hill, Upper Meroo, Mrs. Robert Glasscock, of a son.

GORDON—October 20, at Manar Cottage, Young, the wife of James Gordon, Esq., of a son.

GREGORY—October 24, at her residence, Perthshire-terrace, South Yarra, Melbourne, Mrs. Henry Gregory, of a son.

GRIFFITHS—October 11, at her residence, High-street, West Maitland, the wife of A. J. Griffiths, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—October 30, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. T. H. Griffiths, of a daughter.

HAMMOND—October 8, at Junee, near Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Thomas W. Hammond, of a daughter.

HEATON—October 13, at Macquarie Plains, Mrs. Valentine Heaton, of a son.

HOLLINGDALE—October 2, at her residence, Perseverance Reef, Drake, the wife of Mr. G. Hollingdale, of a son.

INGLIS—October 3, at her residence, 1, Union-street, the wife of Captain W. Inglis, of a son.

JAMES—October 11, at James's Temperance Hotel, Kent and Crescent streets, Mrs. Edward James, of a son.

JOHNSON—October 23, at Bathurst, Mrs. Whittingdale Johnson, of a son.

KINGSBURY—September 22, at her residence, 140, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Joseph Kingsbury, jun., of a son.

LAWSON—October 3, at her residence, Rose Hill, Campbell-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Nelson Lawson, of a son—still-born.

KEMBERLEY—October 16, at her residence, Randwick, Mrs. Albert Kemberley, of a daughter.

LAMB—October 25, at Greystanes, the wife of Walter Lamb, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

LARKINS—October 28, at her residence, 348, Macquarie-street, Mrs. Nicholas Larkins, of a daughter.

LAURENCE—October 22, at Ashfield, the wife of Charles A. Laurence, of a daughter.

LEADER—October 13, the wife of J. P. Leader, solicitor, Newcastle, of a son.

LEADER—October 22, at her residence, 88, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, the wife of Michael Fitz Leader, of a son.

LEARY—October 16, at Engehurst, Glenmore Road, Mrs. Joseph Leary, of a son.

LEES—October 25, at her residence, Woodbourne Cottage, Hill End, Mrs. J. W. Lees, prematurely of a son, stillborn.

LEMON—October 27, at her residence, 115, York-street, Mrs. Moses Lemon, of a son.

LEVEY—October 28, at her residence, 53, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. Solomon Levey, of a daughter.

LITTLEJOHN—October 15, at Rocklands, Edgecliff Road, the wife of Thomas Littlejohn, of a son.

LOUND—October 1, at her residence, George-street, Singleton, Mrs. Henry Lound, of a son.

M'BEAN—October 14, at Charnwood, Mrs. John M'Bean, of Black Range, Yass, of a daughter.

M'CABE—October 17, the wife of Mr. John M'Cabe, of the North Star Inn, of a son.

MACDONALD—October 1, at Branxton House, Branxton, the wife of John M. L. Macdonald, of Wallabadah Station, of a son.

M'COOK—October 7, at her place of residence, 385, Sussex-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. William M'Cook, of a daughter.

M'KEON—October 14, at her residence, 566, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Captain William M'Keon, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—August 23, at Na Gunno, Fiji, the wife of C. E. Mackenzie, of a son.

MACKENZIE—October 21, at the Manse, Bowenfels, the wife of the Rev. William Mackenzie, of a son.

M'MULLEN—October 7, at her residence, 143, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. James M'Mullen, of a son.

MARSDEN—October 26, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bathurst, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—October 7, at Wallah, Namoi River, the wife of Rev. J. G. Marshall, B.A., of a son.

MILLES—October 8, at her residence, Palmer-street, the wife of G. R. Milles, of a son.

MITCHELL—October 22, at Summerhill, Sutton Forest, the wife of Thomas Mitchell, of a daughter.

MOORE—October 16, at her residence, Berry-street, St. Leonards, the wife of W. P. Moore, of a daughter.

MOORE—October 21, at her residence, Short-street, Balmain, the wife of Benjamin R. Moore, of the Glasgow Arms, George-street, of a daughter.

MORRICE—October 28, at her residence, Browley, Sutton Forest, the wife of Walter Morrice, of a son.

O'BRIEN—September 29, at Bondi, Mrs. Lucius O'Brien, of a son.

O'CONOR—September 26, at Broughton Creek, North Shoalhaven, the wife of John O'Conor, of a son.

NEWBON—October 18, at Duck Creek, Richmond River, the wife of Thomas P. Newbon, of a daughter.

PAIGE—October 14, at Neutral Bay, North Shore, the wife of John F. Paige, of a daughter.

POOLMAN—October 12, at her residence, Brisbane Cottage, Newtown Road, Mrs. S. Poolman, of a son.

POPE—October 1, at Dapoviape, Ashfield, Mrs. John Pope, of a son.

POULTON—October 25, at Orange, Mrs. J. A. H. Poulton, of a son.

PRATT—October 17, at the Sydney Grammar School, Mrs. E. Pratt, of a son.

ROBERTSON—October 25, at her residence, Elton-place, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. Thomas Robertson, of a son.

ROBSON—October 10, at Wentworth House, Church Hill, the wife of Joseph Bell Robson, Esq., of Queensland, of a son.

RODGERS—October 16, at Mudgee, Mrs. A. Rodgers, of a son.

RODGERS—October 16, at her residence, Gulgong, Mrs. A. Rodgers, of a son.

ROSEBY—October 21, at her residence, Park Road, Moore Park, Sydney, the wife of Alderman Roseby, J.P., of a son.

SANFORD—October 23, at the residence of her mother, Teemore Cottage, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. W. Sanford, Braidwood, of a daughter, prematurely.

SAWYER—October 21, at 80, Parramatta-street, the wife of W. E. Sawyer, of a son, prematurely.

SHELLEY—October 7, at Gulgong, Mrs. Julius Shelley, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—October 18, at her residence, Morant Cottage, Wellington, Mrs. W. B. Simpson, of a son.

SINDEL—October 17, at Adaminiby, the wife of Robert Sindel, Esq., of Rock Villa, Manaro, of a son.

SIPPE—October 27, at her residence, Woollahra, Mrs. C. H. Sippe, of a daughter, stillborn.

SOLOMON—August 27, at 89, Botany-street, Mrs. S. V. Solomon, of a daughter.

SOLOMON—October 19, at her father's residence, Liverpool, Mrs. Moss Vaiben Solomon, of a son.

SOLOMON—October 20, at her residence, Claremont Villa, David-street, Albury, Mrs. Mark Solomon, of a son.

STEVENS—October 8, at her residence, Inverell, Mrs. W. M. Stevens, of a son.

STEWART—October 19, at her mother's residence, Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, Mrs. William Stewart, of a daughter, late of Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.

THOMAS—October 7, at St. Leonards, North Shore, the wife of Alfred C. Thomas, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—October 10, at West Horsley, Dapto, the wife of F. A. Thompson, of a son.

THOMPSON—October 28, at Barrier, Shoalhaven, Mrs. James Thompson, of a daughter.

TRESS—October 23, at the Parsonage, Tambaroora, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Tress, of a daughter.

TUCKER—October 6, at her sister's residence, Douglas Park, Mrs. Stephen Tucker, of a son.

WALKER—October 8, at The Terrace, Windsor, Mrs. William Walker, of a daughter.

WARING—October 23, at her residence, St. Mary's, South Creek, the wife of T. Waring, of a son.

WEBSTER—October 15, at the residence of her parents, Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, the wife of William Webster of Newtown, of a daughter, prematurely.

WILLIAMS—October 30, at Llanarmon, East St. Leonards, the wife of William Williams, Esq., of a son.

WILLIAMSON—October 28, at her residence, Manono Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. John Williamson, of a daughter.

WINTERS—October 29, at her residence, Glebe Road, Mrs. Robert Winters, of a daughter.

WYLAM—October 29, at her residence, Elizabeth-street South, Mrs. Ralph W[illegible], of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ASHE—SMITH—September 25, at St. John's, Glebe, by the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, Charles William, third son of the late J. J. Ashe, Esq., of White Rock, Bathurst, to Susannah Elizabeth, third daughter of the late [illegible] Smith, Esq., of Mulgunnia, Bathurst.

ANDERSON—KNOWLES—October [illegible], at Cambourne-terrace, Enmore Road, by the Rev. S. C. Ke[illegible] [illegible] French, Robert, eldest son of Mr. Robert Anderson, Sydney, to J[illegible] [illegible] Bank N.S.W., Brisbane, daughter of the late Alexander Knowles, [illegible] and step-daughter of Mr. J. Budd, Newt[illegible].

BANKS—ROWLEY—September 14, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, John Charles Ar[illegible], eldest son of J. C. Banks, of the Glebe, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles Henry Rowley, of Sydney.

BELL—RIDINGS—October 12, at St. Sepulchre's Church, Auckland, by the Rev. R. T. Dudley, William, only son of Captain William Bell, of Sydney, New South Wales, to Martha, eldest daughter of Henry Ridings, Esq., of Auckland.

BLOMFIELD—THURBURN—October 10, at St. Mary's, Denham Court, by the Rev. G. N. Woodd, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Canon Vidal, B.A., the Rev. J. R. Blomfield, incumbent of All Saints', Parramatta, to Marietta Caroline, second daughter of Alexander Thurburn, Esq., late of Drumduan, Morayshire, Scotland.

BLUNSUM—ELLIOTT—October 5, at St Mary's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Rigney, Edward, third son of James Blunsum, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, England, to Mary Ann Frances, eldest daughter of Alexander Elliott, Esq., of West-street, Darlinghurst.

BRADSHAW—GILLIGAN—September 18, by special license, at St. Mary's Temporary Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Lyons, Patrick Bradshaw, fourth son of the late Mr. William Bradshaw, of Tipperary, Ireland, to Kate, fourth daughter of Mr. Michael Gilligan, of Leafy Lodge, Durall.

BROWN—ANTILL—October 10, by special license, at St. Mark's Church, Picton, by the Rev. James Carter, LL.D., Nugent Wade Brown, Esq., of Colanne, Queensland, to Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of J. M. Antill, Esq., of Jarvisfield.

BROUGHTON—BILLYARD—August 14, at the Church of St. Michael's, Belgravia, Francis Sullivan Delves Broughton, Lieutenant R.N., to Josephine Harriet, eldest daughter of W. Whaley Billyard, Esq., of Kirkston, Darlinghurst, New South Wales.

BROWN—LAIDLEY—October 23, at St. John's, Bishopthorpe, by the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Haydon, Thomas, second son of John Brown, Esq., 73, Lancaster Gate, London, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of James Laidley, Esq., Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

BUTLER—TUCKER—October 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Wangaratta, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. Ford, Walter Butler, Esq., Police Magistrate, youngest son of the late Major Edward Butler, of her Majesty's 22nd Cheshire and 7th Royal Fusilier Regiments, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Tucker, D.D.

CLARKE—ATKINS—October 19, at 504, Riley-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. A. W. Webb, Henry G. Clarke, of Wiltshire, England, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Atkins, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand.

COSGROVE—HOURIGAN—September 28, by special license, at Sutton Forest, by the Rev. D. M'Guinn, William Cosgrove, of Wimbledon Villa, Waverley, to Nora Maude, eldest daughter of John Hourigan, Esq., of Sydney.

D'ARCY—BIRKBECK—October 23, at St. Patrick's, Sydney, by the Rev. J. Mounier, William Knox d'Arcy, of Rockhampton, solicitor, to Elma, only daughter of the late S. B. Birkbeck, of Glenmore, Rockhampton.

DAVIS—HILL—September 28, at the Wesleyan parsonage Prince-street, by the Rev. Mr. Curnow, Joseph, only son of the late Joseph Davis, Esq., of this city, to Kate Theresa, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hill, of Cumberland-street, Sydney.

EARLE—ROSSITER—August 15, at St. Stephen's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, William, third son of Mr. William Earle, of Bathurst-street, Sydney, to Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. G. F. Rossiter, of Camperdown.

ELLIOTT—MACNAMARA—October 19, at St. John's, Bishopthorpe, Glebe, by the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, G. R. Elliott, Esq., Balmain, to Sanie Gertrude, second daughter of the late James Macnamara, Esq., British Guiana, West Indies.

FINNIS—STAGEMAN—October 19, at the Scots' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. James Finnis, mariner and gold miner, a native of Mirimachi, New Brunswick, British America, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stageman, a native of Folkdale, England, both residing at Willow-terrace, Sussex-street, Sydney.

GETTENS—DELPRADO—September 28, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, at the residence of the bride, Josiah William Gettens, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late James Delprado, of this city.

GOLDIE—TURNBULL—October 12, at St. John's, Ashfield, by the Rev. E. J. Corlette, Alexander John Goldie, son of Captain Goldie, R.N., of the Isle of Man, to Frances Rebecca Turnbull, third daughter of the late John R. Turnbull, of Victoria.

HOLDEN—KING—September 17, at Eulourie, Gwydir River, by the Rev. W. F. Harris-Walker, Arthur, son of G. K. Holden, Esq., of Sydney, to Fanny Purkis, youngest daughter of the late Richard King.

HOLDSWORTH—JONES—October 19, at St. Peter's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Harry Wilson Holdsworth, to Lucy, second daughter of the late Samuel Jones, Parkham Lodge, Surry Hills.

ISAACS—BOURKE—October 17, by the Rev. J. F. Cullen, Congregational minister, Benjamin Isaacs, printer, of Windsor, N.S.W., native of London, England, to Elizabeth Bernard Bourke, of Windsor, N.S.W., native of Cornwall, England.

KELLIE—M'DONALD—October 11, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Herbert Thomas, youngest son of the late Alexander Donaldson Kellie, Esq., Potts Point, to May Edith, third daughter of Alexander M'Donald, Esq., Grant's Flat, near Goulburn.

LEWES—M'INTYRE—September 17, at St. John's Church, Goulburn-street, Hobart Town, by the Rev. Canon Bromby, Henry Bayer Lewes, Esq., of Coronal, Geelong, to Mary Isabella, only daughter of the late Rev. John M'Intyre.

LOCK—WELLS—August 4, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, J. C. Lock, Armourer of H.M.S. Blanche, second son of J. L. Lock, coachbuilder and brassfounder, Hampshire, England, to Helen, widow of the late W. J. Wells, and daughter of the late T. Purcell, Esq., King's County, Ireland.

M'DONALD—WAIDMENT—October 14, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Donald M'Donald, only son of Mr. William M'Donald, Kamruka, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. George Waidment, of the Glebe.

M'INTYRE—SPROULE—October 12, at the Scotch Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Robert M'Intyre, of Wagga Wagga, fourth son of the late John M'Intyre, of Picton, to Rebecca Jane, only surviving daughter of Mr. William Sproule, of Sydney.

MARTIN—KING—October 3, at St. Thomas's Church, Enfield, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the father of the bride, Layman Martin, third son of Layman Harrison, of Petersham, to Martha West, daughter of the Rev. George King, M.A., of Burwood.

MATHIEU—GLUE—September 25, at St. John's Church, Araluen, by the Rev. R. T. Earle, Frank Mathieu, Gold Miner, of Araluen, third son of Mr. Joseph Mathieu, of Corsica, France, to Eliza Jane, third daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Glue, formerly of Camden, New South Wales, and of Mrs. James Jones, of Burrawang, and adopted daughter of Mrs. George Hedger, Araluen West.

MILLER—TURNBULL—October 30, by the Rev. R. M'Kinnon, Presbyterian minister of Wollongong, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Morris, Sydney, uncle of the bride, Henry Miller, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Turnbull, Illawarra.

MILSOP—FULLER—October 16, at St. Jude's Church, Dural, by the Rev. H. H. Britten, Mr. Alexander Milsop, county Armagh, Ireland, to Susanna Matilda Fuller, second daughter of Mr. Robert Fuller, Oak Hill, Dural.

MURDEN—BURGESS—October 10, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Thomas William Murden, engineer, a native of the Clarence River District, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. William Isaacs Burgess, road contractor, a native of Devonshire, England. Both residing at St. Leonards.

NELSON—ANDERSON—October 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, South Head Road, by the Rev. G. L. Nairn, William, eldest son of the late Mr. James Nelson, to Barbara Robertson, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Anderson. Both of Glasgow, Scotland.

NETTLETON—COGHILL—August 13, at the Free Presbyterian Church, Grafton, by the Rev. William John Cuthbert, Urban, second son of the late William Nettleton, of Sherbourne, Dorsetshire, England, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late William Coghill, Chippendale, Sydney.

NICHOLLS—KERMOND—October 12, at St. Matthias' Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Dr. Barry, LL.D., Edwin, third son of Thomas Nicholls, Great Linford, Bucks, England, to Ellen, third daughter of William James Kermond, late of Liverpool-street, Sydney.

RAY—HOLDEN—August 12, at Eastern Store, North Shore, by the Rev. E. J. Rodd, Wesleyan minister, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. William Ray, North Shore, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Mr. John Holden, Windsor.

ROSE—MOREHEAD—October 22, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, William, third son of Hamilton Rose, Esq., of Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Jane Katherine, second daughter of R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Sydney.

SAVAGE—DARLEY—August 13, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, London, by the Rev. S. A. Barnett, M.A., Arthur William Savage, Esq., youngest son of the late Robert Savage, Esq., of Bath, to Emily Sophia, second daughter of the late Benjamin Darley, Esq., of Sydney.

SELFE—BOOTH—October 10, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev H. A. Langley, Norman, eldest son of the late Henry Selfe, of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Sydney, New South Wales, to Emily, eldest daughter of John Booth, Esq., M.L.A.

SHORTLAND—GRUNDY—September 17, at St. John's Church, Camden, by the Rev. Henry Tingcomb, William Henry, eldest son of Mr. Richard Shortland, of Sydney, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Grundy, of The Oaks, near Camden.

SPEAR—CLOSE—September 11, by special license, at St. Barnabas' Church, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Bartholomew, second son of Edward Spear, of Rathcoale, in the county of Dublin, to Emma Frances, fourth daughter of Mr. J. Close, of North Gundagai.

STENNETT—ELLIOTT—October 5, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. H. A. Langley, John, eldest son of the late George Ratcliffe Stennett, M.D., St. Anne's, Jamaica, to Annie Gertrude, daughter of George Robinson Elliott, Esq., Figtree Point, Balmain.

WAKELEY—HAYWARD—October 3, by the Rev. A. Lloyd, Congregational minister, William Henry, eldest son of W. Wakeley, Esq., Glebe Point, to Adeline Mary, fourth and youngest daughter of the late A. Hayward, Esq., solicitor.

WALTHER—KISKY—October 17, by the Rev. Nathaniel Pidgeon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Junction-street, Surry Hills, Charles, eldest son of Mr. John Walther, carpenter and builder, of Surry Hills, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Kisky, of Kreuznach, Prussia.

WATTERS—BARRY—October 10, at Raymond Terrace, by the Rev. T. A. Lanergan, Thomas Joseph Watters, Thames, N.Z., to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Barry, of Raymond Terrace, New South Wales.

WAYMARK—CLARK—September 17, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, John, second son of W. Moses Waymark, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Clark, of Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

WEEDEN—BLOOMFIELD—October 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, Chappell-street, Marrickville, by the Rev. William Sparling, Ephraim Francis, youngest son of Ephraim Weeden, to Mary Susannah, second eldest daughter of Samuel Bloomfield, both of Marrickville.

WEYMARK—CLARK—September 17, at the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, John, second son of W. Moses Weymark, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Clark, of Chelsea-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

WHEELER—M'COY—October 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. Creed, Frederick G. S., third son of Mr. William Wheeler, of Camperdown, to Martha, third daughter of Mr. John M'Coy, of Swan-street, Sydney.

WILEY—LOBSEY—October 15, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. A. Nolan, David Thomas, eldest son of Mr. D. Wiley, of Sydney, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. G. Lobsey, of West Maitland.

WILKIN—DELVES—October 2, after banns, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, Albert Henry Wilkin, son of Charles John Wilkin, of Tiptree, Essex, to Cecilia, third daughter of William Delves, Hargate Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, England.

WOODHAMS—SAINSBURY—October 8, at St. Matthias', Woollahra, by the Rev. Z. Barry, LL.D., Albert, fifth son of Walter Woodhams, Lullington, Sussex, England, to Jane, third daughter of John Sainsbury, Freemantle, W. A., and sister-in-law of Willie H. Fisher.

WOODHOUSE—SMITH—October 2, at All Saints' Church, Sutton Forest, by the Rev. Hugh Barker, Marshall D. Woodhouse, of Bong Bong, to Alice, only daughter of the late James Smith, Esq., of Tarawinnaba, Darling Downs.

### DEATHS.

ADRAIN—October 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Conn[illegible], Castlereagh-street, Margaret Adrain, mother of Mr. C. Adrain, Market-street, aged 74 years.

ALLAN—October 27, at her residence, Reddy-street, Rushcutter's Bay, Catherine, wife of Mr. Andrew Allan, auctioneer, after a short but painful illness; aged 54 years.

ALLMAN—October 25, at Cohen's Hotel, Sydney, George Cimetiere Allman, Esq., of Yass, aged 49.

ALLT—July 20, at Detroit, Michigan, James Stewart Allt, from injury received through incautiously diving in shallow water, surviving only three days; brother of Thomas Robert Allt, of this city.

AMOS—October 11, at her late residence, Rosehill-street, Parramatta, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Richard Amos, aged 58 years.

ANDERSON—September 14, at the residence of his sister, Dubbo, James Anderson, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, departed this life in the 26th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and three young children to mourn their irreparable loss. "Thy will be done."

ATKINS—August 16, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Grace Amy, wife of Heyward St. Leger Atkins, Esq., and daughter of the late Samuel North, Esq., W.P.M., Sydney.

BALMER—October 8, at his residence, 188, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hill, after a short but painful illness, John, the beloved and eldest son of the late Andrew Balmer, of Newtown Road, Sydney, aged 32 years, leaving a beloved wife and one child, and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.

BLOMGREN—October 19, at her residence, 257, Elizabeth-street, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Blomgren, aged 38 years.

BOWDEN—October 11, at Ryde, after an illness of thirty-six hours, Mary Idaline Gertrude, the eldest and beloved daughter of Thomas Kendall and Mary Elizabeth Bowden, aged 8 years and 10 months.

BRADBURY—September 28, at Bunduebarinia Station, Barroo River, accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse, Samuel, the eldest son of Samuel Bradbury, of Sydney, aged 20 years.

BULL—October 8, at Petersham, Mr. William Bull, aged 39 years, late of Richmond, Surrey, England; leaving a widow and 2 children to mourn their loss.

BYRNE—October 10, at her residence, 123, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Simon Bulger, of Bathurst, and beloved wife of E. W. Byrne, Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, aged 22 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

CHMEL—September 1, at Booners, Queensland, Eliza Chmel, second daughter of the late Robert Kitchen, of Bootle Hall, near Liverpool, England, and widow of the late Adelbert Joseph W. L. Chmel, merchant, of Liverpool, England, in the 73rd year of her age. Mother of Mrs. Thomas Pinkerton, of Queensland, and Mrs. Alfred Cook, of Coogee, N. S. W.

COATES—October 31, at his residence, Ferndale, Newtown, Mr. William Coates, aged 32 years.

COGHILL—September 1, at her residence, Homburg, Germany, Jane Charlotte Mater, eldest daughter of the late John Coghill, of Bedervale, Braidwood, New South Wales.

COHEN—October 25, by telegram from England, at her late residence, Cow Cross, Smithfield, England, Rachael, widow of the late Aaron Cohen, mother of Samuel Cohen, Uimarra, Clarence River, and Abraham Cohen, Young, N. S. W., deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

COLLINS—September 29, at his parents' residence, Walter John, the eldest and beloved son of Walter and Ann Collins, Water Police, Newcastle, aged 4 years and 6 months.

CRISPO—October 28, at her residence, Chelsea Cottage, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills, after a long and painful illness of eleven years, Christiana, the beloved wife of George Crispo, sen.

DACAM—October 22, suddenly, at Sydney, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Elizabeth Dacam, aged 40, widow of the late Philip Dacam, and only daughter of James and Jane Millar, native of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, leaving five children unprovided for.

DAVIS—October 29, at the Bank of New South Wales, William-street, Madeline Bertha, daughter of Sydney and Jane Caroline Davis, aged 10 months, occasioned by bursting a blood vessel whilst coughing.

DAVIS—October 9, at her residence, Sorrell-street, Parramatta, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Davis, aged 49 years.

DEANE—October 17, at his residence, 1, Lansdowne-terrace, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills, James Deane, Commissioner of Crown Lands, aged 60 years.

DONNET—August 17, at her residence, St. Germain Les Belles, Hte. Vienne, France, Marie Anne Donnet, aged 61 years, sister of Henri de Josselin, of George-street, Sydney. *Requiescat in pace.*

DONOHOE—October 16, at his parents' residence, Railway Hotel, Newtown, of convulsions, Thomas, second surviving and dearly beloved son of John and Maria Donohoe, aged 2 years and 4 months.

DOLAN—October 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. S. Dolan, in the 65th year of her age, late of Drayton and Toowoomba, Queensland.

DOWSWELL—October 10, at his residence, Church-street North Parramatta, Mr. Thomas Dowswell, aged 62.

DURANT—September 14, at Noumea, New Caledonia, Madame Josephine Durant (Ponder), aged 50 years, and many years a resident of Sydney.

ESTELL—October 19, at her residence, the Commercial Hotel, Rydal, Rebecca, the beloved wife of Robert Estell, in the 46th year of her age, native of Hetton, Durham, England.

EZZY—September 28, at Ashford, from the effects of a kick from a horse, Mr. John Ezzy, late of Yetman, aged 47 years.

FLOOD—October 16, at her residence, Darlington Point, Murrumbidgee, Augusta Ware Flood, widow of the late Joseph Flood, and eldest sister of the Hon. T. W. Smart.

FORRESTER—October 21, at "Holkham," Randwick, Mary Lillian, youngest daughter of Sarah and George Forrester, aged 5 months and 7 days.

FOWLER—August 19, at Wadsley Hall, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, John Fowler, Esq., aged 88 years, father of Mrs. Whitton, of St. Leonards, North Shore, Sydney.

FOX—July 18, at Hillside, St. Lawrence, Queensland, Reginald Alexander, aged 2 years and 8 months, eldest son of George Fox.

FULTON—October 13, at his residence, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, James, third son of the late John Fulton, native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.

FURNER—October 5, at her residence, Botany, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mary A., the beloved wife of William Furner, senior, aged 68 years, leaving an afflicted husband and family, and large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

GALTON—October 15, at his residence, O'Connell-street, Newtown, Thomas Galton, in the 63rd year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

GEIKIE—July 27, in the house of his son-in law, Dr. Adam Canaan, Connecticut, United States, aged 75, the Rev. Archibald Geikie, father of the Rev. Dr. Geikie, Bathurst.

GRANGER—October 29, at her residence, North Richmond, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Granger, after a short illness, in her 59th year.

GREALY—August 25, at the residence of her son, P. T. Grealy, Esq., Prospect Lodge, Salthill, Galway, Ireland, Mrs. Margaret Grealy, in her 75th year, relict of the late John Grealy, Esq., merchant, of Williamsgate-street, and grandmother of Mr. J. Coleman, storekeeper, Smithfield, N. S. W. *Requiescat in pace.* Amen.

HARDEN—August 22, at the vicarage, Condover, Salop, the Rev. J. W. Harden, for thirty-three years Vicar of the parish.

HELY—October 8, at the residence of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, North Shore, Sydney, Hovendon Hely, late of Wyoming, Brisbane Water, eldest son of the late Frederick Augustus Hely, Esq., aged 49 years.

HIGGERSON—October 13, at her parents' residence, Liverpool, Emily Maud, the beloved daughter of John and Ellen Higgerson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

HOUGH—October 4, at Upper Richmond, from tetanus caused by a splinter in the foot, Andrew Nelson, seventh son of Peter Joseph and Jane Hough, aged 11 years, dearly beloved by all who knew him.

HUMPHRYS—October 10, at the residence of his mother, O'Connell-street, Newtown, from disease of the kidneys, Edward Lewis, eldest and dearly beloved son of the late Lewis Humphrys, aged 22 years.

HUNTER—September 19, at her parents' residence, Morrissette-street, Bathurst, Eva Rebecca Johns, youngest daughter of James and Sara Amelia Hunter (late of Emu Plains), aged 16 months.

JACOBS—October 4, at Forbes, Ellis Jacobs, third son of the late Mr. Michael Jacobs, of Cottage-lane, Commercial Road, London, father of Ellis Jacobs, of Currajong, near Forbes, and Reuben and William Jacobs, of Sussex-street, bakers.

KENDALL—October 28, at her residence, Church-street, Balmain, Elizabeth, widow of the late Isaac Kendall, aged 52 years.

KENNEDY—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, who departed this life on the 6th of October, at Marian-street, Redfern, after a long and painful illness, aged 51 years.

KING—October 16, at Sydney, of chronic dysentery, John King, a native of Amoy, many years resident in Levuka, Fiji, deservedly respected by all who knew him.

KNIFFLER—October 5, 1871, Edith Amy, the beloved child of Amanda and Hugo Kniffler, at Bath Crewsnach, Germany, of tubercles on the brain; and on the 7th of June, 1872, her mother Amanda Deacon, wife of Hugo Kniffler, at the same town, of consumption, leaving a deeply sorrowing husband and only daughter to mourn their heavy loss. Late of Sydney.

LEVY—October 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. I. Rimmelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-street, Mr. S. H. Levy, aged 61 years.

LYONS—October 15, at his residence, 403, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Mr. James Lyons, eldest son of John and Catherine Lyons, Drumkerim, county Leitrim, Ireland, for many years master of the Sacred Heart School, leaving an affectionate wife and three young children, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace, Amen.

M'DONALD—October 18, at her parents' residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, of scarlatina, Mary Ann the beloved daughter of Agnes and George M'Donald, blacksmith, aged 2 years and 6 months.

M'DONNELL—October 8, at Wairoa, New Zealand, George Ancetly, second son of the late Captain M'Donnell, R.N., aged 37.

M'EVOY—October 16, at his residence, Campbelltown, Timothy M'Evoy, late of the Metropolitan Police Force, aged 54 years.

M'GARVEY—September 28, at his residence, the Harp Inn, Auburn-street, Goulburn, from the effects of a fall accidentally received, Mr. David M'Garvey, aged 35 years, leaving a disconsolate widow, 3 children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his untimely departure. Requiescat in pace.

M'GLINN—October 16, at her residence, 121, York-street, Sydney, Bridget M'Glinn, aged 60 years.

M'KENZIE—September 23, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. S. Pacey, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, of disease of the heart, Charles William Baxter, only surviving son of the late Lieutenant Charles M'Kenzie, R.N., late of Greenwich Hospital.

M'LEOD—August 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Stapleton, Morpeth-street, Liverpool, England, Margaret, widow of the late John M'Leod, stevedore, aged 78, beloved mother of Mrs. James Bressne, of Woodbine Cottage, Pyrmont, also of Mrs. Agnes Wilson, ladies' monthly nurse, of this city.

M'NEILL—October 8, at his parents' residence, 70, Victoria-street, Ultimo, after a short but severe illness, Robert James, the beloved son of John and Esther M'Neill, aged 6 years and 5 months, greatly beloved by all who knew him.

MALLITT—October 13, at Newtown, Margaret, widow of Mr. George Mallitt, aged 58.

MARTIN—September 16, at his parents' residence, Vine Cottage, Holt-street, Strawberry Hill, of inflammation of the lungs, Francis Robert Emanuel Terrara, the dearly beloved and only son of Francis Terrara and Emma Martin, aged 1 year and 23 days.

MELHADO—September 3, at her residence, 21, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, London, Rebecca Melhado, mother of Daniel Melhado, of Sydney.

MELVILLE—October 4, at Broken Bay, by drowning, by the upsetting of the schooner Caledonia, Captain Donald M'Cleland Melville, aged 37 years.

MENDEL—October 1, at Sofala, Annie, the beloved wife of Moritz Mendel, aged 26 years.

METCALFE—October 10, at Goulburn House, Goulburn, Horace, the infant son of George and Annie Metcalfe, aged 4½ months.

MILSON—October 25, at East St. Leonards, James Milson, sen., in his 89th year.

MOORE—October 23, at her residence, Custom House Hotel, Argyle-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, relict of the late Isaac Moore, sen., and sister of the late John Jones, Esq., merchant, Dunedin, New Zealand, aged 79 years and 7 months, a native of this city.

MORGAN—September 28, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thompson, Brisbane-street, Sydney, Mrs. Mary Ann Morgan, aged 64, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Morgan, of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Horse Fair, Bristol, respected by all who knew her.

NEAL—October 18, at her residence, No. 7, Marshall-street, Surry Hills, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of William Neal, aged 29 years, leaving an affectionate husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.

O'CONNOR—October 6, at the residence of her parents, Thomson-street, Darlinghurst, Lucy Mary O'Connor, second daughter of Mr. Maurice O'Connor, aged 10 years and 6 months.

ORR—October 16, at her residence, Cleveland-street, Darlington, Sara Dorothea, the beloved wife of Stannis Andrew Orr, and daughter of the late Joseph Samuel Nelson, of Birmingham, England, in the 36th year of her age.

OXFORD—October 7, at Waterloo, Margaret Gouin, the beloved daughter of George and Winifred Oxford.

REEDY—October 25, at his mother's residence, Susan-street, Newtown, Mark Joseph Reedy, aged 15 years and 7 months (after three weeks' illness), son of the late Patrick Reedy and Catherine Reedy, late of Wollongong. "Requiescat in pace."

ROBINSON—October 28, at her residence, 28, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. James Robinson, after a short and severe illness from child-birth, leaving a husband and infant to lament their loss.

RUDD—October 24, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, Charles Smedley, only son of Charles W. Rudd, aged 6 months.

RYAN—At Emu Ferry, at her residence, Mrs. Mary Ryan, beloved mother of James T. Ryan, Esq., and one of the oldest Australians, aged 83 years, deeply regretted.

SCRIVEN—October 21, at Wagga Wagga, Arthur Chilcott, fourth and infant son of Charles Evans and the late Helen Maria Scriven, aged 3 months.

SHAW—October 6, at his residence, Union-street, Pyrmont, Mr. William Shaw, senior, cooper, aged 79 years.

SMYTHE—October 17, at the residence of Richard George Underwood, Vincent-street, Balmain, Mary, wife of Mr. J. E. Smythe, in her 55th year.

SNOWDEN—October 23, at his residence, 212, Clarence-street, Joseph Snowden, in the 74th year of his age, surviving his eldest daughter, Mrs. Ann Smith, five months. He leaves a sorrowing widow and only daughter to lament their loss.

STANDING—October 10, at Major's Creek, New South Wales, Janet Greig, the beloved wife of William Standing, late of Gallatown, by Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 48 years.

STEPHEN—October 15, at Glen Ayr, Glenmore Road, Selwyn Grant Shadforth, only surviving son of M. Henry Stephen, aged 3 years.

STEWART—October 23, at the residence of his parents, 10, Union-street, Pyrmont, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of William Stewart, engineer, aged 3 years and 6 months.

TAYLOR—October 6, at his son's residence, Erskine Villa, Dubbo, of dropsy, George Taylor, Esq., solicitor, formerly Head Master of St. James's and St. Philip's Grammar Schools, Sydney, universally regretted.

TWIGHT—September 11, at 221, Castlereagh-street, after a long illness, Isabella, the wife of Henry Charles Herbert Twight, of the Welcome Inn, Parramatta-street, respected by a large circle of friends. Her end was peace.

VILES—October 25, at Banana Cottage, Elliott-street, Balmain, Jessie Emily, fifth daughter of Mr. John Viles, aged eleven months.

WAKFER—October 28, at his residence, Marquis of Lorn Hotel, York and Barrack streets, Mr. Thomas Wakfer, after a short illness, aged 37 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

WALKER—October 21, at No. 16, Service Crescent, Emerald Hill, Melbourne, Mrs. James Walker, late of Newtown, near Sydney, aged 57 years.

WALSH—October 26, at her late residence, Davenham Cottage, Stewart-street, Paddington, Margaret Walsh, of disease of the lungs, aged 48 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

WATTS—October 7, at the Church of England school-house, Burwood, Catherine Mary, the youngest beloved daughter of Mr. John Watts, District Registrar of Concord.

WALKER—October 19, at her residence, 15, Macquarie-lane, Strawberry Hill, Ann, wife of Mr. W. Walker, aged 66 years.

WHATELY—October 23, at her residence, Newtown, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Charles Whately, coach builder, and eldest daughter of James Fidden, Dowling-street, Sydney, in the 40th year of her age, after a long illness. She fell asleep in the faith of the Son of God.

WINTON—October 15, at Belmore Farm, Campbelltown, after a short illness, Charles Jenner Nicol, the only son of Thomas Jenner and Helen Sophia Winton, aged 4 weeks. For ever with the Lord.

WRIGHT—October 10, at her residence, 475, George-street, in her 77th year, Eliza, relict of the late Captain Francis Wright, R.N., and mother of Mr. F. A. Wright, of the firm of Wright, Heaton, and Co.

WYATT—October 24, at his parents' residence, 319, Pitt-street, John Thomas, the dearly beloved second son of William Henry and Jane Wyatt, aged 17 years and 4 months.

WYNDOW—October 30, at Ashfield, after a short and painful illness, Benjamin Wyndow, late of Gloucestershire, England, in his 62nd year.

YATES—August 1, at Auckland, New Zealand, Sarah, relict of the late Saul Yates, solicitor, of London and Sydney, aged 65 years.

## SHIPPING SUMMARY.

### ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

October 6.—Abergeldie, ship, 1160, Robertson, from the Lizard. 93 days.

October 17.—Sam Mendel, ship, 1634, Hills, from Liverpool, 82 days.

October 23.—Hawkesbury, ship, 1120, Sayers, from the Start Point. 92 days.

October 23.—Border Chief, ship, 986, Leslie, from the Start Point. 98 days.

October 23.—Ben Lomond, ship, 970, Moir, from the Lizard. 109 days.

October 25.—Strathdon, ship, 1011, Jamieson, from Dartmouth. 105 days.

October 31.—William Duthie, ship, 968, Thompson, from the Start Point. 107 days.

### ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

October 11.—Lady Belmore, brig, 180, Lee, from Foo Chow.

October 16.—Bonito, barque, 360, Weisenburg, from San Francisco.

October 17.—Southern Belle, barque, 340, M'Callum, from Mauritius.

October 18.—Atalanta, barque, 868, Avery, from San Francisco.

October 21.—Baroda (s.), 1200, Rennoldson, from Galle.

October 25.—Pacific, barque, 480, Sinclair, from New York.

October 26.—Falcon, barque, 395, Green, from Mauritius.

October 31.—Englebert, schooner, 300, Jenkins, from Foo Chow.

October 31.—Jane Maria, barque, 350, Leggett, from Foo Chow.

### DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

October 23.—Duke of Sutherland, ship, 1047, Louttit, for London. Passenger—Mr. W. Ries. Cargo: 2277 bales wool, 202 bales cotton, 153 bales leather, 465 casks tallow, 553 ingots 2419 cakes 17 packages copper, 35 bags regulus, 104 casks tin ore, 1720 cases meat, 28 bags lead ore, 6 packages beeswax, 1694 hides, 67 tons copra, 14 boxes honey, 478 ingots tin, 196 packages coir fibre, 24 bags bones, 31 packages.

October 30.—Halloween, ship, 920, Watt, for London. Passenger—Mr. Hollingshed. Cargo: 2290 bales wool, 100 bales cotton, 44 casks tallow, 116 casks cocoanut oil, a quantity of bones and horns, 2334 hides, 12½ tons hoofs, 49 casks gum, 8 cases glue, 16 packages metal, 26 packages tin ore, 1577 bags copra, 19 casks quartz, 12 cases bleckled, 96 bales skins, 3 casks beeswax, 1167 cases meat, 115 ingots tin, 57 bales leather, 3 cases beeswax, 6 tons 14 cwt. hoofs, 23 packages sundries.

### DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Galle.—October 8, Bangalore (s.), 1200, Burne.

For Bombay.—October 10, Peeress, ship, 780, Morris.

For Mauritius.—October 12, Melrose, barque, 287, Bell; 17, Brunette, barque, 375, Jackson.

For San Francisco.—October 15, John Duthie, ship, 1031, Levie.

For Shanghai.—October 15, Banian, ship, 701, Alleyne; 19, Dorothea, ship, 761, Walker; 20, Marquis of Argyle, ship, 516, M'Kean; 21, Novelty, barque, 276, Limmex.

For Hongkong.—October 20, Lady Franklyn, barque, 235, Glase.

For Callao.—October 29, U. S. (s.) Narragansette, 7 guns, Captain Mead.

### DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

October 4.—Burnside, for Yokohama, with 667 tons coal.

October 8.—Rachael, for Java, with 380 tons coal.

October 12.—Siss Fish, for San Francisco, with 880 tons coal.

October 21.—Webfoot, for Hongkong, with 1450 tons coal.

October 26.—Sarah Grice, from San Francisco, with 1300 tons coal.

October 30.—Merope, for San Francisco, with 1187 tons coal.

### CLEARED OUTWARDS.

October 31.—Patriarch, ship, 1339, Pile, for London. Passengers—Mrs. and Master Pile, Mrs. Spence, Messrs. S. Hill, E. Fletcher, and 5 in the intermediate. Cargo—Recapitulation: 3067 bales wool, 86 bales skins, 47 bales cotton, 180 bales leather, 4 bales basils, 450 casks tallow, 1953 cases meat, 5915 ingots copper, 54 casks 442 bags tin ore, 12 bales hair, 1 bale skins, 18 cases glue, 37 logs timber, 25 cases wine, 3 cases beeswax, a quantity of bones and horns, and 2 packages sundries.

### VESSELS LOADING.

At Sydney.

For London.—La Hogue, Penthesilea, Schiehallion, Abergeldie, Sam Mendel, Liberator, Hawkesbury.

For Tahiti.—Reconnaissance.

For Shanghai, Salacia.

At Newcastle.

For San Francisco.—Borowdale, 1197; Merope, 1053; James Cheston, 965; Niagara, 1350; and Hannibal, 1198.

For Valparaiso.—Saint Jean, 557.

### FREIGHTS.

At Sydney.

For London.—Wool (clean), ⅝d, greasy, ½d; tallow, 70s to 75s; hides, 45s; cocoanut oil, 95s; copra, 80s; meat, 50s to 52s 6d; copper 15s to 20s; tin, 20s; leather, 80s; sperm oil, 100s to 105s; cotton, ⅝d and 5 per cent.

At Newcastle.

The demand for tonnage is far in excess of the supply, and, in consequence of the inadequate number of vessels, it is found to be almost impracticable to get forward supplies of coal, even at extreme rates. Large orders are on hand from Bombay and other eastern ports, and unless some tonnage is obtainable, these orders cannot be fulfilled.

The following are the rates of freight now ruling:—Newcastle to Shanghai, 45s; Hongkong; 37s; Mauritius, 22s 6d; Singapore, 32s (nominal, no transactions); Amoy, 30s; Galle, 18s; Bombay, 32s; San Francisco, 34s; Calcutta, 18s; Honolulu, nominal; Java, 17s; Manila, nominal.

### NAVAL.

H.M.S. Rosario sailed for a cruise among the South Sea Islands on the 12th October. The first group she would touch at would be the Solomon.

H.M.S. Clio, Commodore Stirling, sailed for Auckland, on the 14th October.

H. M. S. Cossack returned to port on 12th October, after a six months' cruise amongst the South Sea Islands, during which time she has visited the Fijis, Friendly and Navigator Islands, her mission being to suppress the illegal traffic carried on by the labour vessels. She has brought up, as prisoners, Captain M'Lever and two of the crew of the schooner Nukulau, charged with kidnapping.

H. M. S. Blanche is on a cruise in the vicinity of the Solomon Group. She was last heard of at Strong's Island on 3rd September, where she received coals and provisions from the barque Tasso.

Men-of-War on the Station.

Clio, 21 guns, Commodore Stirling, at Auckland.
Cossack, 16 guns, Captain Douglas, at Sydney.
Rosario, 3 guns, Commodore Challis, on a cruise.
Blanche, 3 guns, Commander Simpson, on a cruise.
Basilisk, 5 guns, Captain Moresby, at Sydney.
Dido, 8 guns, Chapman, at New Zealand.

### SHIPS' REPORTS.

Abergeldie.—The Abergeldie, from London, reports July 6, at noon the Lizard light bore N. by E. distant 15 miles; in company with the ship Ben Lomond, for Sydney; light N.N.E. winds and clear weather, and then experienced light variable winds and calms. July 10, 11, 12, calm; and on July 14, gale to the N.E.; trade winds in latitude 34·30 N., longitude 18·09 W., bearing well to eastward, but very light, but lasted till July 20, in latitude 17 30, longitude 26·55 W.; then experienced light variable winds and calms; light variable to August 4. In latitude 2° N., longitude 26·26 W., got S.E. trades. Crossed Equator on August 5, in latitude 28·05 W., 29 days out. Experienced light S.E. trades; lost them on August 12, in latitude 21·10 S. longitude 30·00 W. Variable light winds and calms up till August 16, then westerly fresh breezes and squally weather, with the wind very unsteady, up to August 30; then met with N.W. winds, with snow squalls, in latitude 41·30 S., longitude 18·27 E., being 25 days from the Equator to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope. From that time moderate breezes and fine weather to September 10; then N.W. winds and W. squally weather up to September 12. Passed the meridian of the island of St. Paul's at 5 a.m. in latitude 41·16 S., twelve days from the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope; then met with N.N.W. winds. In latitude 47 51 S., longitude 107·37 E., the S.W. wind shifted round to the S.E.; light for several days, and fine clear weather, barometer, 30·49. September 24, fresh breeze aft, N.N.W. and clear; passed the S.W. Cape of Tasmania on 20th September.

Baroda (s.).—The P. and O. Co.'s Baroda arrived on 21st ult. at 1 a.m., after an excellent passage of 23 days from Galle, being four days two hours in advance of the contract time. The following is her report:—Sailed from Galle on 28th September at 2.35 p.m., had variable winds to latitude 2° S., then fell in with fresh south-east trades, and carried them to 27° south—from thence to King George's Sound moderate S. to S.W. winds, arriving there at 8 p.m. on 12th October; coaled and sailed at 10.27 a.m. on the 13th instant, encountered strong S.W. gale with hard squalls and heavy sea for 24 hours, then moderate winds with heavy westerly swell to Cape Otway, which was passed at 7 a.m. on 16th instant; had fine weather to Port Phillip Heads, entered at 1.5 p.m., anchored in Hobson's Bay at 3.55 p.m., steamed from Bay at 5.15 a.m. on 19th ultimo, cleared Queenscliff at 6.23 a.m., passed Wilson's Promontory at 5.40 p.m., Gabo Island at noon on the 20th, Cape St. George at 5.28 a.m. on the 21st—moderate head winds from Gabo,—entered Sydney Heads at 0.25 p.m.

Ben Lomond.—The Ben Lomond, so well known in the Australian trade, is again in port, her passage from London having occupied 109 days—perhaps somewhat long—but a perusal of her logbook will at once show that winds and weather have been against her. The rough usage she has received will at once demonstrate the violent weather encountered, for as a well and faithfully built ship she ranks high in the London and Australian trade. She is still in command of Captain Moir, who reports as follows:—Left Deal 29th June; passed the Lizard 4th July, having been detained by light westerly variable winds, which prevailed to latitude 32° N. and longitude 26° W.; crossed the Equator on 12th August, in longitude 26 10 W. The trade winds, both N. and S. of the Equator, proved very light and unsatisfactory. The S.E. trades were lost in latitude 24° S. The Cape of Good Hope, or rather the meridian of that point, was passed on 12th September, in latitude 43·30 S.; and from thence she made her easting on a mean parallel of 44°S., her run to Cape Otway being made with the winds very variable, but at all times blowing a gale, with heavy cross seas, during which the ship suffered some damage to sails, boats, bulwarks, &c. Passed Cape Otway on 15th October, carrying light westerly winds through Bass Straits and as far as Cape Howe, but from thence she had fresh northerly winds, with a strong southerly set. Despite the hard usage this fine ship has experienced, she has come in a credit to her commander.

Border Chief.—The fine ship Border Chief, Captain Leslie, arrived in port on 23rd ultimo, having made the passage from the Start Point in 98 days. Light winds prevailing militated against her getting well clear of the Channel, and she did not pass Madeira until the 27th July, having left the Channel on the 17th. The N.E. trades, which proved of no account were lost in latitude 14° N., when S.E. winds or trades were picked up in latitude 3° N., and carried her across the Equator on the 15th August in longitude 28° W. The proper trade wind was lost in latitude 28° S, longitude 35. W. On 8th September the meridian of Greenwich was crossed during a heavy N.W. gale, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on 30th September; from thence Captain Leslie shaped his course on a parallel of latitude 45° S., and during the passage to Cape Lewin he had a continuance of violent gales from the northward, attended with heavy rains. The ship passed south of Van Diemen's Land, which was rounded on 15th ultimo, and since then light airs and calms have prevailed—the vessel for four days being becalmed off Cape St. George. The Border Chief, although having had to contend against some severe storms during her passage, appears as taunt and trim as ever. She has on board three very valuable horned stock, all in fine condition.

Englebert.—The Englebert, from Foochow the 17th August, came east about, carrying strong N.E. winds to the Loochows, thence to the Bonnie Group had strong S.W. breezes; crossed the Equator on 1st October, in longitude 161·51 E., and carried light easterly weather through the Solomon Group.

Hawkesbury.—The Hawkesbury, Captain Sayers, discharged her pilot off the Isle of Wight 21st and passed Start Point 23rd July. "Experienced very light winds to the Equator, which was crossed on the 24th August, in longitude 27·45 W. After losing the NE. trades, which throughout proved very unfavourable, the winds prevailed from S. and SSW., and several tacks were made off the Brazilian coast, which was in sight for two days. The ship had moderate SE. trades. Passed the mean meridian on 17th September, and the meridian of the Cape of good Hope on 31st same month. The easting was made on a parallel ranging from latitude 44 to 47° S., the wind varying from N.W. to S.W., blowing in heavy gales, accompanied by violent seas, during which she lost a considerable portion of her bulwarks. The Hawkesbury passed south of Tasmania on the 16th ultimo, and has since had to contend against a strong southerly set and light variable winds. The Hawkesbury brings a large number of passengers, of whom sixty-seven are Government emigrants. All have arrived in good health, and were landed shortly after the vessel's arrival. The only casualty reported on the voyage is the death of Mrs. Bridges, aged 77, who died on the 18th August. It is hardly necessary to state that this fine vessel has arrived in port as usual in first-class order.

Jane Marie.—The Jane Marie, from Foochow, left in company with the Englebert, and also came through the Pacific, but more to the eastward. She past east of Marshall's Group, sighted the Kingsmills, came east of Santa Cruz, and west of New Caledonia. She reports no N.E. trades, and a prevalence of light weather throughout.

Sam Mendel.—The Sam Mendel arrived on 17th ultimo from Liverpool after an excellent passage of 81 days. She brings a very large and weighty cargo, and is very deep, but she has proved herself a quick ship despite the drawbacks. With respect to the outward passage, we learn from her commander, Captain Hills, that he left Liverpool on the 27th July, and with only three days of moderate N.E. trades crossed the Equator on 24th August in longitude 18·3 W., and the S.E. trades were picked up in latitude 1·37 N., and longitude 14.50 W., and were lost in latitude 20 S. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th September. On the day previous a seaman, while furling the outer jib, fell overboard and was drowned. The vessel at the time was going 13 knots, and it was impossible to save him. The Sam Mendel ran her easting down on a parallel of 46 S., although, from the prevalence of northerly winds, she was driven as high as 48 S. Passed through Bass' Straits on the 14th ultimo, and has come up the Australian coast with fine breezes from N.W. to S.W.

Pacific.—The Pacific, from New York, arrived on the 25th ultimo. She sailed on the 14th June, and had very fine weather, but had trades to the Equator, which was not crossed until 8th August, in longitude 26 55 W. The S.E. trades were very indifferent, the wind being principally from S.S.E., forcing the ship far to the westward until within 200 miles of the Brazilian coast. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 12th September, in latitude 38·35 S., and in running down the easting, which was effected on the parallel of 44 S., very violent gales were experienced, the wind veering from N.E. to S.S.E. Passed Cape Otway on the 17th ultimo during a heavy gale from W. and W.S.W., from thence fresh breezes from the N.E.

Strathdon.—The ship Strathdon, from London, arrived on the 25th ultimo. She landed her pilot off Dartmouth on the 8th July, and with very poor N.E. trades reached the Equator on the 14th August, which was crossed in longitude 26° W. The S.E. trades proved very scant, with calm weather. Reached the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th September, from which point until reaching the meridian of Cape Lewen, she encountered a succession of violent gales, the wind veering suddenly in every direction, causing a fearful heavy sea; but the ship behaved admirably and no damage was sustained. She made her easting on a mean parallel of 43° S., and rounded Tasmania on the 14th instant. During a strong gale from the westward, the port lifeboat was carried away, and the cabin skylights smashed by a tremendous sea which broke over the quarter. On this coast N.E. winds have prevailed, attended with a strong southerly set.

William Duthie.—The regular trader William Duthie arrived on the evening of 31st October, her present trip having been protracted through vexatious delays from a prevalence of light winds and calms. The trades both north and south of the Equator proved a delusion, no steady weather being met with. Her run from the Cape of Good Hope was also made under most disadvantageous circumstances, as the winds persistently held from the north-east and northern quarter. Quoting from the log, it appears that she took her departure from the Start Point on the evening of the 16th July; crossed the Equator in longitude 22 W. on 17th August, 32 days out; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 15th September. Her easting was run down in latitude 41 S., unsettled weather, with moderate winds continuing to the meridian of Cape Leuwin. She came south of Tasmania, passing the south-west Cape on the 17th ultimo, and from thence has had a continuance of N. and N.W. gales.

The Liberator.—The well-known and favourite trader, under command of Captain James Fowler, formerly of the Abergeldie and John Duthie, requiring only 300 bales wool to complete her loading, will be a full ship on Wednesday, sailing the following day, and in all probability will reach London in time for February sales. Arriving here from Adelaide with a cargo of 900 tons breadstuffs on the 7th ultimo, she will have had quick dispatch.

### VESSELS SPOKEN.

By the Hawkesbury: August 24, Sydenham, London to Melbourne, latitude 0·15 S., longitude 27·45 W.; David Malcolm, London to Melbourne, August 28, latitude 9·20 S., longitude 34 45 W.; September 1, Valparaiso, London to Melbourne, latitude 15·30 S., longitude 40° W.

### WRECKS.

The schooner Caledonian, from Sydney to Port Stephens, being caught in a southerly gale, took shelter in Broken Bay, but got capsized in a violent squall, and the master was drowned.

The cutter Bella Coulter was capsized near the same locality and during the same gale, when a passenger named John Anderson was drowned.

Wreck of the Brig Ocean, at Savage Island.—Report of the master:—On the 24th June came to anchor with light N. and N.N.E. winds. At 10 o'clock p.m. a squall came up from S.S.W., which caused the ship to swing, and in doing so to tail on to a shallow spur of the reef, instantaneously a fearful crash ensued, accompanied by a violent striking, so much so as to render it impossible to stand on deck. In about five minutes swung clear of the reef; owing to the strong breeze. The ship began to make a great deal of water; kept the pumps going all night; at daylight ascertained the extent of damages; rudder unshipped and gone; starboard quarter stove in far below the copper; the transoms broken in pieces; sternpost carried away close to the deck and very much started; two after deck beams broken; deck aft ripped up; all the afterpart of the ship to the main rigging shaken to a great extent; the keel for about 18 feet from the sternpost started, and a considerable portion carried away at this place, in the garboard streak the ship making 2 feet of water per hour. Was enabled to engage a number of natives to keep the pumps going day and night; after losing two days in a fruitless endeavour to induce twelve natives to proceed in the ship, commenced to land everything of value, and, after incredible trouble, labour, and annoyance, succeeded in landing everything of importance. At the time of the accident, lost a large whale-boat, and the following day lost a second boat in the surf, which left me almost powerless with a small dingy, and that very leaky, to save everything. As the ship was only kept afloat by the most incessant pumping, and having no boats, I considered it imprudent, if not impossible, to take the ship to Sydney or elsewhere. As soon, therefore, as everything was landed, I destroyed her by fire. The Ocean belonged to this port, and has been sailing to the South Sea Islands for over nineteen years, commanded and owned by Captain Lyons.

### CASUALTIES.

The Queensland s.s.—The damage sustained by this vessel during the violent gale which swept along this coast on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th September, are now being repaired at the A. S. N. Co.'s works. On examination it was found that she was much strained, and she will also have several new plates in the lower portion of the hull.

### MARINE BOARD.

Since the last list was published in our columns, the Marine Board have granted the following certificates:—

Competency.

Masters: E. A. Fleuir, D. Howells, A. F. Edwards, T. Tatwell, H. Rowe, A. Sutherland, J. Lennan, L. Elworthy, C. Bruce, W. D. Dawson, J. M. Hutton, J. Bishop, B. G. Dodd, W. J. Budwell, W. Calder, C. P. Hilderbrand, J. Coleman, J. Brady, F. P. Campbell, E. Pitsfold, E. J. Todker, J. Brady, J. N. King, W. F. Giese, A. Thompson, W. Pitfold, J. Jolly, D. M'Loren, J. Fenwick, R. Harper. Mates: R. Doble, M. Genderson, P. F. Frank, G. Simmonds, J. Way, J. Carter, C. J. Henfrey, H. Barrington, J. H. Marsh, D. Robinson. First-class Engineers: W. W. Williamson, J. Barclay, G. Inglis, D. Nichol, J. H. Slatery, J. C. Brownlow, J. J. Graham, S. Tannah, D. C. Rennie, W. Wilkinson. Second-class Engineer: J. Smith. Third-class Engineers: W. Beavern, H. M'Laughlan, A. Gilchrist. Harbour and River Trade: P. Lee, H. M'Laughlin, J. O'Brien, H. Hall, J. Butler, E. Murphy, G. Douston.

Service.

Masters: H. Quinlan, W. Fitzhardinge, F. W. Fletcher, P. Pugh, G. Ricketts, W. Shiels, E. Weebodale, P. Power, W. Spain, J. Parry, J. Simpson, S. Sampson, D. Bunt, J. Stephen, F. J. Brooks, M. Abson, D. Williamson, C. C. Beer, R. Shesler, R. Lindsey, H. Patching, M. Thompson, J. James, T. Trelevan, W. Ringland, J. Johnson, G. Evans, P. M'Gregor, W. H. Gregory, G. Gallane, P. Gowans, A. M'Laren, C. M'Kinney, G. Hamilton, P. Brown, J. Laughton, J. Russell, W. Casement, N. Elarige, M. Archer, P. Brown, E. Lindsey, C. R. Clifton, E. A. Pragnel, W. Brett, C. E. Jeannerett, P. Rouse, W. Williamson, H. Parker, G. Renny, G. Walker, A. A. Randall, W. McLean, T. Anthon, R. Townsend, R. Smith, T. Haughton, J. Finlayson. Mates: M. Bing, C. Wilson, F. Miller, A. Cummings, D. Jones, F. Lopez, F. Andrews, A. Wilkie, J. E. Hawkins, A. Fraser, T. McCracken, R. Gore, R. Provis, W. Griffiths, T. Wilson, E. Culner, J. Dunscombe, R. Paine, J. Johnston, P. Long, J. Shipman, J. D. Wilson, J. Tulloch, J. Sutherland, J. McClure, J. Neill, G. Duckman, R. Canavan, W. Helson, J. Wilson, J. Stewart, G. W. Cooke, D. Nicholson, H. Lawson, E. Smithers, W. Powell, F. Wilson. Engineers: A. Ferguson, A. Brown, S. M'Guffie, R. Young, R. Findley, J. Decble, H. Mathews, H. Esplin, J. Birkett, J. Donovan, C. [illegible], J. M'Kay, H. Caldwell, G. Mills, J. M'Grady, R. Farrell, H. [illegible] Lette, C. M'Catchion, J. Cooper, W. Murray, A. Bell, W. R. Fife, J. Dowdall, J. D. Coall, C. T. Robinson, W. J. Smith, J. Greenaway, J. Spence, J. Slater, J. Ham, H. Cole, G. Osmans. Harbour and River Trade: R. Young, A. Ferguson, R. Webb, H. E. Lette, W. Mills, S. Le Bruce.

## THE BORDER DUTIES.

It would really seem as if the Legislative Council was, after all, not so mischievous as it intended to be when it rejected the Border Customs Bill last session, and that Sir James Martin might have carried his point in having Customs duties collected over the whole twelve months without going out of his way to bring that state of things about. The correspondence just published seems to show that even if the bill had passed, the real difficulty was not over. When the session closed we were lamenting that our Legislative Council should have placed an unexpected obstacle in the way of a fresh treaty being negotiated, and we were under the impression that, but for that obstacle, a week might have seen the duties abandoned, and free trade restored. Mr. Parkes certainly spoke in that sense, and the impression was general that nothing was wanted but the concession to the Government of the necessary legal power to suspend the operation of the Customs laws. It would appear now, however, that this was all a mistake, and that if the enabling bill had passed both Houses the duties would still have been levied to this day.

But when the Conference took place in Melbourne, the only difficulty that developed itself was one as to the amount payable. Mr. Duffy thought £40,000 abundantly sufficient. Sir James Martin thought that nothing less than £100,000 would adequately meet the justice of the case. The Plenipotentiaries could not agree, but it was only about the figures that they differed. At any rate, that was the only difficulty that the discussion at that stage brought to light. Whether if they could have compromised, say for £80,000, they could then and there have renewed the treaty for another term of years, or whether when they came to give a reconsideration to details new difficulties would have cropped up, we cannot now say; but certain it is that since Mr. Duffy quitted power and Mr. Francis came in, a new set of difficulties has made its appearance; and it is a curious phenomenon that, while in the first instance the treaty was sought for the purpose of protecting the revenue of New South Wales, the troubles in the way of its renewal all now arise from the difficulty of protecting the revenue of Victoria. New South Wales said, "Let us have the revenue;" Victoria said, "Let us have the trade;" and by a rough sort of compromise each party gained what it wanted. Now, however, that it is sought to renew the agreement, Victoria is so solicitous about the revenue that it does not see its way to the reacceptance of the policy that previously passed muster.

It is sensitive to the competition of New South Wales on the one side, and of South Australia on the other. The River Murray forms a natural highway; but if this is thrown freely open to traffic, Victorian merchants can, as they did once before, ship goods from Melbourne to Victor Harbour, send them up the Murray, and reintroduce them to Victoria—the cost of carriage being more than repaid by the difference of duty. On the other hand, with a Border trade across the Murray, goods paying the lower duty of New South Wales can be carried up to the frontier and across into Victoria, and the extra cost of carriage would be more than compensated by the saving of duty. This, of course, would only be the case with such articles as are small in bulk or light in weight, compared with their value and the duty; and it is with reference to tobacco that Mr. Francis shows himself specially sensitive.

Mr. Parkes points out that in a short time some other article might require to be excepted. He might have fortified this remark by referring to the frequent demand by the South Australian *vignerons* for free distillation. Should the Parliament at Adelaide sanction free distillation in retaliation for the Victorian duty on its wheat, Mr. Francis would have to except spirits; but to abolish Customs with the exception of the two principal revenue-producing articles would be a very sorry exhibition of free trade. Free trade except in tobacco and spirits would be very much like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted.

The publication of the correspondence ought to dissipate one false impression that seems to have been entertained in Victoria. The merchants of Melbourne have been naturally impatient for the restoration of Border trade with Riverina, and the Press of that colony has freely intimated that Mr. Parkes was playing the same game as Sir James Martin, was animated by an intense New South Wales and anti-Victorian feeling, and only wanted to be pretending to negotiate without doing it really. The long delay during our Parliament recess, and the presumption that Victoria was anxious to force on a settlement of the matter, perhaps gave some colour to the statement; but the correspondence clearly shows that the delay has not been due to any want of *bona fides* on the part of Mr. Parkes, but simply to difficulties raised by Mr. Francis. Mr. Parkes came into power to do what Sir James Martin refused to do, and what the country generally thought he ought to have done, namely, accept the proposal made by Mr. Duffy, for taking an account, and in the bill he introduced he made every provision for carrying this out. Mr. Francis, however, did not like this plan, and preferred the lump sum compromise at once, and Mr. Parkes met him by taking the necessary powers in his bill to arrange the settlement on that basis. It was impossible to do more than this at that stage of the negotiations, and Mr. Parkes followed up his efforts by drafting an agreement, and sending it down to Victoria for approval or modification. Mr. Francis objects to this agreement, but his objections are not mainly to matters of detail which could be easily adjusted, but there are objections to the very principles of the scheme, as not suited to the present circumstances of the two colonies. He, in effect, says that free trade across the Border and by the river would not do, as it would expose the revenue of Victoria to injury. But the very object of the Convention was to secure inland free trade between the three colonies, and to get at some financial adjustment which should compensate the injurious effect on each revenue. If it is impossible to offer any such compensation or to arrive at any fair estimate of its amount, then of course the treaty is impossible. It is absurd to object to the clauses of the treaty, when the objection really is to the very thing the treaty is intended to provide for. Mr. Francis says to Mr. Parkes, "Inland free trade with you but not with South Australia, and inland free trade with you in everything except tobacco." To this Mr. Parkes replies that the very object of the negotiation is to see whether it is not possible to abolish inland Customs altogether; and to abolish them by one route while keeping them up by another, or to abolish them on some articles while keeping them up on others, is

altogether to frustrate the aim and intent of the large and liberal policy it is desirable to inaugurate.

It is also to be noted that the difficulties of Victoria very largely arise from the high duties it has imposed for the purpose of experimenting on the Protectionist policy. Each colony is supreme within its own dominion, and we have no quarrel with our neighbour for its fiscal experiments, except on the broad and general ground of Australian policy. It is entitled to do as it likes, and to tax the many for the benefit of the few, if the many can be got to consent. But it has no right to go outside its own boundary, and to ask its neighbours to submit to inconvenience or extra taxation in order to bolster up the protection experiment. If Victoria is to get all the expected benefit of protection, it must make up its mind to submit to the corresponding inconveniences. One of these inconveniences is that it hampers commerce. When interior industry is artificially fostered, external commerce is artificially hampered, and free trade, which opens competition to the producer, opens markets to the exporter. France and America have fully illustrated this fact on a large scale, and Victoria cannot expect to be exempt from the operations of a natural law. Yet Victoria, while desirous of protecting its own producers against other Australian competitors, desires to monoplise the trade of Riverina, and to become the emporium for the trade of Australia. But the two ambitions are inconsistent. Free trade and commerce are natural allies, but protection and commerce are not. Mr. FRANCIS wants free trade with Riverina, but he wants it so contrived, if possible, that the high tariff of Victoria, for which he is as much as any statesman in Melbourne responsible, shall not operate to the injury of its revenue. If the high tariff is an inconvenience, which colony is in all fairness to pay the cost of it? Are free trade colonies, or colonies which are at any rate free trade by comparison, to pay tribute for the support of protection in Victoria, —and protection too which is specifically hostile to their own producers? The time may perhaps come when all the colonies can voluntary agree to a common tariff. Till that time arrives, the colony which is most ostentatiously protective, and which is most jealous of imports from its neighbours, is the least entitled to any special consideration on that account.

[Sydney Morning Herald, October 31.

## THE POLYNENSIA ISLANDS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Government Gazette* issued on 25th ultimo contains some important hydrographical information respecting the Polynesian Islands, collected by Captain Moresby during the recent cruise of H. M. S. Basilisk. A misconception appears to have existed as to the true position of several islands in the group, and Captain Moresby has given the result of the observations taken by him, which will prove interesting and useful to masters of vessels and others carrying on a trade with the islands. The following information is given in respect to Keppel and Boscawen Islands:—

On the evening of the 21st of June, H. M. S. Basilisk was steering for Keppel Island, the centre hill of that island bearing N. E. by E. 9 or 10 miles, the centre of Boscawen Island bore N.E. about 16 miles; it was thus evident that one or both of these islands are wrongly placed on the chart. On the following day (June 22nd), whilst the Basilisk was hove-to between Keppel and Boscawen islands, sights were taken, giving the position of the ship as follows:—At noon, latitude 15 degrees 54 minutes south, longitude 173 degrees 59 minutes west, the bearings of the centre of Keppel Island being S.W. by S. 3 miles and the centre of Boscawen Island N. by W. 3½ miles; proving that Keppel Island was correctly placed on the chart, but that Boscawen Island, instead of being 6 minutes or 7 minutes N.E by E. of Keppel island, is about the same distance nearly due north (true). On the same day, when the north point of the centre hill of Keppel island bore S.S.W. 4 minutes, the ship going about 2 knots through the water, got two casts of the hand-lead in 15 fathoms (rock); on trying with the deep-sea lead no bottom at 100 fathoms. The surf breaks heavily on the south shore of Keppel Island. On the north shore there is a very extensive coral reef with a lagoon inside; the passage by which the "Basilisk's boats entered, piloted by a native, was not accessible for ships of any size, nor does there appear to be any safe anchorage off the island. This island, together with Boscawen, is subject to King George of Tonga, and contains a population of about 1000, all Protestant Christians; a Governor from Tonga and native missionary reside on the island. Cocoanuts, yams, plantains, and pigs are in great abundance. A dangerous coral reef extends for about a mile, off the S.W. end of the island. Boscawen island has only one small village on it.

Regarding other islands mentioned in Captain Moresby's communication, we select the following particulars.

UINA-FU OR GOOD HOPE ISLAND.—The remarks of Captain Charles W. Hope, of H.M.S. Brisk, on this island, leave little to be added. We judge the extent of the island to be quite 5 miles N.N.E. and S.S.W. The lava cliffs which surround the island on all sides render, in unsettled weather, landing difficult. The principal landing place is under the village (on the N.E. side of the island), marked by a flagstaff; it is a precarious one (except in still weather) under the lee of an out-jutting mass of rock; about 2½ miles from this to the east, a large mass of lava rock projects about 80 yards, and curves round towards another small projection of rock, forming a snug boat harbour, where, except at high spring tides, when the rocks would be covered sufficiently to let the surf roll over, boats may lay in safety. The schooners which trade to the island for the cocoanut oil anchor off the first-named landing place close in, in 15 fathoms, but they give the anchorage a very bad name. I believe there is no safe anchorage for large ships. No water except rain-water exists on the island; but, in seasons of drought, a small quantity of brackish water is obtained from one of the three small islets which exist in the great lagoon in the centre of the island.

UVEA OR WALLIS ISLAND.—I beg to enclose a tolerably correct outline copy of a survey of this island and the coral reef surrounding it, made by a French naval officer some twenty years ago, but which I believe has never been published. The coral patches, depth of water, detached rocks, and hidden dangers inside the great reef are not shown. It is believed that a passage for large ships to sail completely round the island exists, with anchorage at any part. Of the four entrances through the reef, three are reported available for large ships; but the best entrance, and that which hitherto has been solely used, is the southern one, referred to in the Sailing Directions, and also by Captain C. W. Hope, whose remarks I entirely confirm. The inhabitants of the Island are exclusively Roman Catholics, and are governed by a native Queen.

FORTUNA OR HOORNE ISLAND.—The channel between this island and Alofi is about a mile in width between the reefs; a S.W. and N.E. course leads right through. The tides were neap, but what current there was appeared to set directly through. After clearing the channel, the principal village and a large Roman Catholic church are seen, situated in cocoanut and bread-fruit tree groves extending for four or five miles along the coast, the entire length of which is fringed by a flat shore reef, on which the surf with the prevailing winds breaks heavily. The Basilisk's boats were unable to land; canoes passed readily through the surf with passengers, but in returning to the boats they were repeatedly swamped. The eastern portion of the island is the residence of the principal part of the inhabitants, under the government of King Area. His Majesty exercises a real authority, but has nothing to distinguish him in house, dress, or appearance from the meanest of his subjects. The eastern portion of the island is governed by King Alphonsi; both kings as well as all their subjects are Roman Catholics and friendly disposed. The entrance of the harbour is open to the S.W., but perfectly sheltered from all other winds; it is comparatively easy of access, but some sunken patches of coral render the services of a pilot advisable. A large white cross is placed on the south side of the harbour on a hill, to guide vessels in. The anchorage is on a sandy bottom with 6 to 8 fathoms from 100 to 200 yards from the shore; at 400 yards there is 18 fathoms. Very few inhabitants live on the northern side of the island.

ROTUMAH ISLAND.—Strangers looking for the anchorage at Rotumah are likely to experience some difficulty from no approximate height of the outlying islands being given; this is specially the case when making the land from the eastward. Emery Island (a bold, bluff, conical islet, about 700 feet in height, and bearing a striking resemblance to the high wooded bluff that marks the western extreme of Lee Bay) is then shut in with the main land, and may be easily mistaken for the bluff itself.

N.E. ROADSTEAD AND LEE BAY.—The following were the anchorage bearings of the Basilisk, in the N. E. Roadstead:—Ship's head E. ¼ N., outer islet N.E. by E., and Emery Island W. ¼ N., 9¼ fathoms (sand). In this position with a strong trade wind blowing the water was perfectly smooth, and we were able to water ship in bulk from good wells and a smooth sandy beach. At the same time in Lee Bay a considerable swell was rolling in, and from the fact of that bay having an extensive shore reef extending right across the bight of the bay which prevents a boat landing at low water, and if a surf should be setting in makes communication with the shore uncertain, I consider that at all seasons when the trade wind may be depended upon the N.E. roadstead is to be preferred to Lee Bay; the latter has the advantage that, if the wind should be blowing from the northward or westward, a sailing vessel would more readily clear the land. In making Lee Bay, ships must avoid closing the eastern point, as off it extends an extensive reef. Care also must be taken, when making the land from the eastward, to distinguish the two islets off the N.E. Roadstead from two very similar islets off the eastern extreme of Rotumah Island; these small islets are from 150 to 200 feet in height and covered with cocoanut trees.

MITCHELL GROUP.—This cluster of eleven or twelve islets is situated on a coral reef which completely surrounds a shoal lagoon, in extent about five miles north and south and about two miles east and west. A shore reef attaches itself to all the islands, which renders the landing for European boats a hazardous operation; even the native canoes are frequently capsized. There is no passage into the lagoon for ships, but a precarious anchorage may be obtained off the reef on the lee side in fine weather. The principal village and the best landing place is on the W.S.W. side of the island, and may be known by a neat whitewashed church, which when abreast of the islet may be seen through the trees. Canoes come off readily to the ship. A small quantity of brackish water may be obtained. The natives, about seventy in number, are all cleanly, inoffensive, and Protestants. A white man is resident on the island.

FANAFUTI OR ELLICE ISLAND.—The remarks on this cluster of islets in the South Pacific Directory are correct. It may be added that the chain consists of thirty islets, one of which only, Fanafuti, is permanently inhabited; it is situated on the north-east quarter of the reef, and is from eight to ten miles in length, but exceedingly narrow. The natives report (and it is confirmed by a white man resident on the island) that two large safe ship channels exist on the east side of the reef; and these have the great advantage of making the prevailing easterly winds fair for entering the lagoon, whilst from the western entrances it is (with an easterly wind) a dead beat of eight or nine miles to the anchorage off the village. The lagoon is of great extent and possesses working room for any number of ships. All dangers are clearly discoverable in daylight, out of the glare of the sun. A small supply of brackish water exists on the island. The number of natives is about 140—very quiet pleasant people and Protestants. Since writing the above we have received the plan of this group from the Admiralty. It appears very incorrect.

NUKUFETAU OR PEYSTER ISLAND.—By a misprint at page 698 of the South Pacific Directory, the latitude of this island is stated to be 7 degrees 26 minutes 11 seconds south: whereas by reference to the table of positions, page IV. Ellice Group, the correct latitude is given 7 degrees 58 minutes 11 seconds south.

SPEIDEN OR LYNX ISLAND.—We found this island to be 20 miles S. 78° W. of its position on the chart. Our course and distance made good from Eeg Island to Lynx Island was N. 9° E. 60 miles, whereas the course and distance between the two islands on the chart is N. 25° E. 69 miles; again, on the following day our course and distance made good from Lynx Island to Hudson Island was S. 81° W. 64 miles, whereas the course and distance as they are placed on the chart is S. 83° W. 80 miles, thus proving that its position on the chart is not correct. To the short description given in the South Pacific Directory may be added—that the island is about 2½ miles long by 1½ broad, densely covered with cocoanut trees. A narrow shore reef extends all round the island, on which a heavy surf runs, rendering landing impossible except for canoes. The population consists of 417 souls, governed by a king and a chief. The missionaries have recently landed on the island, and about half the natives are Christians, the rest are devil worshippers. A small quantity of brackish water, which filters into their wells at high tide, is the only water on the island. The people are quiet and inoffensive. The village is on the west side of the island. Pigs and fowls are plentiful.

GRAN COCAL.—After a careful search for this island, in clear favourable weather, passing over the position assigned it on the chart, I am of opinion that it does not exist. At St. Augustine Island I learnt from an English sailor resident there, that as an island it did not exist, but there was an extensive shoal 3 or 4 miles in circumference, somewhere between St. Augustine and Hudson Islands, with from 5 to 7 fathoms water, on which, in heavy weather, the sea breaks. The man stated that he had frequently sailed over this shoal, and seen the bottom.

ST. AUGUSTINE ISLAND.—The description of these three islets in the South Pacific Ocean Directory is very meagre and incorrect. They consist of a coral reef, of an extended crescent form, with the two principal islets on the N.W. and S.E. horns; a third very small islet lies between them. Reefs, half-a-mile in extent, run off the S.E. and N.W. extremes of the island. The village is on the eastern side of the S.E. islet, off which extends a broad shore-reef springing up as a wall of coral from the depths of the ocean; on this the sea breaks furiously; at intervals the surf, it is said, subsides so as to allow European boats to land. The population is about 450; they have steadily resisted the introduction of missionaries, and are all devil-worshippers, with an evil reputation for stealing and treachery. General remarks: It is to be noted, that when hove-to off the islands in the Ellice Group, there was always so strong an equatorial current setting to the west, that it was with great difficulty the ship could be kept near the land. With the exception of Speiden or Lynx Island we found the position of the Ellice and Mitchell Islands tolerably correct. They are all low and flat, the tops of the cocoanut trees being from sixty to eighty feet above the water.

CHERRY ISLAND.—The description of the dangers of this island in the South Pacific Directory is not correct. It should be as follows: At the distance of a mile from its southern end is a rock a few feet *above* water which is joined to the island by a rocky bank. At a quarter of a mile *outside* the abovementioned rock is an apparently isolated sunken rock, on which in rough weather the sea breaks heavily. The Basilisk rounded the north end of the island within 600 or 700 yards, and saw no shoal, the only danger being a rock off the north end about 300 yards from the bluff. Immediately after passing the north point, the Basilisk came upon a very extensive coral bank, which was found to extend on a N.W. bearing from the island for fully four miles, carrying a depth of from 19 to 12½ fathoms (coarse white sand)—the shoal water being farthest from the island. On this bank anchorage may be obtained, in moderate weather, during the season of the S.E. trades. A long spit appears to extend from the S.W. side of the island. Landing in a canoe is easy in moderate weather, but not recommended for European boats. Vessels in making the island from the eastward are recommended to round the north point—the landing place is on the west side.

DUFF GROUP.—The Basilisk anchored off Disappointment Island on July 31st, in 10½ fathoms, on the following bearings:—Village N E ¼ N., southern islet E. ¼ S., about 1½ mile from the shore having 4 fathoms two ships'-lengths further in. With a light N.E. breeze, the anchor (stream) dragged off this bank into 160 fathoms, no bottom. Several such coral banks, with very deep water between them, were found inside of the anchorage. Disappointment Island is the only permanently inhabited island of the group. The village is situated on the S.W. side of the island, and is visible at a considerable distance, being built on a small flat coral islet, about 200 yards in diameter, separated from the mainland by a narrow lagoon. A coral wall is built round this islet, and cocoanut trees grow between the houses. A shore reef has to be crossed to effect a landing, which is generally impracticable for European boats. The natives are in number about 350.

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.—It should be noted that the delineation of Carlisle Bay is incorrect, in chart No. 17 Santa Cruz Islands. It is there represented to be a bay lying north and south, and so similar to Byron Bay that vessels from the northward and eastward are liable to mistake the one for the other, and run past Byron Bay before finding their error. On no point of bearing can Carlisle Bay have the appearance of Byron Bay, as it is represented in D'Urville's Chart; in fact it is not a bay, but a lagoon inside a coral reef, entered by a ship passage, and may be known by a small wooded islet on the reef to the westward of the entrance, also by two or three native houses which stand on the beach opposite the entrance. When inside, the lagoon runs away W. S. W. and apparently forms a perfectly sheltered anchorage for large vessels, until past the islet referred to above, when it shoals. It is a short mile from the west point of Carlisle Bay to the east point of Byron Bay; good water may be obtained in Carlisle Bay close to the village. The fresh water in Byron Bay has been reported not good, but this can only be the case when the water is taken too near the beach. About 160 yards of hose is required, and if led (on a small beaten track) in a north and south direction through the bush to where the water is a clear rapid mountain stream, better water could not be obtained anywhere.

TAPOUA OR EDGECUMBE ISLAND.—For three or four miles on the N.W. side of the island the circling coral reef is sunken, with from 1 to 2 fathoms water, upon which the sea does not break except in heavy weather. Further to the S.W. the reef becomes awash, and is in some places over 2½ miles from the shore. On the west side is a remarkable indentation or large bay running into the island. Off this bay (which I have called Basilisk Harbour, and have the honour to enclose a rough plan made by us from a running survey) we found a 4-fathom passage leading into the extensive lagoon inside, where anchorage may be found when near the outer reef in from 10 to 14 fathoms; the water then deepens, and without any apparent danger carries a depth of 20 to 40 fathoms right into Basilisk Harbour, which has from 25 to 30 fathoms (sand and mud) in mid-channel. The distance from the circling or outside reef to the entrance of Basilisk Harbour is about 2½ miles, and the entire length of Basilisk Harbour is about 2 miles in an N.E. by E. and S.W. by W. direction, exclusive of the extensive bays which branch off from its head in a north and south direction. The 4-fathom channel through the reef reported above will be found close to the southern spit of the entrance; but until a proper survey is published, no ship should attempt it without having most carefully examined the passage for herself, as patches of coral rock give uncertain soundings in all directions and very much embarrass the navigation.

VANIKORO OR LA PEROUSE ISLAND.—The Basilisk anchored in Tevai or Bayley's Bay, on August 7th, 1872. The survey of the island by D'Urville renders the approach to the bay easy, but the directions in the South Pacific Directory are more than usually obscure, inasmuch as the names of islands and headlands given in the directory do not occur in the chart. Taking the chart as a standard, the directions for entering the Bay (Tevai) should be as follows:—When in the centre of the channel leading to Tevai Bay, steer W. ¼ S. for Dillon (Direction) Island, which is difficult to make out, being surrounded by high land, but may be known by its not being more than 300 or 400 yards in length, and having an abrupt elevation about 250 feet in height. When the eastern bluff point of Tevai Bay bears S. by W., steer S.W. ¼ S. for the anchorage, passing between the two reefs, awash at half-tide (Deceitful and Treacherous Reefs), anchoring about one cable from the shore in about 20 fathoms (mud); a shore reef fringes the bight of the bay. Indifferent water can be obtained from two streams, but only with difficulty at low water,—at other times, the streams are overflown by the salt water. A dangerous looking extent of discoloured water was observed on the south shore to the east of Tevai Bay.

TORRES ISLANDS.—To the remarks of Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Tilly, R.N., on this group, may be added,—During the prevalence of the S.E. trades, anchorage can be found on the lee side of all these islands, in about 20 fathoms, at a third or half a mile from the shore; but it is recommended that a boat should be sent in first to pick out a sandy or mud bottom. About a mile and a half off the E.N.E. coast of Middle Island, with the channel between that island and the small 600 feet islet open, the Basilisk passed over several coral patches on which we found 6 fathoms; but shoaler water may be found. Hayter Bay has a snug anchorage in 16 fathoms, about half a mile from the shore; an outlying reef (between which and the main land an apparently deep water channel exists) forming an additional shelter from S.W. We found no fresh water here. The natives are suspicious and difficult to approach—at Middle Island more so than at the others. They all followed the plan of a few natives, approaching cautiously, whilst large numbers remained hidden in the bush, with their bows and arrows ready for instant use. A westerly current was experienced off these islands.

ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND.—Navigating Lieutenant Tilly remarks that St. Philip's (or St. Iago) Bay is not so deep as it appears on the chart. Rounding Cape Quiros, from which Cape Cumberland cannot be seen, it would appear so, but from Cape Cumberland the depth of the bay slightly exceeds that on the chart. Jordan River has a shifting bar, and is at times inaccessible for large boats; but by leading a hose to the river, over the beach, water could in moderate weather be always obtained. Natives friendly.

ST. MARIA ISLAND.—In addition to the anchorage mentioned by Navigating Lieutenant Tilly, in his remarks on this island, there is an anchorage for a small craft immediately to the south of East Point. A passage 50 or 60 yards wide, with 7 or 8 fathoms depth of water through the reef, leads to it; but it is patchy inside. Vessels running in for shelter should anchor directly they strike 5 fathoms, when inside the reef. The circling reef round St. Maria does not extend so far to the S.E. as shown on the chart. Natives numerous and friendly.

AURORA ISLAND.—H.M.S. Basilisk found good anchorage and shelter from a strong "Lan San," or S.E. gale off Laka-rere, in the positions pointed out by Navigating-Lieutenant Tilly. Natives shy and distrustful, not inclined to barter, must be approached with caution.

ERROMANGA ISLAND, POLENIA BAY.—The Basilisk found a good anchorage in the S.W. extreme of this bay during a strong trade wind. Soundings leading in are very regular, gradually shoaling from 14 fathoms to 5 fathoms (B Sand), about one mile from the shore. At the head of the bay, under the protection of a small coral reef, a smooth landing-place for boats may be found. A plan of this anchorage, made by Navigating-Lieutenant T. L. Maurilyan, is enclosed.

## THE LAND.

*(From the Sydney Mail, November 2.)*

THERE is lately sprung up a great demand for BACON. For those who are in the field, mining in situations inaccessible to the butcher, meat in this form is most convenient. There is no waste, nothing to be anxious about or to wait for. When the man is ready for his rasher, his rasher is ready for him, and brings a relish with it. The demand has been quickly responded to, and those who have set themselves to give what was wanted have found it a profitable business. Crops of maize and grass have been walked off on four legs, and paid a much better price than had they been harvested and sold as grain and hay. A good crop of maize, secured by a pig-proof fence, will fatten eight pigs per acre. Stores may be bought from 10s. to 20s. each, and turned into the field of maize, where they will undertake the work of reaping, crushing, and marketing, and charge nothing for it;—beyond this they will leave the land well manured for another crop, and in this way a succession of crops may be grown on the same land without injury to it. In a dairy district, store pigs in any number are to be met with, and the fattening process may be conducted on a large scale. Some farmers are feeding 1500 and 2000 pigs a season, and if the pigs overrun their food, maize is to be bought of those who do not use it similarly at 2s. a bushel. Supposing the eight pigs per acre have cost £1 each, and sell for £3 when fat, it will not be disputed that the farmer gets better paid for his maize crop than he would in any other way. Pigs are said to be more profitable to fatten than sheep—it may be; but we recommend both, for when one will not pay another will. While wool, lamb, and mutton sell at present prices a good sort of sheep must be a safe investment for men who know how to manage.

It is pleasant to hear the voice of rejoicing and hope in the vineyards. The prospect is said to be unusually good. Let not the growers abandon their guard, but by all means keep by them a stock of trustworthy flowers of sulphur.

We hoped to have been in a position to have given the statements of the three or four stud-breeders of ANGORA GOATS in these colonies, as to the success they have met with. At present only Mr. Black's has come to hand, which being short we insert here:—

Musclebrook, August 24.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in replying to yours of the 21st instant respecting the Angora goats. At present the flock consists of about 1500, 600 of them being well-bred, yielding a good fleece, varying from about 1½ lb. in those of the third crop to 3 and 4 lbs. in the best bred, but everything depends on the season, the quality and variety of feed, and the condition in which they are. I find that Mohair or Angora wool is in good demand in the London market, selling readily at from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., unwashed, and that the demand is almost unlimited as well as for skins of all sorts of goats. From the common sorts the celebrated morocco leather is manufactured. The finer sorts of skins are in great demand for a multitude of useful and ornamental purposes.

I have sold a great many of these animals, sending them to every part of this colony, as well as Queensland and New Zealand; and the demand in this colony would be greatly increased, and owners would spare no expense in introducing first-class bucks to improve their flocks, it it were not for the Impounding Act, which is most unjust in its bearing towards the owners of these animals. In fact there is no security for them; even the most valuable may be shot, destroyed, or impounded at such a ridiculously high rate as to preclude the possibility of release, all for a trespass on uncultivated bush land, and to avoid which it is impossible in travelling through the country; there is also a possibility of their wandering and getting astray like sheep, in which case any person finding them may either kill them, or impound them to be sold next day without notice—nice encouragement to new industries! All of which is thoroughly discouraging. It has prevented my introducing some of the best bucks to be found in the world, and which were offered to me by Mr. Morris, of South Australia; and is also the reason why I seldom send any to the various Agricultural Exhibitions. It is useless making a display of animals outlawed, and whose destruction only is provided or. In the new proposed Impounding Act it is proposed to extend to the owners of Angora and other valuable goats the same privilege as sheep owners now enjoy; but when is that desirable result likely to be realised? At present, and for years past, I have been liable to the same penalties as if I kept the flock in Sydney and turned them out in the streets, to subsist as best they could—stealing from greengrocers' shops, and getting into and demolishing gardens and orchards; instead of in the uncultivated bush, away from and where they can do no harm to any one. But in a very short time they will be still further removed from civilization; as soon as the weather gets a little warmer, and there is a spring in the grass, the whole flock goes out to the Lachlan, the wethers and common sorts to fatten for boiling, as they yield a large quantity of superior tallow, and the finer sorts to breed from.

There is an especial advantage in grazing large flocks of goats; unlike sheep, they greatly improve a country; grass seed, so destructive to the latter, has no effect whatever on them, neither do they foul the ground; they are especial enemies to thistles, and all sorts of scrub that they can reach to, which gradually disappears from every place where they are in the habit of frequenting. In regard to shepherding they do not require half the attention that sheep do, being part of their nature to have a strong attachment to a locality, which prevents their wandering to any great distance.

Enclosed I send you a small sample of mohair from one of the bucks. It is very long, being over 10 inches, and the fleece will turn the scale at 6 pounds. This is worth 2s. 6d. per lb. in London.—Yours obediently,

JOHN BLACK.

We hope that such of our legislators as are now at work upon the Impounding Act will take heed to what Mr. Black says. It is a pity that a clause which was merely intended to be enforced for the protection of gardens should be allowed to interfere with a branch of production so important as this. Wherever the animals can be procured in large numbers, we doubt not that a great many persons will take to breeding them. Wool producers that are so hardy, so vigorous, so comparatively inexpensive to feed, and so highly profitable, cannot long be unnoticed. We watch with some interest the entries of this wool or hair from Adelaide in our next wool show, to see the effect of recent importations of pure blood.

The NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA held its second annual spring meeting last week, under very propitious circumstances. The show of machinery and agricultural implements was very strong—large portions of it being English. Messrs. Corbett, H. P. Welch and Co., Wilding and Co., H. Lennon, George Grant, J. Buncle, Roberts and Son, and M'Ewan appear to have been the greatest exhibitors. We hear nothing of field trials, therefore on what principle the prizes for land-rollers, horse rakes, and the like were made we know not. Only one competitor appears for the combined reaping and binding machine prize of £100. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

Roberts and Son, the patentees, exhibit for the £100 prize a combined reaper and mower, manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Harvey, of Melbourne. The machine, which is somewhat cumbersome, is worked by two horses and three men. The corn as it is cut falls upon a platform belt, which revolves in the direction of the elevator; these convey it into an apron, and from thence it is delivered into a pair of grips, which carry the binder round the sheaf. The machine, which in its main features resembles Marsh's harvester, will require to be improved upon before it can be brought into use. Moreover, it is not a mechanical reaper and binder; the latter operation is performed by hand.

The Governor opened the show on Thursday, the 24th, and 900 persons paid for admission, and 2000 on Friday. The judging took place on Wednesday, the public being practically excluded by a fee of 5s. The horse show seems to have been "highly creditable." The cattle show was lamentably deficient. Only one aged bull, only two bulls in the three-year-old class, and three two-year-olds! Cows were altogether wanting. This in Melbourne, at the national show! Have the breeders no better understanding of their own interest? There is no improvement on last year to chronicle. The sheep show is no better at Melbourne than in Sydney, save in the long-woolled breeds, which seem to have been well represented. The Lincolns have got into popular favour. When Mr. Wilson endeavoured to get £10 a head for sheep of this class, whose fleeces weighed respectively 27 and 29 lbs., it was all he could do. Now we hear of them at £75 a head.

Attention is called to a letter from Mr. S. Sharland to Tasmanian sheepowners, respecting the course to be adopted for the purpose of checking the nefarious practices complained of. Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Peter, and Mr. Macleay recommend the sheepowners to direct their London agents to employ only brokers who will pledge themselves to sell only, and not to buy, and mention one firm already pledged. A general adoption of such a course will soon have the effect desired. They also consider that the abolition of draft should be insisted on, and that the dock warehouses, lately erected, should have a fair trial, as they offer the large reduction of 40 per cent. on present rates, with equal facilities for the display of wool. One or two of the Melbourne firms are taking up the matter, and asking for the names of those who will join the movement.

The annual show of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA appears to have been well attended and fairly sustained. The stock were not up to the usual mark. Herefords were absent, Shorthorns few in number, and the sheep very deficient: in all 33 exhibits, about 10 lower than last year. The main competition lay between Mr. C. B. Fisher and Mr. G. Bennett in merinos and long wools. Farm produce, preserved fruits, and dairy produce, were better represented.

The Southern States of North America is decided in fighting its way to supremacy with COTTON as chief staple. The whole labour and landed system must be reorganised, but it is being done, and the result is encouraging. It has been affirmed that cotton could not be grown without slave labour. This is a prejudice, and like all prejudices is erroneous. The only particle of truth in it is, that coloured labour appears to be a requisite; but granting so much, experience proves that free coloured labour is more productive than slave coloured labour. Nay, it proves that State bankruptcy would have followed the continuance of cultivation by slaves. It is the wisdom of a people to grow those articles for which they possess a speciality, provided a good demand for them exists. Now there is a belt of country in America between the 35½ and 40 degrees of north latitude which affords better cotton than elsewhere, and this area the Americans wisely determine to occupy in this way. The Southern line is not rigidly defined, but cotton cannot compete with the sugar-cane, and the cane finds home from 100 miles north of New Orleans downward. The break-up of the old system has, of course, placed a great deal of fine land out of cultivation. "Millions of acres are crying for cultivators." In this resource the Southern are at one with the Western States, with the exception of a splendid climate. At present doubt exists as to whether large farms are to exist or small ones. Capital being limited, the tendency is to small farms, but as capital increases, the progressive education and improvement of the black labourers, and the application to the culture of the soil of steam machinery will all tend to give the large farmers an advantage. There are undoubted signs of the gradual rise of a class of negro tenants and negro owners. For instance, in 23 counties of the State of Mississippi 40,551 bales of cotton were grown in the year 1869 by negro labour, and in 1870, 50,978 bales. These men, too, are producing better cotton and more of it as free men than they did when slaves. But it is expected that they will work to more purpose when directed by and in co-partnery with the large farmer than they do by themselves. Since the large planter cannot do without negroes he is prepared to treat them well. They have, in addition to good huts and wages, a share in the crop. For all work they are paid a dollar a day.

Under the new social organization the cotton culture is reviving. The produce in the last three years of slave labour was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1858-59 | 4,019,000 bales. |
| 1859-60 | 4,861,000 ,, |
| 1860-61 | 3,850,000 ,, |

The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the produce for the first three years of free labour as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1866 | 1,900,000 bales. |
| 1867 | 2,340,000 ,, |
| 1868 | 2,380,000 ,, |

The crop of 1869 was at least 2,700,000 bales, that of 1870 exceeded 3,000,000, and that of the present year is estimated at 4,000,000 bales.

The question as to the profits of free-grown cotton is an interesting one. The old estimate of produce was that a bale an acre was an excellent crop, and two bales a very large crop, even on the richest land; while in Georgia and the Carolinas half a bale, or 250 lbs., an acre was considered satisfactory. A recent traveller says in 1870 that he found a well managed farm in Georgia producing nine bales from 13 acres, and in some places from three to four bales. When the average yield is half a bale it is probable that the cotton sells for less than the cost of production. An account is given of a California cotton growers' association, which has bought 20,000 acres of land near Bakersfield, which was to be planted with cotton last year again. The yield was 375 lbs. of ginned cotton to the acre. Had the crop been irrigated or experienced an average rainfall the yield would have been 750 lbs. The facilities for transport, too, are improving. The Southern planters are getting rid of a lot of middle men in New York, by shipping through to Liverpool by through bills of lading. The English merchant may now bring his cotton direct. These improvements in transport, together with other improvements in cultivation, will, it is thought, give the manufacturer the material at his ideal price, namely 6d. per lb.

## SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

THE following letter from Mr. Homersham, C.E., of London, on the subject of tube wells, was read at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney, on the 29th ultimo:—

Dear Sir,—I have read with great care the proof copy of your report of the 8th June, on the trial tube well, forwarded by Mr. Woolcott in his letter to me of the 14th June.

I am satisfied that it would be of the greatest advantage to the city of Sydney to obtain subterranean spring water for the supply of the inhabitants in preference to river or flood water impounded in large open reservoirs.

River or flood water impounded in reservoirs always proves to be more or less contaminated with decayed vegetable matter derived from fallen leaves and blossoms, as well as with other more deleterious impurities, such as the growth and decay of confervæ in the water, the exuviæ of animals and fish, all of which get dissolved in the water or mixed with it, and afford nourishment to numerous vegetable and animal organisms, the spores and ova of which are conveyed into the water by the air or washed into it by floods, &c. In this country a careful microscopical examination of river and lake water shows such water to be pervaded by numerous minute living vegetable and animal organisms, and fungi with the germs and ova, all more or less detrimental to the health of those who drink such water. These impurities more especially abound in warm seasons of the year, when the normal temperature of such water in this country is about 70° Fah.

In New South Wales, where the temperature of river and surface water is 80° to 85° Fah. in summer, or 10° to 15° higher than here, decomposing organic matter, and these classes of impurities, cannot fail to be more abundant and more detrimental to health. Now, careful examination proves that in its normal condition subterranean spring water is entirely free from all such impurities.

If, therefore, you can obtain a supply of subterranean spring water with a constant normal temperature of the average of the climate of New South Wales for the year (say 63° Fah.), such water, if pumped direct from the wells through closed pipes into a suitably covered service reservoir, and conveyed from thence to the inhabitants through pipes buried a sufficient depth in the ground, would be delivered perfectly pure and wholesome to the consumers, and would be better in all respects for use in Sydney than river or other surface water.

Your report does not state whether the cast iron cylinders composing the tube well you sunk are or are not water-tight at the joints. From the report I conclude the joints are water-tight, or nearly so.

Should this be the case, it has occurred to me that if the bottom of your trial tube well was sunk so as to reach either into the layer of clay just below the bottom of the cylinder, or, better still, through the layer of clay on the surface of, or a little way into, the hard sand below; then if the bottom of the tube was filled up for a depth of eighteen feet or more with Portland cement concrete, this would enable the inside of the tube to be safely cleared of water. Supposing the iron tubes or cylinder to be one inch and a quarter thick, and to have a water-tight bottom, then the floating power of the water in the sand on the tube would be about seventeen tons in excess of the total weight of the metal composing the tube by filling up the bottom of the tube for a depth of 18 feet or so with concrete. The total weight of the tube and the concrete together would somewhat exceed the floating power, and the water could then be cleared out of the inside without the tube being disturbed, and the water from the outside could be admitted into the tube from the sand through the sides. To illustrate what I mean I enclose three tracings, headed "Tube Well," and respectively numbered 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 shows the section of the iron tube well with the strata as described in your report. The bottom (in red) is shown to be taken into the clay, but it would be better if the bottom were sunk through the clay on to the surface of or into the hard sand before it was filled up for the eighteen feet in depth with Portland cement concrete as shown.

At two different levels from the top of the tube are also shown three screw cocks screwed on to the sides of the cast iron tube.

The seven cocks nearest to the bottom of the well are shown below the first bed of clay, in order that the bed of clay may serve for a covering, when the sand would eventually assume something like the position shown on tracing, and admit the water into the inside of the cylinder without carrying the sand with it.

The seven cocks at the highest level are shown above the stratum of clay, and when fixed and properly got to work the sand above them would assume something like the position shown, and these cocks would also eventually admit the water into the inside of the cylinder free from sand. Only three cocks are shown at each of the two levels, but five or seven could be fixed at each level if found desirable. Cocks could also be placed, if found necessary, at more than two levels.

No. 2 tracing shows details for fixing seven cocks, and for drilling holes in the sides of the cast iron tubes. After the cast iron was then drilled, a suitable tool or drill connected with an iron rod, specially made in different lengths that could be readily connected together, as shown, could be worked out into the sand for five or six feet or more from the side of cylinder or tube, in order to loosen the sand and admit water more freely through the cocks.

As each cock would be opened and shut at pleasure, the quantity of water yielded by each cock could be readily ascertained, and it would be easy to determine by trial whether more than three cocks would or would not be desirable at each level, and whether it would be desirable to fix cocks at more than two levels.

No. 3 tracing shows the details of the construction of the seven cock. At the bottom of the well is shown a cast iron pipe and bore hole, say eight inches internal diameter, taken down through the concrete and the hard sand or rock beneath the cylinder to the depth requisite to meet with a water-bearing stratum or water-bearing fissure in the same stone.

The bottom of the tube being full of small holes, the water-bearing sand, if loose, would eventually assume something like the position shown on the tracing, and the water would eventually come into the cylinder free from sand.

Should the sand or rock bored through be sufficiently indurated and compact to stand, there would be no need to line the bore-hole with a tube. It would be only requisite to sink a hole through the hard sandstone sufficiently deep to meet with a water-bearing stratum. Should, however, the sand not be hard enough to stand, then a tube must of course be driven down as the bore-hole was proceeded with, having small holes, say quarter-inch diameter, for seven or eight feet of its lowermost length, as shown. In order to sink the bore-hole, a line of upright tubes should, as shown, be brought from the bottom of the well to the top, so that the boring might be proceeded with from the surface of the ground.

Should the water be plentifully obtained above the bottom of the well, there would appear to be no need to sink a bore-hole, still, if easily practicable, it appears to me that it would be better to sink such a bore-hole in the trial tube, as it is more than probable that a large quantity of water would be obtained from such a bore.

I have also enclosed two other tracings, No. 4 and No. 5. No. 4 shows the section of a tube-well, composed of cast iron cylinders seven feet nine inches external diameter, and seven feet clear inside diameter between the flanges, with metal say an inch and a half thick.

Each cylinder would be better if faced in the lathe on the outer surfaces of both flanges, so as to insure, when the cylinders are bolted together, a straight tube and water-tight joints.

The cylinders forming the tube having been sunk in the ground, as shown, with the lowermost cylinder resting upon a hard stratum of sand, the inside of the tube should be cleared as much as possible from any extraneous matter mixed with the water, and especially from mud or clay, without, however, attempting to empty the water from or to lower the level of the water in the tube. The lowermost portion of the tube should then, for a depth of eighteen or twenty feet, be filled with Portland cement concrete, composed of one of clean river sand and one of Portland cement made in a stiff mortar, and of clean stones to be well mixed together; no stone of the mixture to be too large to pass in any direction through a ring an inch and a half in diameter. Concrete so formed to be lowered through the water at the bottom of the tube in suitable pails, when lowered to, or very near to, the bottom. When sufficient concrete has been so lowered as to fill the bottom of the required depth, the concrete should be allowed to remain undisturbed for at least twelve days, to give time for the concrete to get set. After this the water may be pumped out and emptied from the inside of the tube, and the surface of the concrete made level, and rendered over one inch thick with neat Portland cement.

The weight of the cylinders and the concrete together should be more than sufficient to withstand the floating power of water. To further insure stability a bed of concrete could also be formed round the top portion of the tube, and connected with the tube, by means of flanges and ribs cast on the top, as shown. To enable a bore-hole to be carried down through the bottom of the tube-well into or through the hard sand below, a pipe, say twelve inches internal diameter, should be fixed to each cylinder at the time the cylinders are being lowered, the ends of the pipes being let into one another so to insure the hole in the inside of the pipe being straight and true when the different cylinders forming the tube are bolted together and are sunk to the required depth. See the drawing.

The bottom of the lowest twelve-inch pipe, before being lowered, should be filled with a piece of hard wood, say an inch and a half thick, driven in tight, to prevent any concrete getting into the inside of the pipe. This wood would eventually be knocked to pieces by the boring tool. A bore-hole from the surface could then be readily carried down through the pipe to any required depth into the sand below, a smaller pipe being inserted inside the twelve-inch pipe as the bore-hole was being sunk; the lower portion of the pipe for a length of eight or nine feet from the bottom to be drilled full of quarter-inch holes to admit water, as shown.

A seven cock to be fixed on the pipe, as shown, and after the bore-hole has been sunk to the required depth, a hole, say three inches diameter, to be drilled through the inner pipe to admit the water.

A similar cock could be fixed at a higher level on the outer pipe, and then, as the bore-hole was being sunk, a small hole or holes, say one inch in diameter, could be drilled at pleasure through the inner pipe to ascertain whether water has been met with. To determine this the water, of course, would require to be lowered in the inside of the tube-well below the top.

It seems to me that a suitable spot might be selected to sink such a well near to Botany, where the surface of the ground would not be so high above the sea as the Lachlan swamp.

Geologically speaking the hard sand met with in boring beneath the bottom of your tube-well is, no doubt, the formation known as the Sydney sandstone (or Hawkesbury sandstone).

Mr. Beete Jukes, the geologist, shows this formation to extend continuously along the coast for many miles both north and south of Sydney, and from the coast inland to the flank of the Blue Mountains, where it is found to occupy very elevated positions.

The Sydney sandstone is from 700 to 800 feet thick. It has an enormous area at or near the surface of the country, and evidently absorbs a large amount of the rain that falls. Therefore if a tube-well be sunk in a suitable position, and a bore-hole taken below the bottom of the tube-well deep into the solid sandstone, say to a depth of from 300 to 400 feet, or if necessary even deeper, the chances are that fissures would be met with charged with subterranean water fed from the higher land, that would freely rise in the bore-hole. The drift or loose sand lying upon or covering the natural rock at Lachlan and Botany is also very likely to be fed below the ground with water from springs issuing from natural faults or crevices in the sandstone.

It follows, there is reason to suppose, that the quantity of subterranean water that could be obtained at Lachlan swamp and Botany is not limited to the rain that falls on the 5560 acres comprising the natural water shed. On the contrary, they lead to the conclusion that subterranean water in large quantities may be looked for, supplied from the percolation of the rain that falls on the large area of country where only herbage or shrubs and thin soil repose upon the natural sandstone rock, and which rock is in subterranean communication with Lachlan and Botany.

These considerations induce me to believe that you are on the right track in seeking for a supply of subterranean water for Sydney, and I sincerely trust you will succeed. With respect to the present works at Botany it seems to me that if subterranean covered culverts were put in the sand below the natural water level by open cuttings—say six feet six inches or four feet wide, and five feet or five feet six inches high, large enough for a man to get up, built in dry brickwork or sandstone, bonded here and there with courses in cement, and having the covering arch set in cement, that water could be collected and brought to the pumps direct from the sand through such tunnels.

It would be easy to excavate in loose sand, even to considerable depths, a suitable trench for convenient length after provision is made for the water to get temporarily away; when such a length of trench is made, put in the brickwork or masonry culvert, and excavate another length of trench, carrying the soil excavated to and depositing the same on the brickwork. In this way long lengths of tunnels could be driven to collect water.

The water would be kept pure and free from vegetation, and I should suppose such tunnels could be made at a moderate cost, and would be efficacious both to collect and store the water if carried at proper levels and in suitable directions. It seems to me that money laid out in this way would be better expended than on dams to impound water on the surface.

No. 5 is the drawing of a well executed by me that has been in use now for the last three years or more to supply Mentmore with water from the lower green sand formation.

I find, however, I shall not be able to have this copied in time to send by this mail, I will, therefore, send it by the next, and some explanation with it.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
S. C. HOMERSHAM.

19, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, W. C.,
September 6, 1872.

To Francis Bell, Esq., C.E., Town Hall, Sydney.

## PROPOSALS FOR NEW OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE following despatch simply gives the exact particulars of the proposed alteration in the Postal Service, which is to take effect after the end of 1873. We have already published and commented upon the substance of this communication:—

"September 4, 1872.

"Sir,—I transmit to you a copy of a letter (14th August, 1872, 8246) from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, containing proposals for a new postal service with the Australian colonies on the termination of the present contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at the end of the year 1873. I request that you will inform me of the views of your Government on their Lordships' proposals. I have, &c.,

"KIMBERLEY.

"The Officer Administering the Government of South Australia."

"Treasury-chambers, August 14, 1872

"Sir,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley, with reference to the correspondence that has recently taken place relative to the packet service between this country and the Australian colonies and New Zealand, that my Lords' given this subject their attentive consideration.

"My Lords would observe that the several colonies (with the exception of Western Australia), having requested that an end should be put to the contract under which the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company now convey the Australian mails between Point de Galle and Sydney, the necessary notice has been given to the Company, and the contract will expire at the end of next year (1873).

"It therefore becomes necessary to determine in what manner and by what route the postal communication should be maintained when the contract in question comes to an end. The several routes which have been suggested are—1st, the present route, via Suez and Point de Galle; 2nd, as an alternative the route via San Francisco; and 3rd (incidentally), the route via the Cape of Good Hope.

"The advantages, however, attendant upon the present route appear to my Lords to be so conclusive that they are decidedly of opinion that it should not be changed. The advantages are—First, that it is the shortest; secondly, that by making use of vessels under contract with her Majesty's Government for the India and China service as far as Point de Galle the carriage of the Australian mails is provided for a considerable portion of the distance which they have to be conveyed.

"As several of the Australian colonies have on repeated occasions complained of the manner in which the service between Point de Galle and Australia has been performed, and so much difficulty has hitherto been experienced by the Home Government in providing a service satisfactory to the colonies, my Lords have come to the conclusion that it is not advisable that the Imperial Government should any longer be parties to any contract for the service between Point de Galle and Australia, but that it would be better that the colonies should at the expiration of the present contract themselves in combination provide such service, leaving it to the Imperial Government to provide for the conveyance of the mails between England and Point de Galle. A considerable sum has hitherto been contributed by the Australian colonies and New Zealand towards the expense of the conveyance of their mails between this country and Point de Galle. My Lords propose at the termination of the present Point de Galle and Australian contract to relieve the colonies from any payment on this account, and to undertake on the part of the Imperial Government so long as the present contract for the India and China mail service is in existence—that is, until the 31st January, 1880—to convey the colonial mails between England and Point de Galle and vice versa, free of all charge to the colonies, on the colonies in combination providing an efficient line of packets fitted at Point de Galle to the Suez and China packets, to run once every four weeks (or once every fortnight, whichever the colonies may deem most essential to their own interests) between Point de Galle and whatever port or ports in Australia the colonies may consider most expedient and vice versa, and my Lords will be prepared to contribute a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of a four-weekly service between Point de Galle and the Australian colonies and New Zealand (in the event of the latter colony becoming a party to the arrangement), subject, however, to the *distinct limitation* that the contribution to be made on the part of the Imperial Government in any one year shall in no case exceed £40,000, and on the understanding that the packets shall call at King George's Sound to land and embark the West Australian mails—that colony, however, being called upon to pay her share, in proportion to her correspondence, towards the expense of the packet service between Point de Galle and Australia; and in the event of the colonies arranging conjointly, or by a substantial majority, for a fortnightly service, my Lords will be prepared to entertain the question of a further contribution. But this undertaking is given upon the express condition that any second service towards which the Imperial Government may render assistance is alternative with the other—i.e., that there shall be sufficient interval between the arrival and departure of the steamers for the purpose of correspondence.

"As it appears from the letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 24th ultimo, and its enclosures, that it is the wish of the Government of Queensland that the correspondence of that colony shall be conveyed once every four weeks via Torres Straits, my Lords have no objection on the part of the Imperial Government to conveying such correspondence between England and Singapore free of all charge; but they are not prepared to make any contribution towards a service between Singapore and Brisbane, which must be left for the colony to provide.

"My Lords have only to state, in conclusion, that the arrangement at present in force as regards the division of the postage on the mail matter conveyed between this country and the Australian colonies should not be disturbed.

"I am, Sir, &c.,
"CHAS. W. STRONG, *pro Sec.*

"R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—The New South Wales Agricultural Society (observes the South Australian *Register*) aspires to the honour of inaugurating in Australia a series of annual international shows, to be held alternately in the capitals of the principal provinces. The grounds upon which it justifies its action are worthy of an association occupying so important a place amongst the institutions of the parent colony of the group. It entertains the view that these exhibitions will tend to break down petty jealousies and rivalries, to promote the growth of a national feeling in Australia, and thus in a natural and legitimate manner advance the cause of federation. We believe that if properly carried out they will have that tendency, and on that account we cheerfully lend our aid in calling attention to the next Sydney Show. This is pre-eminently the age of competition in every department of industry and invention. It is now as it used to be—a question of one district competing against another, or even of a central organization in a country exerting itself to bring together illustrations of the most successful results of agricultural and pastoral enterprise, of mechanical ingenuity, of artistic skill, and of literary genius within the limits of that country. The competitions that attract attention nowadays are not local or even national; they are international. The object of the projectors of exhibitions is to promote a friendly rivalry amongst nations; to bring together—as to a focus—the choicest productions of industry and art, of the hand and of the brain, that the world can show. It is in this spirit that the New South Wales Society are acting. They wish to give each province of the Australian group an opportunity of showing of what it is capable, and through their means, or through means of other colonial associations formed on a similarly comprehensive basis, to make known its capabilities far and wide.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Wandby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little nausea as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

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John Christie, Manager.

BRANCHES.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Francis Adams, Branch Inspector.
Armidale, Bathurst, Braidwood, Currajong, Deniliquin, Forbes, Gulgong, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Hay, Hill End, Mudgee, Newcastle, Singleton, Solferino, Tamberoora, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wentworth, West Maitland, Yass.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. Abbott, Branch Inspector.
Brisbane, Bowen, Charters Towers, Clermont, Copperfield, Gladstone, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Springsure, Stanthorpe, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.
The agents of the Bank in the colonies are:—
For Victoria........The Bank of Victoria.
" The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
" The National Bank of Australasia.
For Tasmania......The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
For South Australia..The Bank of South Australia.
" The National Bank of Australasia.
For New Zealand....The Bank of New Zealand
" The Bank of Otago (Limited), Dunedin.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
London—The Australian Joint Stock Bank, 18, King William-street, E.C.
London Bankers, and Agents for England generally—The National Provincial Bank of England.
Edinburgh and Scotland generally—The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dublin and Ireland generally—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Agency of the Bank of British North America.

The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stock for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking business and agency.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital.................. £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund ............ £333,333 6 8

Head Office—Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
Frederick Tooth, Esq.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
AUDITORS:
James Milson, Esq.
Francis Mitchell, Esq.
Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

London Office—Old Broad-street.
DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
W. R. Scott, Esq. | Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart
William Walker, Esq.
London Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Parramatta-street | Gundagai |
| William-street | Wagga Wagga |
| Maitland | Burrowa |
| Newcastle | Deniliquin |
| Tamworth | Albury |
| Grafton | Bathurst |
| Windsor | Mudgee |
| Richmond | Orange |
| Penrith | Dubbo |
| Camden | Glen Innes |
| Goulburn | Sofala |
| Adelong | Armidale |
| Grenfell | Gulgong |
| Araluen | Uralla |
| Tumut | Scone |
| Maclean | Hill End. |
| Lion Town | |

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brisbane | Rockhampton |
| Ipswich | Bowen |
| Toowoomba | Townsville |
| Warwick | Roma |
| Gympie | Maryborough |
| Ravenswood | Cardwell |
| Mount Perry | Bundaberg |
| Stanthorpe | Charters Towers |
| Copperfield | George Town. |

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Melbourne | Wangaratta |
| Geelong | Chiltern |
| Kyneton | Ararat |
| Ballarat | Creswick |
| Castlemaine | Linton |
| Maldon | Inglewood |
| Beechworth | Echuca |
| Sandhurst | Mansfield. |
| Wodonga | |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND

| | |
|---|---|
| Auckland | Ross |
| Nelson | Cromwell |
| Wellington | Dunstan |
| Wanganui | Dunstan Creek |
| Christchurch | Mount Ida |
| Dunedin | Charleston |
| Invercargill | Lawrence |
| Hokitika | Black's |
| Greymouth | Grahamston. |
| West Port | |

AGENCIES WITHIN THE COLONIES.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
The Bank of South Australia.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Western Australian Bank.
TASMANIA.
The Commercial Bank of V. D. L.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES.
SCOTLAND.
The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.
The National Bank of Ireland.
MANCHESTER.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
BIRMINGHAM.
The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
LIVERPOOL.
The North and South Wales Bank.
BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.
Stuckey's Banking Company.
HAMBURGH.
Messrs. Merk and Co.
NEW YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
The London and San Francisco Bank.
INDIA AND CHINA.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
MANILA.
Messrs. Russell and Sturgis.

The Bank allows interests on deposits if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various offices.
Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.
Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.
Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the above named places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 255, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA INSURANCE CO
All kinds of Fire and Marine Risks at lowest rates.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, 139, Pitt-st.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.
Capital, £400,000.
Reserve Fund, £160,000.

DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman
Walter Lamb, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
Edward Knox, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Manager.
AUDITORS:
Charles Smith, Esq., and E. M. Stephen, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Want and Johnson.

HEAD OFFICE—George-street, Sydney. T. A. Dibbs, Manager; F. N. Burt, Acting Manager; T. B. Gaden, Branch Inspector—with branches at Haymarket, George-street South; and South Head Road.
LONDON OFFICE—39, Lombard-street, E.C. Directors: J. A. Youl, Esq.; H. G. Smith, Esq.; and Charles Parbury, Esq. Manager: Nathaniel Cork.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Burrangong, Carcoar, Casino, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Hill End, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Maitland, Milton, Morpeth, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Tamberoora, Tamworth, Wollongong, Yass. And at Brisbane, Bundaberg, Dalby, Gayndah, and Maryborough, in Queensland. With the following
AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES:—
VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australasia, and Colonial Bank of Australasia. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: The Bank of South Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Bank of Adelaide. WEST AUSTRALIA: National Bank of Australasia. TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land. NEW ZEALAND: The Bank of New Zealand.
IN GREAT BRITAIN, &c.:—
LONDON: The London and Westminster Bank, and the London and County Bank. LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank. MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank. IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank. SCOTLAND: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.—SAN FRANCISCO: Messrs. Macondray and Co., and the Bank of British Columbia. VALPARAISO: Banco Nacional de Chile. NEW YORK: Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co. INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, AND SINGAPORE: The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. HONOLULU: Messrs. Bishop and Co.
The Bank discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest upon fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collect dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; act for their customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and are prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

Capital, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C., Chairman.
A. B. Buchanan, Esq., M.L.A.
Hon. John Bramston, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
Frederick Orme Darvall, Esq.
Jno. Hart, jun., Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. Drury.

BRANCHES: Toowoomba, Stanthorpe, Beenleigh.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
The National Bank of Australasia.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
The City Bank.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
The Bank of New Zealand.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
The National Bank of Australasia.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK Limited grants Drafts on its Branches and Agents; negotiates Bills against Colonial Produce, including Copper and Tin consigned to London; discounts Commercial Paper; makes Advances by way of Cash credit and on approved Securities; allows Interest on Deposits according to arrangement; and transacts all usual Banking business.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
(Established 1849),
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary:
Morrice A. Black, Esq., F.I.A.
Agents in London: Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill.

The Society, established in 1849, has successfully passed through the ordeals to which all new Life Offices are exposed, and having completed the twenty-second year of its existence, has achieved a position rarely excelled in the history of Life Assurance.

Annual Revenue, £247,016.

Invested Fund, £960,810.

Persons assuring with this Office share the whole profits, and a Bonus is declared every fifth year.
Members incur no liability of Partnership.

Over and above the accumulations of the Assurance Fund, the Society has a
GUARANTEE FUND OF FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large bonuses.
The last Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses and other Buildings not used for purposes of trade, and on their contents.
THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000, UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Head Office, 275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C. | J. B. Rundle, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq. | G. R. Dibbs, Esq.
J. R. Cattell, Esq.
The following is the scale of premiums now charged by the Company on the under-noted risks, namely, on buildings of stone or bricks, roofed with

| | Sydney. s. | Sydney. d. | Suburbs. s. | Suburbs. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slates, tiles, or metal, detached .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, adjoining similar buildings .. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto, adjoining shingled buildings.. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Shingles and detached ditto .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto adjoining slated buildings .. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Ditto adjoining shingled ditto .. | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Wooden buildings, detached .. | 12 | 6 | 15 | 0 |

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, £160,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Offices: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Charles T. Gedye, Esq., Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Edward Chisholm, Esq. | William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain S. Sustenance.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON......Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE....Messrs. Joseph Stilling & Co.
" BRISBANE....Mr. Edward B. Forrest
" MELBOURNE..Mr. W. H. Jarrett.
" ROCKHAMPTON Messrs. R. M. Hunter & Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st July, 1872.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS for periods of twelve, six, or three months, at rates to be ascertained at the office.
By order of the Directors,
HECTOR ALLEN, Manager.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOGGY CREEK TIN AND GOLD SLUICING COMPANY, TUMBARUMBA.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
The Hon. John Bowie Wilson, Messrs. G. Wigram Allen, Robert Gray, } Sydney.
and
Messrs. W. Sloane, Leslie J. Sherrard, Robert Neill, } Melbourne.
TRUSTEES:
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.,
G. S. Caird, Esq.
BANKERS:
The Bank of New South Wales.

Capital £70,000, in 70,000 £1 shares.
10,000 shares paid-up to 20s are now offered to the public at 10s each, 5s on application, 5s on allotment; the whole proceeds of which as sold will be placed to the credit of the Company for working expenses.

The property of the Company consists of 1130 acres, taken up in 20-acre sections, along the banks of the Boggy Creek, Tumbarumba, together with the very valuable water rights mentioned below.
The selections were made with great care while the whole ground was open. They were the first made on Boggy Creek, and comprise many miles of the best tin and gold land in the district, and form the southern extension of the celebrated Adelong Gold-field.
The present proprietors were influenced in their selection by the high opinion of the locality expressed by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.
The Proprietors have prospected the ground, and procured reliable samples of the deposits.
[Copy report of Mr. York (under whose superintendence operations were conducted) is annexed, and samples of the ore may be seen at the offices of the Provisional Directors and Brokers.]
Assays of the tin ore have yielded 70 per cent. of metal, and the gold obtained from three samples of the tin ore was at the rate of 64 oz. to the ton.
Certificates to the above effect from Professor Watt and Mr. Twemlow are annexed.
In addition to the mineral properties, very valuable water rights of not less than 25 ground sluice heads (a quantity exceeding 20,000 gallons per minute) have been secured, which will be available for the economical washing of the Company's property by hydraulic power from a great elevation, and may be made independent sources of revenue.
[Copy of Mr. Rebello's report on this subject is annexed, and attention is specially directed to the valuable information contained in it.]
The source of water supply is a point on Paddy's River, distant 12 miles by contour from the Company's lands. The supply is never-failing; the country (levels of which have been taken) is very favourable, and affords facility for intermediate storage, upwards of 1000 feet in height.
It is proposed to bring down a body of water equal to 25 ground sluice heads, commanding thousands of acres of flats, slopes, and terraces, abounding in tin and gold. From many of these, and particularly from the higher terraces about the Burra Creek (which cannot be sluiced from the creek itself), large returns have already been obtained from very inadequate appliances.
On the Company's ground the advantage of powerful hydraulic sluicing operations is evident. Boggy Creek is admirably adapted for the purpose, as there is ample fall through the whole selections. A few competent hands directing a heavy jet of water on the face of the adjoining banks will break down and "ground sluice" HUNDREDS OF TONS of wash dirt, for SINGLE TONS that could be stripped and put to grass and operated upon by the same number of men under the old process.
Attention is invited to the following advantages:—
1. Large extent of property.
2. Rich deposit of Tin and Gold; the tin ore (according to Twemlow's assay), being brought up by intermixture of gold to the value of £300 per ton.
3. The enormous amount of work capable of being done by the powerful hydraulic sluicing operations proposed.
4. The great economy of washing thereby obtained.
5. The proximity of the ground to Albury, and the facility thereby afforded of reaching the Melbourne market.
For Prospectus, plans, estimates, samples of ore, and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are also authorised to receive applications for shares.
CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, Pitt-street.
W. WESTGARTH and SON, Spring-street.
C. W. ROBERTS, Greville's Rooms.
H. FAIRFAX and CO., Bank-chambers.
LITTLE and PILE, Margaret-street.

[Copy of Mr. York's Report.]
"To the Directors of the Boggy Creek Tin and Gold Mining Company, Tumbarumba.
"Gentlemen,—According to instructions, I have carefully prospected your 980 acres of Gold and Tin lands on the main branch of Boggy Creek, about six miles from the township of Tumbarumba, and have much pleasure in submitting my report.
"Your property consists of forty-eight 20-acre blocks, with the creek running through them.
"From the Paddy's River water race, an immense and never-failing supply of water will be got for the wholesale hydraulic sluicing (the most effective and economic system known) of your Company's property,—the terraces and higher grounds, as effectively as the bed of the creek itself.
"The samples forwarded to Sydney and Melbourne were got from various parts of these selections, and from about the middle of the ground I took several hundredweight of tin ore containing splendid samples of gold—some pieces of the latter weighing over a ¼ of an ounce.
"The Gold and Tin ore are well diffused over the 980 acres, AND UNDER THE POWERFUL HYDRAULIC SLUICING OPERATIONS CONTEMPLATED VERY LARGE AND CONTINUOUS RETURNS CANNOT FAIL TO BE OBTAINED.
"I need hardly add that it will take a lifetime to exhaust such an extent of ground.
"I consider even half the money proposed to be set aside for working expenses will be very ample for that purpose.
"I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
"CHARLES J. B. YORK."

MEMO.—150 acres have since been added by amalgamation with adjoining claim, making total acreage 1130.

[Copy of Professor Watt's Certificate of Assay.]
"The samples of Tin Ore received from you for assay yielded tin 70 per cent.
"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) CHARLES WATT."

[Copy of Certificate of Assay from Mr. Twemlow.]
"4th October, 1872.
"I have assayed sample of Tin Ore left by you, and find it contains sixty-four ounces of gold per ton.
"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours obediently,
"TWEMLOW, Assayer."

[Copy of Mr. Rebello's Report.]
"Sydney, 14th September, 1872.
"To the Directors of the Boggy Creek Tin and Gold Sluicing Company, Sydney.
"Gentlemen,—Agreeable to your wish, I herewith beg to furnish you with my report on the best source of permanent water supply for the efficient working of your mineral leases on Boggy Creek.
"So far as applies to the creek beds and low-lying flats on your selections, I should say that in any season there would always be one ground-sluice-head of water in Boggy Creek, and this I consider will be found sufficient for the sluicing of these workings.
"But for the terraces on Boggy Creek, and on the neighbouring creeks and gullies, the value of a large supply of permanent water at once presents itself to any person who has had experience in hydraulic mining.
"With this view I made a minute examination of the neighbourhood from the Tumut Falls, and have much satisfaction in informing you that I have found such a source of permanent water supply that will, by the expenditure of a moderate sum in bringing a race to the point indicated by me (and marked B in accompanying plan) be, for the purpose intended, unequalled.
"The source of supply I speak of is the right hand branch of Paddy's or Cowra River.
"The body of water I propose to divert is 25 ground-sluice-heads (the privilege for which has been granted on my application).
"The race I propose to construct will be four feet by four feet, and twelve miles by contour will fetch it on to the Boggy Creek watershed, from whence it can be cut out at any level required.
"At a point ten miles from start point of race a branch can be cut on to the watershed of the Burra Creek, which can be cut out in the same manner, and this race will be available to hydraulicise terraces 1200 feet above the level of the present Burra workings; in fact, when this race is brought over the saddle (marked C in plan) it will command the whole district.
"The estimated cost of bringing 25 ground-sluice-heads of water on to both these falls I put down at under £1000.
"I have taken the levels and examined carefully the line of proposed race, and have much pleasure in being able to report the country very favourable for the construction of a large water race.
"There are thousands of acres on the terraces of the Burra and Boggy Creek that will pay handsomely for hydraulic sluicing, in fact on the Burra some of the best yields have been taken from the highest levels to which they could fetch the Burra Creek water, and when it is taken into consideration that the limited work that has been done on these terraces has been for gold alone, that tin which can be washed out in quantities from ½-lb. to 2-lbs. to the dish, has been thrown away for years as rubbish, some opinion can be formed of the value of such a race as I propose in such a locality, for hydraulicising these terraces for gold and tin. Moreover, the value of such a race as a prospector is beyond estimate. By letting the water run through points or spurs during the night, acres of land can be stripped to the bottom, and immense faces opened for operating upon. There is no other supply of water which could be procured for hydraulicising on either the Burra or Boggy Creek. In the DRIEST SUMMER Paddy's River has never been known to contain less than ten ground-sluice-heads, and if any apprehension of a dry summer existed, the outlay of £1000 or £1500 would enable the construction of storage dams that would keep up the supply of 25 ground-sluice-heads all the year round.
"As a speculation the race itself without taking into consideration your valuable selections, is the very best I have seen in the colony. Once constructed it is no exaggeration to say the owners will have an everlasting claim, while as working with half-a-dozen heads in different faces, the bulk of the water can be prospecting in all directions, without estimating its value for letting to the owners of selections on the high terraces of the Burra or Boggy Creek, it will be to them indispensable, and I cannot too urgently recommend its speedy commencement.
"After all, any estimate I can make conveys a very incorrect notion of the probabilities of this scheme, because there is sufficient fall to commence sluicing, and good ground to sluice at one mile distant from Start point (A on plan), when, unless time to complete the works were considered an all-important object, the race could be made remunerative in course of construction.
"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours respectfully,
"EDWARD REBELLO."
Since the above was published, a letter (of date 29th October) has been received from Mr. Neill, of M'Callum, Neill, and Co., Melbourne, who specially visited the ground in order to satisfy his own mind before going in the direction.
The following are extracts:—
"I left Tumberumba yesterday, having been out to Boggy Creek with Mr. Heffernan. We washed out several prospects, all of which contained a fair show of tin and gold, similar to samples received; and I am satisfied that the samples I saw before were TAKEN INDISCRIMINATELY and NOT PICKED.
"I don't judge from what I heard, but what I saw. I suppose in 3 ounces of sand I have 20 specks of gold—one piece over 2 grains."

PROSPECTUS of the CONSOLIDATED LAC-MA-LAC GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

THE RICHEST GOLD MINES IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS, including the well-known claims of
HALLERAN and CO. MASTERS and CO.
COLLINS and CO. GREEN and CO.
SITUATE AT LAC-MA-LAC, NEAR TUMUT.

Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each.
Terms: 10s per share on application, and the balance on allotment.
£6000 will be placed to the credit of the Company, which will be more than ample for the purchasing of necessary machinery and the cost of further developing this very valuable property and ensure continuous dividends.

The Proprietors, who will take up a large number of shares, bind themselves not to dispose of any till the Company is dividend paying.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Henry Mort, Esq.
John B. Street, Esq.
W. H. Paling, Esq.
S. Hoffnung, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Stephen and Stephen.
BANKERS:
Bank of New South Wales.
BROKERS:
Smyth and Peebles, 32, Hunter-street.

CRUSHINGS.
The latest crushings of the stone taken from the various claims crushed at Wilson's machine, Adelong, as shown by his books, give the following very favourable results:—
HALLERAN and CO., 18 tons—82 oz.
Ditto, 8½ tons—31 oz. 5 dwts.
DITTO, 14½ tons—256 oz. 7 dwts.
DITTO, 19 tons—156 oz. 14 dwts.
MASTERS and CO., 14 tons—156 oz. 12 dwts.
COLLINS and CO., 4½ tons—24 oz. 18 dwts. 20 grs., surface stone
GREEN and CO., 4 tons—13 oz. 2 dwts. 10 grs. ditto.
3½ cwt. of stone from these claims, forwarded to the Sydney Mint, yielding 9oz 8-12, being at the rate of 52 OZ. TO THE TON, making the total average of above crushings over 9 oz. to the ton, and as high as 18 oz. to the ton.

☞ Special attention is directed to the fact that the shareholders shall, if desirable, be at liberty to appoint, at their first meeting, to be called immediately the share list is closed, a disinterested competent practical miner to inspect and report on their behalf within fourteen days of such meeting, on the permanent character of the reefs in this Company's property, and as to the yield of gold obtained therefrom. Should the statements relative thereto as set forth in this prospectus not be corroborated by him, then they shall be at liberty to withdraw.
The object of the proprietors in forming this rich and proved property into a public company is for the purpose of more thoroughly developing the valuable reefs which have given such extraordinary crushings, yielding as large average results as any in the Southern gold-fields, and to raise capital to work them systematically on an extensive scale, and more particularly to purchase crushing plant, so necessary for the economical and effectual work of the reefs.
The property of this Company consists of four claims with 374 feet on the base line of reefs; the stone raised and crushed was taken from two distinct lines of reefs at a distance apart in the claims of Halleran and Co. and Masters and Co. of about 10 feet. The first named party's last crushings were 19 tons 156 oz. 14 dwts., 14½ tons 256 oz. 7 dwts., and the latter 14 tons 152. The Madman's Reef and several other rich veins are known to exist in and can be traced through the ground. Surface stone from some of which has been raised and crushed from the claim of Collins and Co. and Green and Co., yielding about 4½ to 6 oz. to the ton.
The workings consist of a shaft in Masters and Co.'s claim sunk to a depth of 80 feet, where the reef shows over one foot, and widening as the sinking descends, and they are now tunnelling into the hill to cut the reef at a lower level and prove other veins which run through the property. A shaft in Halleran and Co.'s claim sunk to a depth of 50 feet, which is being timbered, shows the reef also one foot, and widening. Green and Co. are putting down a shaft, and Collins and Co. have a tunnel in progress on the line of reef. It is proposed to thoroughly open up the whole of the property by sinking a main shaft to cut the rich reefs at a greater depth, which have been proved in the claims of Halleran and Co. and Masters and Co. now opened out along these lines for a distance of about 30 feet in each. The stone raised from these claims is of a similar character to that at Hill End, being cased in blue slate, and one pound weight of stone lately taken from the bottom of Halleran and Co.'s shaft yielded when crushed 19 dwts. of gold, thus proving the extreme richness of the reefs continuing at greater depths. The Lac-Ma-Lac reefs have only recently been opened, the deepest shaft being only 80 feet; and as the stone proves richer as it goes down, these claims give undoubted promise of rivalling the far-famed Hawkins Hill both in the number and richness of the veins traversing the property.
The proprietors have placed their property in the market for the purpose of raising capital to erect crushing machinery on the spot, having at the present time to convey their quartz by pack-horses and teams to Adelong, via Tumut, at a large expense, which prevents them sending the casing and tip, about 150 tons of which are now on the ground estimated to yield over an ounce to the ton, which will become the property of the Company.
A complete crushing plant, which is nearly new (consisting of engine, boiler, battery, Chilian mill, copper-plate tables and ripples, three bottles quicksilver, 20 cwt. new shoes and dies, blacksmiths' tools, bellows, anvil, vice, &c., weighing-machine, iron safe, belt pullies, iron blocks, and other sundries), is under offer to this Company for the sum of £800, and the whole can be carted from its present place (about twelve miles from Lac-Ma-Lac) and erected on this Company's property for a further outlay of £200 to £300; the present owner guaranteeing, if required, to erect and put the same in good working order. The creek runs right through the middle of the property, with a permanent supply of water, affording a first-class and invaluable site for a crushing machine.
It must be seen that the price placed on this property is exceedingly moderate, as, when the ground is properly opened up, only 50 tons of stone need be raised and crushed weekly from the whole four claims with the present yield of gold, to ensure an immense return on the capital invested, there being every requisite and prospect for large dividends, and consequently an enormous rise in the value of the Company's stock.
This is one of the most genuine and bona-fide investments placed before the public and comprises the ACTUAL RICH REEFS ON WHICH SO MUCH VALUE IS PLACED BY OTHER COMPANIES who have floated claims on the Lac-ma-lac Reefs. Subjoined is a reliable report from Mr. James Reynolds, a well-known practical miner, who has no interest whatever in this property, and who has lately visited and inspected the property.
Further report on the property from Mr. D. Wilson, of Adelong, with specimens of the stone and a plan of the ground, can be seen and the fullest information obtained at our office, where prospectuses and forms of application can be had.
SMYTH and PEEBLES, 32, Hunter-street.

"Sydney, September 11, 1872.
"To the Proprietors of the Consolidated Lac-Ma-Lac Gold Mining Company.
"Gentlemen,—At your request I do myself the honour to furnish you with the following report of your property, situated at Lac-Ma-Lac, near Tumut. I had every opportunity of seeing and judging for myself as to its actual value, having lately been on a visit to the Tumut district for some weeks on a prospecting tour. I have no hesitation in stating, from my own personal knowledge, that it is one of the richest gold-bearing mines in the Southern districts, as the crushings, which have taken place at Wilson and Co.'s machine, will testify.
"The property consists of the well-known claims of Masters and Co., Halleran and Co., and the adjoining claims of Green and Co., having an area of five acres, with 374 feet on the base line. The reefs worked in the claims of Masters and Co. and Collins and Co. and Halleran and Co. are two distinct lines, the stone being similar in character to that on Hawkins Hill, cased in blue slate, and from which the crushings have yielded as high as 18 ounces to the ton. In order to fully develope and make this a continuous dividend-paying Company, I would recommend that a shaft be sunk to a depth of 190 feet to strike the blue vein now opened by Masters and Co. in their claim, and which runs through the whole of the Company's property.
"The reefs and veins have an easterly underlay into the hill, and by sinking this shaft you would cut the noted Madman's vein, as well as the vein known as the Leader, with others which are proved to run through the whole of the claims.
"By erecting crushing machinery on your ground—there being a first-class machine-site near the creek, you can make a shoot to convey all stone from the shaft direct to the machine at a very nominal outlay. The creek runs through the centre of your property, with a permanent flow of water,—an advantage of the utmost value; and there are good natural facilities for making a dam with the material from the shaft at a very small cost; so that you could, if necessary, store a large body of water. I am given to understand that you purpose placing the property in the market for the sum of £30,000, an amount I am convinced (considering the extent of the four claims and the richness of the stone) is under value, and especially when compared to the market price of noted Hawkins Hill claims, whose average crushings do not equal those obtained from this property, which I firmly believe, when opened out at depth, will rival that now famous spot.
"The sum of £4000 to be placed to the credit of the Company will be ample provision to purchase a suitable plant (which I understand is under offer to the Company), and leave sufficient working capital to fully develope and place this mine in a large dividend-paying position; and I am only doing your property justice in stating that it is the best and richest mining property on the Southern Gold-fields; it is, indeed, of very great value, and, as far as it is opened up, is unequalled, the reefs being immensely rich, and have all the indications of permanency. I can, with confidence, recommend it to capitalists.
"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"JAMES REYNOLDS."

MR. MANEY'S REPORT.
"Sydney, October 29th, 1872.
"TO THE PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAC-MA-LAC GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEAR TUMUT.
"Gentlemen,—At your request, I have carefully inspected the Mine, known as above, and now report as follows:—
"The Mine is about 12 miles from Tumut township, the whole of the country adjoining the Mine is highly auriferous, consisting of a granite formation, containing numerous veins or reefs of gold-bearing quartz. Three of these reefs traverse your property, north and south, from one end to the other, and are known—first, the Madman's line, or reef, as shown on plan; second, the Leader, which has been proved from end to end, on the north by Masters' shaft, and on the south by Green and Co.; and third, the blue vein proved by Halleran and Co.'s shaft to a depth of 48 feet, and Collins and Co.'s shaft 19 feet, or thereabout. I could see no working shaft on the Madman's Reef in your ground, but there is little or no doubt of its existence. It is my opinion that the whole of the reefs will at a depth make into the blue vein, and become one. The main workings on the leader are Masters' shaft, as shown in plan, sunk to a depth of 75 feet, out of which they have had good stone, crushing at the rate of 11 ounces to the ton. There are at present about 20 tons at grass, which, from all appearances, will go at least 11 ounces. I cannot say what width the reef is at present in the workings of this shaft, as it is half full of water and mullock. To drain this, there is a tunnel going in, from the level of the creek, which will cut the vein at about 130 feet; it is driven at present about 70 feet; this tunnel, if proceeded with, will not only cut the blue vein and the leader, but also the Madman's, and enable you to stope up 70 or 80 feet of backs on the three different veins.
"Halleran and Co. are on the blue vein, as shown in plan. This shaft is at present being worked, and shows, at a depth of 47 feet or thereabouts, a vein about 9 inches, on the hanging wall showing good gold therein, and on the foot wall, a similar vein of about 3½ inches. Between these two veins there is a channel, or lode, 4 feet 6 inches broad, with small quartz veins running through it. This channel has crushed at the rate of 1 ounce to the ton, and the two side veins at the rate of 8½ ounces to the ton. The reef known as Madman's vein has not as yet been proved in this property, but I have no doubt of its existence. At the southern boundary of this claim a creek runs, dividing it from Collins and Co.'s claim.
"Collins and Co.'s Claim.—This ground has been but little worked. At the northern boundary, and a little above the level of the creek, as shown in plan, is an abandoned tunnel, now full of water. I could see the blue vein in one place about 13 inches broad, but narrowing towards the roof or top of tunnel to about 2 inches. Above these workings there is a shaft down about 19 feet, with the reef showing in the bottom. This had to be baled out before I could descend, as it contained about 4 to 5 feet water. On examining the reef, I found it about 5 inches broad, and containing good gold. There is about ¾ of a ton stone at grass.
"Green and Party.—This is the last or southern boundary of your ground. There is a shaft on the leader about 19 feet deep, showing the vein or reef about 6 inches wide, and underlaying sharp to the eastward. I could see good gold in this stone. All these workings in the different claims I have carefully examined, taking out a small sample of stone from each shaft, which I hereby hand you over, with the exception of Masters' shaft, which could not be descended from reasons hitherto mentioned. The different crushings, as mentioned in your prospectus, I found to be verified by the book of the mill at which they were crushed. The reefs, especially the blue vein, have to me the appearance of permanence, resembling in many respects those of Adelong, which are now proving themselves so rich and continuous; and I believe that the channel and the veins in the foot and hanging walls known as the blue vein will ultimately turn into one solid reef. Also, that the reef known as the Vein and the Madman's will also at a depth become a large reef and run into the blue vein. I have now to refer to the work done on the four claims before mentioned. First, Masters' shaft, having much water and mullock in it at the present time, rendering it impossible to see the reef, but their tunnel now going in shows the confidence of the miners in its existence and value, and I recommend it should be continued and enlarged as far as it has been put in, as it will effectually drain the surface water now in the shaft. Halleran's workings have not been properly timbered, and you will require to sink a new shaft of proper dimensions, say 7 feet by 3½ feet, and to a depth of 130 feet before commencing to stope. Green and Collins' claims are only proved to a shallow depth. I have no doubt you will have to erect pumping machinery to keep down the water, and these pumps can be worked most economically from an overshot wheel, which you can erect at an outlay of about £300, to be worked from the creek running down between Collins and Halleran's claims, with a sufficient flow of water for that purpose. Your property, possessing also a good machine site for crushing plant, £5000 reserved for working capital will be ample to erect all necessary machinery and open up the property, and I consider that this mine, containing such undeniable, rich, and permanent reefs shows every prospect of proving itself a steady, large, and continuous dividend-paying company when put in working order.
"I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
"ANDREW MANEY."

PROSPECTUS of the NEWCASTLE KEROSENE SHALE COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each; 6000 of which, with £6000 in cash, are reserved for the proprietors, and taken in payment for the property.
Deposit of 5s per share on application, 5s per share on allotment, and balance in calls not exceeding 2s 6d each, and at intervals of not less than three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Michael Metcalfe, Esq.
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
Richard Wynne, Esq.
John B. Watt, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, Pitt-street, Sydney.
INTERIM MANAGER.
Richard Wynne, Esq., 15, Bridge-street, Sydney.

This Company is formed to develop the large deposit of shale near Murrurundi, within three miles of the Great Northern Railway.
The Company's property consists of 280 acres, held from the Crown as a conditional mineral purchase, and has been carefully inspected and reported on at different periods by Mr. Neilson, of the Wallsend Colliery, and Mr. Fletcher, of the Co-operative Colliery, extracts from whose reports are hereto appended; and the original reports, with calculations of the cost of outfit and of all necessary tramway, &c., may be seen at the Office of Mr. Wynne.
The quality of the shale has been tested at the works of the Australian Gas-light Company, and has been found to yield 17,500 cubic feet of gas per ton. The sample thus tested was taken from the outcrop, and was therefore the inferior part of the seam. At the same time and place, a sample described as superior Hartley shale was also tested and found to yield 13,200 cubic feet gas per ton.
In order to bring the mine into full play, a tramway is necessary to connect the workings with the Great Northern Railway. The cost of such a tramway and all carrying plant necessary is estimated at from £4000 to £5000, and on this being constructed the Company can deliver their shale at the port of Newcastle, and will thus be placed in the most favourable position for supplying the increasing foreign and intercolonial demand.
The subscribed capital, after paying £6000 for the mine, will be applied to constructing the necessary tramway, and otherwise fully developing the property.
So soon as the shares are taken up a general meeting of shareholders will be called to appoint directors, to whom will be left the duty of arranging for the construction of the tramway and expenditure of the subscribed capital. For full prospectus see HERALD of 30th October.

TO INTENDING SHAREHOLDERS.
The New South Wales Oil and Shale Company was floated for One Hundred Thousand One Pound Shares, which Shares are now selling at 37s 6d each, and no doubt will soon reach a much higher figure, having lately made a sale of Oil (in one line) amounting to £20,000.
Applications for shares to be made to Mr. R. WYNNE, 15, Bridge-street.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that SCRIP is ready for issue, and can be obtained upon execution of the DEED of SETTLEMENT, at the office of the Company, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
November 2nd.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY,
(To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital £120,000,
In 12,000 shares of £10 each paid up.
Of which 10,000 shares are now offered to the public at £15 per share.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:
The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.
The Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C.
AUDITOR:
Philip Gidley King, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain.
BROKER:
Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

With the view of extending the basis and increasing the business of this Bank, the principal proprietors have determined to offer a large interest therein to the public, and now invite the attention of capitalists and investors to the following statement:—
Since its establishment, 3½ years ago, the progress of the business has been steady and the results highly satisfactory, as will be seen from the following abstract showing the NET PROFITS realised, the COST OF MANAGEMENT, and the DIVIDENDS PAID viz.:—

| | Net Profits. | Expenses of Management. | Dividends paid. | Rate, per cent. per an. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 6 months, to 30th June, 1869 | £9,669 13 6 | £842 12 8 | £5,341 0 0 | 10 |
| For 1 year, ditto, 1870... | 17,458 9 7 | 2,148 16 8 | 15,000 0 0 | 12½ |
| For 1 year, ditto, 1871... | 17,166 14 9 | 1,985 2 6 | 15,000 0 0 | 12½ |
| For 1 year, ditto, 1872... | 15,595 14 6 | 1,985 10 11 | 15,000 0 0 | 12½ |
| Totals ... | £59,830 11 10 | £6,782 10 11 | £50,341 0 0 | |

The balance of undivided profits amounts to £2418 4d.
The Trustees hold a lease of the premises in which the business is carried on for twenty years from October, 1868, at an annual rent of £300, and the accommodation is sufficient to carry on a business three times as large as that hitherto transacted without any material increase in the cost of management beyond the salaries of two or three additional clerks.

From the above it appears that the return for money invested on the terms proposed will bear favourable comparison with that obtained from other Banks in Sydney at the present market value of their shares. For instance.—
The City Bank, at £9 17s 6d per share, returns £4 17s 2d per cent. per annum.
The Australian Joint Stock Bank, at £12 4s per share, returns £5 4s 5d per cent. per annum.
The Bank of New South Wales, at £45 per share, returns £5 11s per cent. per annum.
Commercial Bank, £66 per share, returns £6 1s 9d per cent. per annum.
Union Bank, £50 per share, returns £6 10s per cent. per annum.
Bank of New Zealand, £20 per share, returns £7 10s per cent. per annum.
MERCANTILE BANK, £15 per share, returns £8 6s 8d per cent. per annum.

Applications will be received for Ten Thousand Shares on the following terms:—
1. The price will be £15 per share.
2. Out of the proceeds, the said proprietors will add at least £120,000 to the deposits of the Bank for a term of FOUR YEARS certain at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
3. The price of the Share will be payable as follows, viz.:—Deposit of 30s per share on application, 30s on allotment; and the balance—£12—on the 1st January, 1873, on payment of which the shares will be transferred to the purchasers.
Purchasers, however, will have the option of paying the balance due in January in the following manner, viz.:—
£2 per share on 1st January, 1873.
£5 per share on 31st March, 1873 (with interest added from 1st January, 1873, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum).
£5 per share on 30th June, 1873 (with interest added from 1st January, 1873, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum).
In this case the transfer of the shares will be made upon payment of the last instalment.
On all sums paid before the 1st January, 1873, interest will be allowed to that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
4. The new shareholders will be entitled to their proportion of the accruing dividend as from the 1st January next.
5. To insure distribution of capital no applicant will be entitled to an allotment of more than 500 shares. Subject to this provision, the shares will be allotted in the order of application, and the list will be closed whenever the whole number of ten thousand shares has been taken up.
6. The vendors reserve to themselves the right to make no allotment unless the full number of shares offered shall be applied for within three weeks from this date. In case of no allotment the deposits will be returned in full.
7. The Deed of Settlement contains provisions for adding to the number of the present Board of Directors, so that an adequate representation of the new shareholders may be obtained.
8. Application will be made to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation limiting the liability of the shareholders to the same extent as in the other Banks.
9. In case any purchaser shall make default in the payment of any portion of the purchase money at the dates above specified, his previous payments shall be forfeited to the vendors, to whom the shares shall thereupon belong as absolute owners.
Applications may be made to, and forms obtained from
Mr. MULLENS,
131, Pitt-street.
Sydney, 23rd October, 1872.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Proposals for both Fire and Marine Insurance accepted on behalf of this Company at considerably REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
363, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Unlimited Liability.)
Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
AGENTS.
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Clarke, Hodgson, and Co.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain James Dowell.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
A table of the rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

ROYAL HYDE PARK THEATRE COMPANY.
The above Company, having altered their original Prospectus, now submit the following:—
Capital £10,000, in 50 shares of £200 each, to be paid by weekly instalments of £1.
The Company to be incorporated by Act of Parliament, in order to limit each shareholder to the amount of his or her respective share, half share, or shares.
NOTE.—The holder or holders of one full share or two half-shares to be entitled to a permanent transferable ticket of admission to the theatre at all seasons, and for the whole term of the Company.
It is calculated that little more than half the shares will be paid in before every liability is liquidated.
All the shares are already taken up except 11, which will remain open to the public until MONDAY EVENING, 4th instant, when the list will positively close.
P. BELFIELD, Secretary.

EUREKA GOLD MINING CO., SERGEANT'S REEF.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The SCRIP will be ready for delivery on signing the DEED of SETTLEMENT, on and after Tuesday, 5th instant. By order of the Board, GEO. A. HEWETT, Legal Manager, 221, Pitt-street.

THE COLONIAL PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Head Office—No. 41, Flinders-lane West, Melbourne.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. M'Culloch, Esq. | George W. Parbury, Esq.
George Martin, Esq. | F. W. Prell, Esq.

This Company is prepared to issue policies of insurance, protecting the assured against loss arising from the breakage of plate-glass windows, mirrors, and other similar interests, at moderate rates of premium.
Forms of proposal and all other particulars may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or from
ERNEST O. SMITH,
Agent for New South Wales.
5, Gresham-street, Sydney.

NORWICH UNION FIRE and LIFE OFFICES.—Established 1808 and 1821.—United capital, £2,850,000. Claims promptly settled in Sydney at the OFFICES, 181, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Risks taken at current rates to Europe, India, and China, and policies made payable at Home, or in London.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

(For other Companies see page 2.)

BALMAIN REGATTA YACHT RACE.—The entries for this event closed with seven nominations, and the committee have decided on the following handicap:—Alick at scratch allows Nereid and Port 6 minutes each; Australina, 16 minutes; Iris, 19 minutes; Soud and Osprey, 21 minutes.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—Some twelve months ago (says the *Armidale Chronicle*) the matron of Armidale gaol, while drinking water after eating a few grapes, was sensible of swallowing some foreign substance. At the time she supposed it to be the stalk of a grape, but shortly after she changed her opinion, and came to the conclusion that it was either a pin or a needle. The occurrence was soon nearly forgotten. At times there was considerable pain in the region of the right breast, which, however, was supposed to arise from some affection of the internal organs, and was treated accordingly. About a fortnight ago, while engaged in her domestic duties, Mrs. Caldwell noticed a pricking and irritation low down on the left side, and upon examination, and rubbing the part affected, the eye part of a needle protruded itself. After some considerable trouble, the whole of the needle was extracted.

PICNIC TO MR. EDWARD LORD, CITY TREASURER.—On Saturday last, the staff-officers and other gentlemen in the service of the Corporation gave a picnic on the occasion of the temporary retirement of Mr. Edward Lord from the duties of City Treasurer. The party, numbering about fifty, were conveyed by steamer to Balmoral. After an hour or two spent in fishing, cricketing, and other games, the company sat down to an excellent luncheon provided in the pavilion by Mr. Compagnoni. Mr. Charles H. Woolcott presided, having on his right the guest of the company, Mr. Lord, and on his left the Mayor, Mr. M. Chapman. Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A., and Dr. Dansey were also present. After the many good things with which the tables had been graced were partaken of, the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman and duly honoured. The chairman then proposed "Our Guest." In doing so he alluded to the fact that this was the first picnic which the officers of the Corporation, as a body, had ever enjoyed; and he also explained why those who had the management of the affairs had deemed it desirable that the present entertainment should be confined to the officers only, which accounted for the absence of the aldermen and many others who had expressed a desire to be present. He then proceeded to make a few remarks with reference to the object of this happy meeting. Their old friend, Mr. Lord, after thirty years labour in connection with the Corporation, had obtained leave of absence for a short period in order that he might visit England and elsewhere to recruit his health. When he (the Chairman) entered the Corporation, nearly thirty years ago, he occupied a junior position under Mr. Lord. And since that time he had been in close intimacy with him as a brother officer, and he felt sure that he merely echoed the sentiments of all present when he said that the gentleman whom they had met to honour had ever been a most agreeable companion, a sincere and generous friend, and a good and faithful officer and servant of the citizens. Wherever their friend might go, he would carry with him the affectionate esteem of all who had had the pleasure of knowing him. (Continued cheering.) Mr. Lord, in replying, expressed his great gratification at such a manifestation of good feeling towards him. He never thought he had entitled himself to receive such an entertainment as the present; still he could not but rejoice that it had pleased the officers of the Corporation to make some demonstration amongst themselves—not because he was individually the recipient of it, but because he thought the circumstances connected with it would be attended with good results. The Corporation of Sydney was the oldest in the colonies, and it was natural that those which came into existence after it should look to it for precedent and example, and endeavour to repeat the good that had been accomplished; and he thought it would be pleasant to those who came after us to know that their forefathers did not forget to keep up the good customs and usages of the old land. This was a great and magnificent country, and he was proud of being a denizen of it, and hoped, after a short absence, to return and spend the remainder of his days in the colony. He then proceeded to speak of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, both past and present, and expressed his gratitude for the many kindnesses he had received from them. Mr. Driver then read and presented to Mr. Lord an address from his fellow-officers, expressive of their appreciation of the kindly feeling and genial companionship which had marked their intercourse during a period of thirty years, and also conveying their sincere wishes for his welfare and enjoyment during the cessation of their official relationship. The address is being engrossed by Mr. Mountain, of the City Engineer's department. Mr. Lord read a suitable reply, and afterwards proposed a toast to the Mayor, which was enthusiastically received and duly acknowledged. The company again betook themselves to the sports, and, after enjoying a very pleasant afternoon, they returned to the city about dusk.

DEATH OF A BOY BY DROWNING—The *Goulburn Herald* reports that, on Thursday last, a boy named Israel Cooper, between eleven and twelve years of age, son of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, of Mummell, met with his death while bathing in the Wollondilly River, which runs but a short distance away from Mr. Cooper's residence. The lad was accompanied by two or three other boys, and Cooper got beyond his depth, and appears to have at once sunk. His companions, observing that the unfortunate boy did not come to the surface, ran and told the father of the deceased, who at once came down to the river and endeavoured to find the body. The news was soon conveyed to a tea-meeting which was being held about a mile away from the river, and immediately a considerable number of men ran to the spot. Some half-dozen of them were soon in the water, and, after diving and searching for five or ten minutes, succeeded in bringing the body to the bank. No appearance of life whatever was observable; but vigorous efforts were made for over an hour to restore animation, but without any effect.

THE CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS.—The following is the confession of the woman who was sentenced to death for the murder of another woman in Punch's-lane, Melbourne. The sentence was commuted to 21 years' imprisonment. "The deceased, when the row commenced, was drunk, and began to sing. I tried to get her to bed, and then she abused me and abused my mother. She also abused Crozier who was with us. I bore it as long as I could, but at the last got in a passion; and the old axe lying by, I picked it up and hit her on the side of the head with the back of the axe. Crozier was looking at me doing it. She took up a tin pannikin that was lying in the room and hit deceased on the head with it two or three times. I told her not to murder the woman, she had got enough, and took the pannikin away from her. She ran and took a sodawater bottle off the mantelpiece and broke it on deceased's head. Deceased was lying senseless at this time. I dragged Crozier away out of the room. She rushed back again and jumped on deceased, saying she would murder ———. Soon after this I went and got some more rum, and brought it back. Crozier and I drank it, and we went to bed together, and remained together for the night. I came down first in the morning, and deceased was moaning, lying in a lot of blood. I went up and told Crozier deceased was moaning frightfully, and I thought she was dying. Crozier got up and came downstairs She put a muffler on deceased's face to stop the blood. I went out for rum, and when I came back deceased was quiet. When we found the woman was dead, Crozier said to me, 'What shall we do?' I said, 'Never mind, Annie; you have got a little child to think of. It is of no use two of us getting in for it. You gammon you know nothing about it, and I'll give myself up to a policeman.' She promised me on her oath on her knees that she would know nothing about it, and I promised her on my oath that if she would keep secret I would say nothing about her, and I said nothing about her until after I had heard what she said. She has talked about me in the gaol among the women, blaming me for everything, and said I put the scarf on the woman's face. This aggravated me; if she had held her tongue I would never have told any human being. It is no good for me telling lies about it. I have got my sentence now, and it won't shorten it. I wish the people to see she was in it as well as me, that's all. (Signed) MARGARET O'DONOGHUE. Witness—J. B. Castieau, governor of gaol, 26th September."

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.—At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at the Exchange, on Friday, the 1st November, it was decided that a letter should be sent by the outgoing mail, through the Colonial Secretary's Office, to the Hon. Sir Charles Cowper, Agent-General for the colony, authorizing him to arrange with the agents in London for the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland for the construction, without delay, of a joint annexe in connection with the Prince Albert Hall, at Kensington, for the display of exhibits from these Australian colonies, and a sum of £500 will be remitted by this mail as a first instalment of £2000 to be devoted by this colony to that purpose. It is hoped that the building will be allowed to remain so as to be available for each successive exhibition terminating in 1880. It was decided that circulars setting forth the objects available for exhibition be at once forwarded to the country districts for distribution among the colonists, packets of which will be sent early this week to the various municipal councils for distribution. It was also decided that an active canvass be at once made both in the city and country districts to secure exhibits, and the colonists are invited to at once prepare their contributions, so as to have them in Sydney by the end of December, as it is requisite to dispatch them to London early in January next.

INJECTION OF AMMONIA FOR SNAKE BITE.—"Injection of ammonia," writes the *Daylesford Mercury*, "has proved efficacious in the case of a lad 10 or 11 years old, named Joseph Metcalf, who was poisoned by a snake in Kidd's Gully on Tuesday morning. While tailing cows near Rufus's store, the lad's attention was attracted by a laughing jackass hovering over a bush. He threw a stone at the bird, and at the same instant a snake rose up and struck him on the stomach. The reptile quickly disappeared, and immediately afterwards he became sick, and felt pains in the back, &c. After sitting down awhile, he went home, and was taken by his father to Dr. Macintyre at 9 a.m. This was about an hour after the lad had been bitten. Dr. Macintyre found him drowsy, with a weak pulse and dilated pupils. There were two punctures in the patient's skin, and in these the doctor rubbed ammonia, as well as injected it into his arm. At noon a second injection was made, the boy in the meantime having been kept in motion and supplied with nourishment, stimulants, &c. After these remedies had been used, the patient was allowed some sleep, and at a later hour he left the doctor's house apparently cured. Dr. Macintyre says the beneficial effects of the injecting syringe were immediate, and he has no doubt of its value when promptly resorted to."

FIRES.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, the roof of the laundry at the Benevolent Asylum caught fire, it is supposed from the flue or funnel of a stove, connected with the roof, getting overheated and igniting the shingles. The fire was extinguished by the inmates shortly after it had been observed. The damage done was trifling. No alarm was given.—About twenty minutes past 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the same day, a fire broke out in the chimney of a house in Malcolm's-lane, Lower George-street, occupied by Mr. George Page. It was extinguished by the firemen of the Insurance Brigade.—Shortly afterwards, information was received at the Insurance Fire Brigade station that a house at the railway bridge had caught fire. It turned out to be a chimney fire on the premises, 789, George-street South, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Fitzgerald. The fire was put out by the Insurance Brigade firemen, assisted by one of the members of the Prince Alfred Volunteer Fire Company.—At noon an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in Woolloomooloo. This also turned out to be a chimney fire, at the house of Mr. W. Bottomley, 64, Forbes-street. In this instance the fire was extinguished by the inmates.—About half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night, another alarm of fire was given. The Insurance Brigade firemen were the first to arrive on the spot indicated, followed by those of the Nos. 1 and 2 Volunteer Fire Companies, all with their engines. It was found that a fire had broken out in the front room of house No. 6, Swan-street, Brickfield-hill, occupied by a man named Jeremiah Collins. The bedding, bedstead, and articles in this room were burning when the firemen arrived. The fire was extinguished with buckets of water by the neighbours and firemen. It is supposed to have originated through the upsetting of a candle.

THE OUTRAGE AT WOONAGEE, VICTORIA.—Death (says the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*) has stepped in and released Mr. Watt from his sufferings. Considering the frightful nature of the injuries he received, a wound sufficiently large to admit a man's clenched hand having been made in his back, below the shoulder blade, by the discharge of the gun levelled by his murderers, it is surprising that he should have survived for more than nine days. But for a good constitution, and calm equable temperament, the injuries would, in all probability, have sooner proved fatal; for some days, indeed, hopes were entertained of his recovery, and so well did he look on Monday and Tuesday last that his friends were led to indulge the most sanguine expectations; but on Wednesday alarming symptoms appeared, and he died at an early hour yesterday morning. Everywhere the news of his death has given rise to feelings of the greatest concern, and the utmost detestation is expressed at the wretches who, without any apparent motive, shot down a peaceable and inoffensive man in cold blood. The more closely the crime is scrutinised, the more incomprehensible does it appear. Mr. Watt was a man against whom no one could entertain feelings of enmity, as he was utterly incapable of injuring a fellow-creature, and his life had been so peaceful and uneventful that he had never been placed in a position to provoke feelings of hatred or revenge. In justice to the dead, and also to the living, we feel it incumbent to contradict a report that has found its way into print, that a brother of one of the men now in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder had been imprisoned for debt at the suite of Mr. Watt. Such an occurrence never took place, and if there is a grain of truth at all in the report it is that Mr. Watt's name has been confounded with that of a former occupier of the house. Mr. Watt, who was a native of Speyside, Banffshire, had been in the occupation of the Wooragee Hotel for a period of about 18 months previous to his receiving the wound that resulted in his death. It had been his intention to quit hotelkeeping at the end of the year, and to that end he had made arrangements for commencing farming at the Little River. Man proposes; God disposes. But that heavy rain set in on the Sunday previous to the outrage taking place, Mr. Watt would have been absent from home when the murderers visited the hotel. Slight, indeed, are the circumstances on which the threads of our lives depend. It is scarcely necessary to enter into any lengthy details of the life of one who was so unassuming, and occupied so humble a position as the late Mr. Watt. The particulars of his modest career, as they have been furnished to us, and the story of his conduct whilst suffering excruciating agony from his wounds, show that he has "lived the life," and that, humble as was his sphere, the community has lost a valuable member by his untimely death. Mr. Watt arrived in the colony in 1858, and for some years was an assistant to Mr. Alexander Black, now district surveyor at Bairnsdale, of whom he was a near relative. He accompanied Mr. Black whilst that gentleman was engaged in making the geodetic survey to determine the boundary line between Victoria and New South Wales, and returned with him to the Three-mile after that work had been completed. For some time after Mr. Black's departure for Bairnsdale, Mr. Watt resided at Bowman's Forest, and about eighteen months ago he took the Wooragee Hotel, about seven miles from Beechworth, on the road to Yackandandah, where he has resided up to the time of his death. No man was more generally esteemed amongst his acquaintances and friends than the deceased, whose death, at the early age of 39, has caused a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the district. He leaves a widow to lament his untimely end.

FIJI.—We have files from Levuka to the 19th October. A Reform League has been established for the purpose of advocating retrenchment and improvement in the administration of the Government of the country. A case came on in the Provincial Court (says the *Times*) which will interest more or less every man in the country. Mr. Scott, of Viro, summoned Davita, the chief of Bureta, for trespass upon his Viro property. When the case was called on the defendant made no appearance. His name was called three times as usual, and the policeman reported to the Bench "Not here." But Mr. Burt, an advocate of the Supreme Court, stated that, on behalf of the Crown, he requested a postponement, as it happened that the defendant had acted under instructions from the King. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Scott was informed that Devita was within the precincts of the Court, upon which he demanded that he be brought forth, which was done accordingly. Mr. Scott wished the case to be dealt with summarily, arguing that it was a simple case of trespass, and nothing whatever to do with the King; that the King's remedy was by a writ of ejectment, if he thought Mr. Scott had no right to the land, and not to instruct any of his people to jump the same, and take forcible possession without due process of law. However, at the request of Mr. Burt, the Bench decided to adjourn the case.

CRICKET.—ALBERTS V. UNIVERSITY.—A one-innings match between the above clubs was played on Saturday afternoon, on the Albert Ground, Redfern, and although the public were admitted without charge, the attendance was so meagre that it might almost have been thought that cricket was getting out of vogue as one of our leading pastimes. The cricketing public were no doubt apathetic to a certain extent, but the number of spectators would have been greater had proper publicity been given to the match, which was in many respects an interesting one. The game did not commence until half-past 2 o'clock, when the University team sent R. Teece and Kent to the wicket to the bowling of W. and A. Docker. Kent was caught shortly afterwards, by W. Docker without scoring, and T. Iceton was sent in. Some steady play ensued, and the score slowly mounted up to 30, when Spofforth took the ball at A. Docker's end. His second was splendidly cut by Iceton to the fence for 4; and a couple of doubles and a like number of singles brought the runs up to 40. After the next over Spofforth took the other end, and at the second ball disturbed Iceton's timbers and sent him to the pavilion with 25 to his name, earned by careful play. Brown joined Teece, but put the third ball from Docker into Spofforth's hands at point and retired without distinguishing himself. Coates followed, and at once impressed the field with the fact that he was in fine fettle, and quite at home. Teece, however, came to grief when 50 had been placed on the board, for, while attempting a run, Coates, who was watching the ball instead of the other wicket, came into collision with him, and put him "out of his stride" to such an extent that his wicket went down before he reached the crease. He, however, made a good stand, and had scored 21, when the mishap prematurely cut him short. E. Iceton filled the vacancy, but, without making any impression upon the bowling, succumbed to a good one from W. Docker. Powell followed, and, after earning six runs, was disposed of by a ball from Spofforth. Barton then joined Coates and the pair kept the field pretty lively for some time without giving a chance. When 80 runs were recorded Coates gave an easy catch to Vivian at long field off, which was missed. The next ball was sent up by Barton and caught by Anderson. Faithfull took his place and at the second ball a rather difficult chance was given in the slips to Vivian, who again declined. Faithfull, after scoring 5, was bowled by W. Docker off the bat. Beard succeeded, and the score soon ran up to 100, mainly contributed by Coates. After adding 10 more runs to the score, another chance was given to Vivian, who, while speculating as to the whereabouts of the ball, nearly caught it—on the head. Coates was bowled immediately afterwards by W. Docker, having contributed 41 to the score, including several fours and threes. Only ten of the University men were present, and the innings closed for 119, Beard carrying his bat out for 5. The Alberts went in without delay, Goddard and Morgan taking the wickets to the bowling of Coates and Faithfull. Goddard scored 7, when a ball from Coates delivered well up took his wicket. Airey joined Morgan, and after adding 8 to the runs lost his wicket. Stack followed, but immediately lost his companion, who was bowled by T. Iceton for 19. T. Docker joined Airey, and when 60 had been scored, Faithfull found the way to Stack's wicket, and sent him home for 17. The stumps were drawn at a quarter-past 6 o'clock, when the Alberts had scored 68 runs, with the loss of four wickets. The match therefore resulted in a draw. Mr. Kettle provided refreshments on the ground, and catered to the satisfaction of all those who patronised him. The following are the scores for each innings:—

UNIVERSITY C. C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Teece, run out | 21 | Barton, c Anderson | 11 |
| F. Kent, c and b W. Docker | 0 | Faithfull, b W. Docker | 5 |
| T. Iceton, b E. Spofforth | 25 | Beard, not out | 5 |
| A. Brown, c E. Spofforth | 0 | Byes, &c. | 5 |
| Coates, b W. Docker | 41 | | |
| E. Iceton, b W. Docker | 6 | Total | 119 |
| Powell, b Spofforth | 6 | | |

ALBERT C. C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goddard, b Coates | 7 | T. Docker, not out | 10 |
| Morgan, c T. Iceton, b Beard | 19 | Byes, &c | 7 |
| Airey, b Beard | 8 | | |
| Stack, b Faithfull | 17 | Total | 68 |

THE *Jewish Chronicle* says Sir Moses Montefiore has been received with the greatest courtesy by the Emperor of Russia; and it has reason to believe that his mission has been to a high degree successful.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 2.5 P.M.

THE report of Admiral Randolph's appointment to the Australian station is contradicted on authority.

The banquet to celebrate the opening of telegraphic communication between England and Australia has been fixed for the 15th instant, and on that occasion Lord Kimberly intends to exchange congratulatory messages with all the Australian colonies, and receive replies from each.

It has been found necessary to place the Atrato (s.) in dock at Keyham to repair damages. These will take about three weeks to complete, and in the meantime the emigrant passengers will be lodged at the depot.

The New Zealand September mails, via California, were delivered on the 30th ultimo.

The new steam-collier Bulli, Captain Shoobert, has cleared for Sydney.

Wool market firm.

ARRIVED.—Somersetshire (s.), City of Dublin, Lord Warden, and Janet Court, from Melbourne.

LONDON, 4 P.M.

By the new French treaty, the tariff fixed upon in 1860 will be maintained, with the addition of compensatory duties equivalent to the French duties on raw materials. The differential shipping dues are abolished, and England has complete freedom as regards wine and coal. On other imports and exports, France may, with the consent of England, augment the duties after giving six months' notice. The treaty is to remain in operation until the expiration of the Austrian treaty in 1877, after which time England is to be placed on the same footing as the most favoured nation with which France has commercial intercourse.

ARRIVED.—Ann Duthie and Damascus, from Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## BATHURST.

SATURDAY.

At the Circuit Court to-day the business concluded with the trial of two civil cases, namely, Caldwell v. Weston, and Wilton v. Rotton. The first was brought for false imprisonment, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £20; and the other action, which was for slander, was decided in favour of the defendant.

## GRENFELL.

SATURDAY.

A brutal murder was committed at Kangarooly station, forty miles from Grenfell. The victim is named James Aston. The body was brought in last night, horribly mutilated, and, from appearance, it has been partly consumed by fire. The skull is beaten in, and there are several stabs about the chest. An inquest was held this afternoon, and adjourned for the production of further evidence. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the deed.

## MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY,

At the clearing sale of stock at Gowrie Park some good prices were obtained.

590,000 sovereigns have been issued from the Mint since its commencement.

Mr. Peebles was entertained at a soiree yesternight. He makes his public appearance on Monday.

The opening cruise of the Yacht Club is fixed for the 23rd November.

The immigration returns for September show a balance against the colony of 492.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Alhambra, from New Zealand; Penola, from Adelaide; Vivid, Norwegian barque, from Algoa Bay.

SAILED.—Australia, brig, for Newcastle.

## ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Wheat is worth 6s. 6d., and quiet; country flour sold at £14, and town at £15; cornsacks sold at 15s. 6d.

The Alexandra (s.), arrived on Friday night.

# VICTORIAN RACING CLUB SPRING MEETING.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

SATURDAY, EVENING.

STEWARDS: Mr. R. Goldsbrough, Mr. R. Power, Mr. C. B. Fisher, Mr. H. C. Jeffries, Mr. A. K. Finlay. Judge: Mr. R. Tattersall. Starter: Mr. George Watson.

There was a very large attendance on the Flemington course to-day, and the weather was fine.

MELBOURNE STAKES.—A sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 75 added; for 3 years old, 7 st. 3 lb.; 4 years, 9 st.; 5 years, 9 st. 6 lb.; 6 years and aged 9 st. 7 lb. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. W. Filgate's bl. m. Contessa, 4 years .. 1
P. Lewis's b. h. Hamlet, 4 years .. .. 2
E. Lee's ch. m. Barbelle, aged .. .. 3

The race was won easily in 2.18. Dagworth came in sixth. Warrior and Pyrrhus raced well. A protest has been entered against Mr. Filgate's mare, on the ground of disqualification at Sydney, which is to be heard on Wednesday; the declaration of the winner of the Melbourne Stakes will therefore remain in abeyance.

HOTHAM HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 2 forfeit, with 100 added; for 3 years old and upwards. One mile and a half and a distance.

Mr. J. Coldham's b. h. Early Morn, 5 years .. 1
A. Saqui's br. h. Misty Morn, 6 years .. 2
J. Arthur's b. g. Nimblefoot, aged .. .. 3

Time: 2.59. Sixteen horses started. A splendid race. Won only by a length. Count was the favourite, and came in fifth.

THE MARIBYRNONG PLATE.—A sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 650 added by Messrs. George Petty, R. J. Hunter, and H. Phillips, for 2 years old, bred by them. Colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies 8 st. 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

Mr. J. Wilson's bl. f. Dagmar, by Maribyrnong—Nightlight .. .. .. .. 1
A. Saqui's b. f. My Leah, by Fireworks—Art Union .. .. .. .. .. 2
J. Wiseman's b. f. Miss Milly, by Athos—Missie .. .. .. .. .. 3

Time: 1.6. Twelve horses started. After four attempts a good start was effected. The field kept in line for two furlongs, then My Leah and Dagmar drew out of the lot and left them, Dagmar winning by a length. Mr. Tait's colt and Lapidist came next to Miss Milly. Alarm, Lord Lytton, Presumption, and Lewis's filly were scratched.

The betting was 2 to 1 v. Dagmar, and 3 to 1 v. My Leah.

THE VICTORIAN DERBY.—A sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, with 500 added. For 3 year old colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lbs. One mile and a half. The second horse to receive £50, and the third to save his stake.

The following horses came to the post:—King of the Ring, Ringleader, Belphegor, Pertobe, Patriarch, Loup Garou, Horatio, and Queen.

Mr. Winch's Loup Garou .. .. .. 1
Thompson's King of the Ring .. .. 2
Lee's Patriarch .. .. .. .. 3

Time, 2.46. King of the Ring had a good start, with Pertobe, Ringleader, and Loup Garou in the order named. King of the Ring fell back after passing the stand, and Loup went up to third place at the Abattoirs; from there he closed up, passing Pertobe. Patriarch made his running at the turn when coming up the straight, and ran alongside Loup Garou; the big horse was then let out, and soon led by three lengths. King of the Ring passed Patriarch close to the winning post. Loup Garou won easily by a length; King of the Ring, second; and Patriarch, third; with Belphegor and Pertobe fourth and fifth. Betting was 2 to 1 in favour of Mr. Winch's horse. The winner was loudly cheered on returning.

ESSENDON STAKES, of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 150 added. For 3 years old, 6 st. 10 lbs.; 4 years, 9 st.; 5 years, 9 st. 9 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 9 st. 12 lbs. The winner of any stake (not a handicap) of the value of 100 sovereigns to carry 7 lbs. extra; of two or more such stakes, 10 lbs. extra. The winner of any such stake of the value of 500 sovereigns to carry 14 lbs. extra; but no penalties to accumulate above 14 lbs. Two miles.

Mr. P. Lewis's b. c. Blue Peter, 3 years .. 1
W. Filgate's b. m. Dolphin, 4 years .. 2
John Tait's b. h. The Quack .. .. 3

Time: 3.46. The first three horses finished within three lengths; the colt winning easily. Emblem, Planter, and Foam started, but they were all hopelessly beaten.

FOOTSCRAY PLATE.—A sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 added. For 3 years old, 7 st. 7 lbs.; 4 years old, 9 st.; 5 years, 6 years, and aged, 9 st. 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns. One mile.

Mr. T. Ivory's bl. h. Sir Hercules .. .. 1
F. Tozer's b. g. Telegraph, 3 years .. .. 2
Dr. Bathe's b. c. Hesperus, 3 years .. .. 3

Won by half a length. The winner was the favourite at even betting. Hesperus ran unkindly, and would not go round his horses. The winner was sold to Mr. Ivory for £220.

# THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

TO NIGHT will commence this festival, which is with apparent good reason confidently expected to form the attraction *sans pareil* of what is to be a holiday week, in the most extended (accepted) signification of the term, inasmuch as it is anticipated that we are to have one day set apart for rejoicings over one of the greatest events which have as yet been recorded in the history of the colony, and one which will form a landmark in the works of future colonial historians—the connection by telegraph of Australia with the Old and New Worlds; while another day is the anniversary of the birthday of the heir to the British Throne. Every means have been taken to ensure that the musical festival shall prove not only gratifying to the public but creditable to those who are to assist in its production. The entertainment is of a kind that is likely to be appreciated by those who have a respect for musical compositions of a high class, and who like to hear them produced in a manner worthy of the genius of their composers. The programme which has been submitted for popular approval by Messrs. Lyster and Cagli, under whom is the direction of the approaching festival, includes selections from the principal operas which have been produced in Sydney from time to time, so that those who are not in the habit of frequenting the opera house, but who are yet lovers of music in its more skilful embodiments, will have the opportunity afforded them of hearing gems selected with discrimination from the compositions of Rossini, Verdi, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Balfe, Donizetti, Bishop, Gounod, and others who have attained an almost equal celebrity as contributors to musical literature. Among the items chosen for production on the occasion of the festival are gleanings from "Norma," the "Huguenots," "I Puritani," "Romeo and Juliet," "Rigoletto," "Macbeth" (Verdi's), "Lucrezia Borgia," "Satanella," and "Il Ballo in Maschera;" and these are by no means the only attractions of the programme, a pianoforte solo by Mr. A. Anderson, and a performance on the organ by Mr. Lascelles are also included. There is an opening march to initiate the entertainment, composed by Signor Zelman, and the festival concludes with a grand international fantasia, composed by the same gentleman, in which are introduced the nationalsongs and arias of the principal European countries and America. These national songs will be given by a full chorus, and an efficient and numerous orchestra, which is to include the Opera band, and bands of the Sydney Battalion and Permanent Force, besides a number of well-known and skilful amateurs. The fantasia concludes with the National Anthem, in which, besides full choral and orchestral effects there will be an imitation of church bells, and cannon will be fired at fixed intervals. The members of the Italian and English Opera Companies render the concerted operatic pieces already alluded to, and also take part in the choruses, while the solos in the fantasia also fall to their lot.

On last Saturday there was a full band and chorus rehearsal at the Exhibition Building. The time fixed was 2 o'clock, but the orchestra and chorus were not in their places till fully half an hour afterwards. The singers and musicians were located on platforms at the northern extremity of the building, which rise from the level of the floor to that of the organ loft; so that every one comes into the line of the conductor's vision, the result being an almost perfect accord. The rehearsal commenced with the opening march of Signor Zelman, who, it may be mentioned, wields with much skill the baton of conductor. The composition, which is one with much to recommend it, went off very successfully. Its merit is likely to secure it a favourable reception when it is submitted to the public. Then came the fantasia of national airs. The solo in "Rule Britannia" (which passed off admirably) was sung by Mr. Armes Beaumont, while that in the "Star Spangled Banner" (dear to the ear of the American) was rendered with much *empressement*, by Miss Alice May. The renderings of "Die Wacht am Rhein," or "The Rhine Watch," and the "Marseillaise," were decidedly imposing, and, viewed apart from international feuds, and as musical compositions in which all lovers of music might take a pride, their public reception is likely to be manifested by unmistakable marks of approval. The choruses were given with much spirit; and the body of sound was incomparably greater than on any previous occasion. The National Anthem was also rehearsed, and it will certainly arouse by its power the enthusiasm of every Britisher present. The rendition of the "Soldiers' Chorus," from the "Faust" of Gounod, was also highly successful. Mr. Charles Lascelles accompanied the National Anthem on the Exhibition Building organ; and the powerful tones of that instrument were a marked feature in the instrumental accompaniments.

As has already been mentioned in this journal, great preparations have been made for the accommodation of those who may be present at the musical festival performances. Seats have been provided for several thousand people.

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

EIGHTH SEDERUNT.—The Assembly met on Saturday, at the Phillip-street Church, at 11 a.m., and was constituted with prayer. The minutes of the previous sederunt were read and confirmed.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The CLERK read a list of the persons elected by the Presbyteries as members of this committee.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

The report of this committee was held over till a future day.

STATE OF RELIGION.

The report of this committee had not been prepared. The committee was discharged.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Rev. Mr. NEVIN moved the adoption of this report, which was agreed to.

AGENT'S REPORT.

The Rev. A. THOMSON read this report, which was adopted with thanks.

The Assembly adjourned at five minutes to 1, till half-past 10 on Tuesday.

WOOLLAHRA CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual picnic in connection with the Point Piper Road Congregational School took place on Friday last at the picturesque grounds of the Hon. John Hay, Rose Bay, which were kindly lent for the occasion. The children, to the number of nearly 200, arrived on the ground at 9.30, and upwards of 100 visitors, mostly members of the congregation, availed themselves of the arrangements that had been made for their accommodation. Cricket, football, rounders, and other games were freely engaged in during the day. Dinner was partaken of under the shade of the trees, and afterwards sports and races caused great amusement.

THE *Birmingham Morning News* says the public subscription to aid Lord Warwick in the restoration of Warwick Castle has been closed, and the funds are being gathered in. About £1500 has been sent up from the borough, and £300 from Leamington. A meeting will be shortly held in London, at which a cheque for the total sum subscribed (roughly estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000) will be presented to Lord Warwick.

# MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties received to-day was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits | 438 | 9 | 6 |
| Wine, still | 34 | 18 | 0 |
| —— sparkling | 60 | 10 | 6 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle) | 49 | 17 | 6 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 81 | 16 | 0 |
| —— (unmanufactured) | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Cigars | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| Tea | 103 | 5 | 0 |
| Sugar (unrefined) | 508 | 15 | 4 |
| Rice | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Dried fruits | 186 | 13 | 4 |
| Ad valorem duty | 138 | 11 | 4 |
| Specific duty | 163 | 9 | 2 |
| Total | £1838 | 11 | 8 |

The Western Escort brought down the following quantities of gold:—Sofala, 169 oz. 8 dwts. 2 grs.; Bathurst, 612 oz. 18 dwts. 19 grs.; Carcoar, 421 oz. 0 dwts. 10 grs.; Hargraves, 10 oz. 5 dwts.; Tambaroora, 2478 oz. 14 dwts. 18 grs.; Mudgee, 57 oz. 5 dwts. 2 grs.; Gulgong, 6735 oz. 2 dwts. 13 grs.; Grenfell, 1433 oz. 0 dwts. 11 grs.; Currajong, 2376 oz. 5 dwts. 5 grs.: total, 14,294 oz. 0 dwts. 8 grs.

The Mint receipts and issues during the past week were: Gold received for coinage, 14,066 oz.; coin issued, 55,000 sovereigns.

The banks have reduced the rate of Exchange on London to ½ per cent premium for sixty days. The buying rate is ½ per cent. discount.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The new wool clip is arriving slowly, owing to the bad roads and difficulties in obtaining carriage. About ten thousand bales, chiefly in grease, have come to hand up to the present, and for the portion sold here extreme prices have been paid by purchasers anxious to ship in time for the February sales. For that series, 8500 bales have been shipped from this port. Sheepskins sold freely at from a farthing to a halfpenny advance. Telegrams reporting an improvement in the English tallow market induced buyers to operate more readily, and prices have hardened a little. The hide market has not been very active, local manufacturers operating sparingly. About 5000 were shipped for London. Sales of tin ore have been less numerous in consequence of the unsettled state of that metal in Europe. Buyers are unwilling to give above £1 per unit, and owners deem it more advantageous to ship to England than accept the price offered. Two vessels have sailed for London during the past four weeks—the Duke of Sutherland, with 2377 bales wool, 202 bales cotton, 465 casks tallow, 1726 cases meat, 1694 hides, 104 casks tin ore, 478 ingots tin, 5530 ingots 2419 cakes copper, &c.; Halloween, with 2290 bales wool, 100 bales cotton, 442 casks tallow, 116 casks cocoanut oil, a quantity of bones and horns, 2334 hides, 12½ tons hoofs, 49 casks gum, 8 cases glue, 16 packages metal, 26 packages tin ore, 1577 bags copra, 19 casks quartz, 12 cases blacklead, 96 bales skins, 3 casks beeswax, 1207 cases meat, 115 ingots tin, 57 bales leather, 3 cases beeswax, 6 tons 14 cwt. hoofs, 23 packages sundries.

The Patriarch has cleared, and will sail on Monday, taking 3907 bales wool, 60 bales skins, 47 bales cotton, 450 casks tallow, 2933 cases preserved meat, 3915 ingots copper, 496 packages tin ore, &c. This is the last vessel likely to arrive home in time for the February sales. The Penthesilia, Schiehallion, La Hogue, and Liberator are well advanced with their loading. Abergeldie, Border Chief, Ben Lomond, Strathdon, Sam Mendel, and Hawkesbury are on the berth to follow.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—Since the departure of the October mail there has been less business doing. Stocks were then rather low, and holders obtained advanced prices. During the interval seven ships have arrived from England, bringing large cargoes, and these imports, together with the tone of late telegrams respecting the home markets, deterred purchasers from operating, except at lower rates. During the present month an improved demand is looked for, but it is not anticipated that prices will rule higher. The only important article of which this market may be considered bare is sugar, and for this extreme rates have been realised. The arrivals from England have comprised the Abergeldie, Hawkesbury, Border Chief, Ben Lomond, Strathdon, William Duthie, from London; Sam Mendel from Liverpool, and Pacific from New York, with general cargoes; Lady Belmore, Jane Maria, and Engelbert, from Foochow, with tea; Southern Belle and Falcon from Mauritius, with sugar; Bonito and Atlanta from San Francisco, with breadstuffs; Moneta from Melbourne, with portion of original cargo from Boston; and the Decapolis from Kanagawa, with the first cargo received direct from Japan—it consists of rice, salt, and sundries. Bonded stocks have not varied very much. The quantities now held, as per Government returns compiled up to last evening, were—Rum, 124,770 gallons; brandy, 338,616 gallons; geneva, 160,222 gallons; whisky, 24,657 gallons; liqueurs, 2475 gallons; gin, 11,475 gallons; all other spirits, 2447 gallons; wine 162,099 gallons; manufactured tobacco, 44 half-tierces (16,368 lbs.), 251 quarter-tierces (59,601 lbs.), 1663 boxes (175,311 lbs.), 506 cases (96,845 lbs.), repacked, 3970 lbs.; leaf tobacco, 201,300 lbs.; cigars, 20,798 lbs.; snuff, 698 lbs.; tea, 1,012,572 lbs.; chicory, 50,395 lbs.; opium, 3851 lbs.; kerosene, 38,021 gallons; sugar, 643 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr.; coffee, 15 tons 11 cwt. In addition to these there is a considerable quantity per recently arrived ships yet to land.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—Californian advices that no vessels were loading for the colonies have given an upward movement to wheat and flour. Stocks are reported to be light in all the colonies, and had it not been that it is so near the harvesting of what is reported to be one of the finest crops raised in South Australia, a material advance in prices would have taken place ere this. The shipment of Californian flour ex Bonito, after being offered at auction, changed hands privately at a price said to be between £13 and £13 10s., and it has been stored. The Atalanta's wheat has been similarly dealt with. Holders of Adelaide flour quote trade parcels at from £17 to £18; Sydney mills, silk dressed, £17. Adelaide wheat has been sold at 7s. 6d. Barley and oats are scarce; a cargo of the former is daily expected from California; unless a satisfactory offer is made for it here it will go on to Melbourne. Supplies of maize have been very large, and prices have receded about 2d. per bushel. Prime shipping parcels are worth about 1s. 11d.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There have been several sales of cement at 19s. to 21s; holders now ask more money. Lumber still scarce and dear. Slates are in more demand, without any corresponding improvement in price, owing to excessive stocks.

CANDLES.—Stocks have increased and importers are offering all descriptions at lower rates. Leading brands of full weights are quoted at 10¼d. to 10½d, inferior at 10d. Light weights have a limited sale at about 9½d. for best.

COALS.—Another difficulty, which arose from the miners demanding the establishment of the eight-hour system, has been settled by the colliery proprietors making a concession of reducing the day's work to nine hours. This was followed by a rise of 1s. in the price of coals, which are now quoted at 10s. per ton f.o.b. in Newcastle. Scarcity of tonnage prevents the execution of large orders, some of which have been on hand for several months. The clearances from this port and Newcastle for foreign markets during the past four weeks has been:—To San Francisco, 6982 tons; Shanghai, 3366; Hongkong, 1790; Mauritius, 1286; Manila, 1500; Java, 380.

COFFEE, &c.—Fancy prices are asked for the limited quantity on hand; 10½d. to 10¾d. has been paid for Plantation, and 11d. is asked for small lines. Java has been sold at 9d. to 9½d. Cocoa has advanced 1d. for best brands. Chicory firm at 3½d. for Barry's.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Caustic soda is in light supply; sales at £38 to £40. Soda crystals are worth £14. Other descriptions remain at last month's quotations.

DUNDEE GOODS.—For cornsacks 14s. 6d. is generally asked, though sales have taken place at lower rates. Forced sales of woolpacks at 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. for full weights. Woolbagging is quoted at 8d. Canvas firm at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. Twine unaltered.

DRIED FRUITS.—Currants move slowly at 5d. to 5½d.; stocks moderate, and prices hardening. Eleme raisins sold in quantity at 8d.; Sultana, 9d. to 9½d. Muscatels are scarce, and command 1s. Jordan almonds are held for 2s. to 2s. 3d. No figs obtainable from first hands. Dried apples have been sold at 8½d. to 9d. Barcelona nuts, 5½d. to 6d.; dates, 4d.

FISH.—Sales of Californian salmon have been made below 12s. for 1 lb. tins. Other descriptions bring 12s. 6d. to 13s. Lobsters are more plentiful, with sales at 10s.; oysters, 8s. to 8s. 6d; white herrings scarce, at 30s. to 36s., the latter price only for small quantities of very prime.

HOPS.—Business has been of a retail character, prices ranging from 1s. to 1s. 8d.

LIQUORS.—For bulk and bottled beer there has been an active demand. Of the former there are only about two thousand hogsheads in stock, and holders command their own prices. Best brands sell at £8 5s. to £8 10s.; second-class at £7 10s. upwards. Ale in glass is difficult to obtain. Tennent's has been sold at 12s. for quarts and 7s. for pints, and other brands at proportionately high figures. Bottled stout is equally scarce, and brings from 10s. to 11s. 6d. Porter in wood is worth from £6 to £7. Stocks of brandy are enormous, and shipments advised prove that the home trade have paid very little attention to the reports sent home by every mail for months past. Martell's dark, in trade quantities, can be bought at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d. Hennessy's pale has been bought at 6s. 9d. Good second-class brandies are quoted at 5s. 3d. to 6s.; Hennessy's case, 26s.; "Three Star," 42s. 6d. to 43s.; other good brands, 22s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior, nominal. The value of geneva has been improved by late advices from Europe, still it is not easy to obtain paying prices owing to large supplies. Buyers have become more particular, and prefer to pay more money for capsuled and labelled, present quotations being 10s. 6d. to 14s., according to contents. Imported 30 o.p. rum is held for 3s. 6d.; colonial made, of good quality, has been sold at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. Whisky has a slow sale at 6s. 6d. for ordinary bulk, and 16s. to 18s. for case. Old tom brings from 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

LEATHER.—At the weekly sales considerable quantities have changed hands at about the same quotations as last month. The prices realised at the latest sales have been, Sole, 8d. to 1s.; horse-butts, 9d. to 1s 0½d; kip, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11½d.; harness, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.; tweed, 1s. to 3s. 8½d.; yearling, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4½d; calf, 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 9d; kangaroo, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d; goat, 3s. 1d.; bag, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; bridle, 16s. to 17s. 7d.; basils, 6s. 6d.

METALS.—Importers find it more difficult to effect sales owing to a general impression that the advanced rates, caused by English advices, cannot be maintained. For galvanized iron, £46 to £56 is demanded. Pig has been selling at £9 10s., yellow metal at 11d. to 11½d. Sheet lead, £27. Timplates scarce, and worth 30 to 35 per cent. advance on invoice. Colonial tin, 1s. 4d. A considerable quantity of the latter has been shipped to London. Pig lead has been quitted at £18.

NAVAL STORES.—Former quotations are still obtainable, with average stocks.

OILMEN'S STORES AND GROCERIES.—Several shipments offered at auction were nearly all bought in, as prices did not meet vendors' expectations, and private sales have not been large. For trade quantities current quotations are—Bottled fruits, best, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., inferior, 10s.; 1-lb. jams (English), 10s. to 11s.; 1-lb. mustard in glass, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, tins, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; pint pickles, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; half-pint salad oil, 5s. 9d.; pints, 10s. 6d.; quarts, 18s.; bulk vinegar, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; bottled, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; white starch, 4½d.; blue, 4½d.

OILS AND PAINTS.—A large shipment of cocoanut sold under the hammer at £26 2s. 6d., and whale at £31 10s. For kerosene higher rates ruled lately in the other colonies under the influence of American news. The increased production of colonial, and its comparative cheapness, have kept the market steady. We quote 2s. for imported in bond, and the same rate for Comet brand free of duty. At auction on the 28th ultimo paints realized 7s. 6d. to 20s.; white lead, 27s. 6d.; red lead, 20s.; ground driers, 33s.; raw oil, 4s.; Storer's boiled oil, 4s. 5½d.; English turps, 6s. 8d.; olive oil, 6s. 10½d.; salad oil, in bulk, 6s. 9d.; Chinese, 3s. 9½d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is still bare of English bacon. Some small shipments of hams have arrived, and a portion sold at about 1s. 6d. Cheese brings 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

RICE.—The arrival of a cargo from Japan has taken importers by surprise, and caused prices to recede a little. A portion of it was quitted by auction, and mill-dressed is now selling at £23. Patna commands £24; Java, £26; inferior sorts, £18 to £20.

SALT.—News of increased rates of freight caused a speculative inquiry, and about 10s. per ton advance in price. Rock is quoted at £4 10s. to £5; coarse Liverpool, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; fine, £5.

SUGAR.—Two cargoes of Mauritius came to hand, and the greater portion was quitted by auction at high figures. Yellows, ex Southern Belle, brought £35 5s. to £37 12s. 6d.; fine counters, £39 to £40 5s.; white crystals, £40 5s. to £41 5s., and a parcel of loaf at £56. The Falcon's shipment sold at £37 15s. to £42 10s.

TOBACCO.—Twists are wanted at full prices, say 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for best. Manila cigars, 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.

TEA.—A good business has been done privately in new crop, both for country supplies and export, at rather better rates than were obtained at auction.

We have Melbourne papers to the 31st ultimo. The *Argus* of that date reports of the markets:—

In the import market business has been quiet. Very little demand is experienced for general merchandise, and the market, deprived of the stimulus imparted by extensive transactions in specialties to which attention has recently been directed, has been extremely dull throughout the day. In breadstuffs, though there is less excitement, there is a steady business doing in flour. Sales aggregate 210 tons, in parcels of 50 tons in a line, at £18. The millers report also a good run of orders for bakers' lot at £19 10s to £20. In wheat only a moderate business can be done. In consequence of supplies being so bare, most of the sales reported have reached us through the auction mart; these, however, have been very trifling. Good Victorian was sold at 7s. 10d., and New Zealand realised 7s.; a parcel of 350 bags common Adelaide was sold privately at 7s. 9d. Oats are in good request; under the hammer 3s 2½d to 3s 3d was accepted for feeding. A line of 1000 bags was disposed of privately at 3s 4½d, to meet country orders. Maize is very dull at 3s 1d; there is no inquiry whatever, and to attempt to force sales would only lower the market unnecessarily, without obtaining any benefit in return. Malting barley is much wanted, and sales could readily be effected at 6s 6d. Sugars are in good demand. The result of the late heavy sales appears to be that the market has assumed a somewhat firmer tone. We observe that the cargo of the Clodian, which was at one time intended to be offered for sale to-morrow, will not be submitted to competition till Friday. Kerosene oil is moving off at 1s 11d to 1s 11½d. In liquids sales are of limited extent; a small parcel of Amontillado sherry was placed at £75. Offley's port wine, three to six grape, is salable at £45 to £75. There is no activity noticeable in brandies. The usual weekly wool sale was held at Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co.'s warehouses, and 1042 bales were sold out of a catalogue of 1675 bales. Buyers competed freely, but they seemed to be reluctant to give late rates, and prices closed a shade lower. Greasy realised 11d to 1s 2¾d; fleece, 1s 4d to 2s 2¾d; and lambs', 1s 10¼d to 2s 3½d per pound.

## MINING.

SATURDAY EVENING.

IN the Share Market to-day there was a strong demand for Beyers and Holtermans with sales up to 62s. 6d. Peak Downs continue to improve and close at 90s. The yield of the Band and Albion mine to-day was 133 oz. For the week, 712 oz.

Globe G. M. Co., Chambers Creek.—The manager reports that the crushing plant will be completed and ready for work in another week.

Goodrich Q. M. Co.—At a special meeting of the shareholders it has been resolved to increase the shares to 24,000 of £1 each, of which 16s. is paid up; and the directors were authorised to call up such portions of the unpaid capital as may be required for the purpose of erecting smelting works to reduce the large deposit of rich copper ore opened in working for gold.

Grenfell Consols G. M. Co.—The manager advises, having received the following report from the mine:—"We have sunk No. 9 shaft 3 feet this week; the lode keeps 3 feet 3 inches wide, and shows good gold just as when I wrote last; the ground keeps very hard. No. 5 stope, at bottom of No. 10 shaft, shows more gold this week than it has done since we have been working below the fault. I do not see any alteration in the other stopes since my last." A telegram from the mining manager, dated 1st instant, states that he had cleaned up after crushing 455 tons quartz, principally top stone, and that—exclusive of the pans, which had not been cleaned out—213½ oz. gold had been obtained, as the result of three weeks' work.

The managers of the Marcolini G. M. Co. report the arrival of the whole of the crushing machinery at the mine, and now in course of erection. The local manager, writing under date the 25th October, states: By the time the machinery is erected, we shall have 600 to 700 tons ready for crushing, and the stampers will tell a tale that will please the shareholders. The stone now breaking out is beautiful, 163 lbs. of very rich specimens I have lodged in the Bank of New South Wales here, and I have about the same weight, though not so good, in my house.

Mount Mitchell Tin M. Co.—Extract from manager's report of the 28th October:—"I have forwarded 6 tons 2 cwt. 3 quarters 16 lbs. of tin ore yesterday, and the ground I am working is turning out well. I have been sluicing with only one set of boxes for nine days for 35 bags tin ore, and expect to extract from 10 to 12 oz. of gold from the ore. In this ground I expect to realize fully one half the cost of working in gold alone."

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.


G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Wethers.
W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, Fat Cattle.
T. SULLIVAN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
G. WELLS.—At New Hunter River Wharf, at 10, Hay.
THE CITY AUCTIONEER.—At the Reservoir, Crown-street, at 11, Iron, Brass, Pumps, Winches, Tramway Rails, Oats, Building Materials, and Sundries.
J. WRIGHT.—At his Yards, at 11.30, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Schooner Atalanta, Steam-tug Vesta.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, City and Suburban Properties.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
DUNN AND LAWSON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Tools, Ironmongery, Sashes, Doors, &c.
T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11, Lease of Tolls at Annandale Toll-bar.
S. WOOLLEE.—At his Yards, Horses, Carts, &c.


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## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals
BEERS—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads; Burton, Scotch, and Whitbread's ale, in bulk; Irish and Scotch Stout
Jeffrey's, Robert M'Millan's, M'Ewan's, Salt's ales, Barclay's, Jeffrey's stout, D'Arcy's stout, Dagger brand
Tennent's, Jeffrey's, ales, pints, quarts
BRANDY—Martell's; Jules Robin, Duiery, Hennessy's, and low quality, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases; Meukow's brandy, in case
RUM—Preston's, Lowndes' rum in hogsheads, quarters; Maryboro, 32 to 34 per cent.; rum balm (Shrub)
WHISKY—Dunville's, bulk and bottle; Scotch and Irish, Brown Bess; Burnett's; Thomson's old tom
SHERRIES—Burdon's best, and low qualities
PORTS—Hooper and Son's, 2 to 5 anchor, in quarters; and low qualities; Masdeu and rich ports
GINGER wine, clarets, in case and bulk; limejuice cordial, liqueurs, rum, in cases
GROCERIES—Sauces, jams, pickles, Coward's oilmen's stores, salmon, currants, mustard, Melbourne moulds and soap, Newcastle soap, Brandon and De Roubaix candles, blue, corn flour, cheese, Queensland arrowroot, Keillor's confectionery, starch, oatmeal, pearl barley, cutty pipes; salad oil, castor oil, pints, and half-pints; Slee, Slee, and Co.'s vinegar, in bulk; Burnett's Crosse case vinegar, curry powder; fine, coarse, and jar salt; malt, in tanks; limejuice; Bavarian, Kent, and Tasmanian hops; caustic soda, soda crystals, castor oil, plaids, corks, fruits, capers, ling fish, oysters, raisins, lemon peel, herrings, spices, sauces, sago, baking powders, soap powders, cocoa, bags, papers; Day and Martin's blacking; white and black pepper, tins; patés petit pois; hams, cheese, paper bags, assorted sizes; sultanas, macaroni, vermicelli, tart. acid, cream tartar.
OILS and PAINTS—Raw and boiled oil, in drums; brushware, assorted varnishes, turpentine, soft soap, white and red lead, green and black paint, dry red lead, pitch, resin; palm, China, mutton bird, castor, kerosene oils; sulphur, quicksilver; round, square, pig iron, small sizes.
IRONMONGERY—Boiler tubes, window glass, blasting fuse, blasting powder, and Pigou and Wilks's sporting ditto; assorted brushware, 3-bushel bags, woolpacks, seaming twine, sheet lead, sheathing metal and nails, sheathing felt, tumblers, cotton waste, spun yarn, tanks, simplex punches, lemonade bottles, bark mills, galvanized iron, tin plates, Scotch flooring boards.
LEATHERS—Kangaroo, calf, kip, and sole leather.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

JULES ROBIN and CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of this well-known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk, pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
BRUNTON and CO.—Fuse, double and single tape
KENNALL GUNPOWDER CO.—Blasting powder
BROWN'S and POLSON'S Corn Flour
JEFFREY'S and CO.—SCOTCH ALES, in draft, bottle
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship, roofing, and boiler felt
PASCO, GRENFELL, and CO. "Muntz" metal
J. and R. TENNENT.—Wellpark Brewery ales
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk porter and ale
GILLON and CO.—Meats, fish, lime-juice cordial, pickles
G. F. COWARD and CO.—Oilmen's stores and fruits
BURDON and GARDNER.—Sherries, in wood, assorted
HOOPER and SONS.—Port wines, in bulk, various
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, sauces, curry, spices
D. J. THOMSON and CO.—Old tom, in bulk and bottle; ginger wine, whisky, raspberry balm
JULES ROBIN and CO.—Brandy, in bulk and bottle
DUNVILLE and CO.—Old Irish whisky, in bulk and case
H. BALFOUR and CO.—Engines, 2 to 10 h.p.
PIGOU and WILKS—Sporting powder, in flasks, FFF
J. and W. STUART—Fishing nets and twine
GRIMES and SON—Queensland arrowroot, ¼ and 1 lbs.
D. RITCHIE—Launceston oatmeal, pearl barley, peas
HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY.—For sale and purchase of candles, soap, oils
JOHNSON, BROS., and CO.—Hobart Town jams, fruits
HUXHAM and MOORE—Bark mills and machinery
STEVENSON, CARLILE, and CO.—Clydesdale grease
RECKITTS and SONS.—Starch, blue, black lead.
R. A. ROONEY and SONS—Brushware.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale
RIZAT'S BRANDY, in quarters
RUM—Lowndes's, full strength, new shipment
Jamaica, pale and high strength, in quarters
Jamaica, in case, Heddle's
HEDDLE'S Whisky
GINGER WINE AND RASPBERRY BALM—and LIMEJUICE CORDIAL—Heddle's
DEVENISH'S CHAMPAGNE ALE, bottled by R. B. Byass
BOTTLED STOUT, new brew, by Byass
SHERRIES—Gonzalez and Dubosc's, from best to lower qualities, in wood; treble grape, in one-dozen cases, good medium quality
PORTS—Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s, various grades, from single to six grape; low red to OWC, and VSO, very choice, for bottling
CHAMPAGNE—genuine Cliquot
CHAMPAGNE—Wachter's, and cheap brands
CLARET—St. Julien and superior qualities, quarts and pints; Rhenish wine, hocks, &c.
SUGARS—Mauritius, bright rations to light browns
BICARB. SODA, Candied Peel, flowers of sulphur
GALVANIZED IRON, "Gospel Oak," corrugated and flat
CANVAS, for ore bags, to superior extra all flax for sails; also for repairing
TWINE—Seaming and roping, superior quality
CORDAGE and BOLT ROPE, of best quality
AMBER ROSIN, of fine quality
VARNISHES, DRY COLOURS, DISINFECTANT FLUID
VINEGAR—Ledger's, in cases
BLACK OIL—in large and small casks, fine quality
GUNPOWDER, sporting, in canisters, Curtiss and Harvey's
BLASTING POWDER—Curtiss and Harvey's
CAITHNESS PAVEMENT, natural face, 2½ inches.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

BYASS'S ALE AND STOUT.
Having lately ascertained that certain parties have imitated the trade mark and label of Robert Blake Byass, and are making use of such imitations to palm off a spurious and inferior article on the public, we hereby, as agents for Mr. Byass, warn all persons against the forgery and imposition, and intimate to the parties concerned in this fraud that they are liable to prosecution under the Trade Mark Act, 1865, and will, if they persist, be prosecuted accordingly.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to advance on WOOL and other produce consigned to them for Sale by their London friends as usual.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

MILLER AND RICHARD, Edinburgh and London, celebrated Hard Metal Types, Presses, and Printing Material on SALE.
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents.

A. B. FLEMING and CO. PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS, LEITH.
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ALE—Arrol's India pale, to arrive, in bulk and bottle
STOUT—Ditto ditto, in bottle
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch, various brands, in bulk and case
BRANDY—Hennessy's, in bulk and case
RUM—Lowndes's, 34 o.p., in bulk
SLATES—Best blue and red Bangor
HOLLOWARE—various brands
SPADES and SHOVELS
CAMP OVENS and COVERS, SASHWEIGHTS
TABLE CUTLERY
BOILER PLATES—BBH Crown
WINDOW GLASS
STATIONERY—General assortment
HATS—Felt and satin
PIANOS—various makers
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, and CHINA
FLOORCLOTH
CEMENT—Burham Co.'s
WHITE LEAD and PAINTS—Macgregor's, and Blundell and Spence's
CASTOR OIL, LINSEED OIL
CORKS—in bales, &c.
CANVAS and BOLT ROPE
JAMS and JELLIES—Tainsh's
GALVANIZED IRON—Crown and Lion brands
FIRE BRICKS, finest quality, to arrive
LAMP WARE, Deitz's, and Rowatt's
CHAIRS—Windsor, &c.
BASKETS and TOYS.
MASON, BROTHERS, 125, Pitt-street.

TO IMPORTERS.—FORWARDING AGENCY.—The undersigned, through their own house, G. and R. Mason, Glasgow, and their correspondents, R. R. Jones and Co., London, and Beardwood, Jones, and Co., Liverpool, have arranged to undertake the insurance and shipping of goods from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the Continent to the colonies and elsewhere, at the lowest possible rates.
Special attention given to keep down inland charges in Great Britain.
MASON, BROTHERS, 125, Pitt-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE, from stock and to arrive—
BRANDIES in bulk, Martell's pale and dark
Hennessy's ditto ditto
C. S. V. Proprietors' ditto ditto
Bisquit Dubouche and Co.
Associated ditto ditto
DITTO in cases, Martell's, Hennessy's, Hennessy's * * *, La Grande Marque, Associated, C. S. V. Proprietors', Otard's, Renault's, &c., &c.
RUM—Lowndes', Lemon Hart's, Preston's, Queensland, and Mauritius
GENEVA—JDKZ, all sizes
Key, ditto
Ditto capsuled and labelled, ditto
AROMATIC GENEVA, in 1 dozen cases
WHISKY—Scotch and Irish, in bulk
DITTO, in case—Stewart's, Dunville's, Preston's
OLD TOM—Ditto, Burnett's, Lowndes'
GINGER WINE—Bernard's, Thompson's
PORT WINE—Hunt's, 1 to 5 diamond
SHERRY DITTO—Cozens' ditto ditto
PORT, in case—Butler's, Hooper's, &c.
SHERRY, ditto—Masonic, Amontillado, &c.
CLARET, ditto—St. Julien's
CHAMPAGNE—Various brands
ABSYNTHE—Lepelletier's, Noilly Pratt
VERMOUTH—Noilly Pratt
SCHNAPPS—Wolfe's schiedam, pints and quarts
BITTERS—Hostetter's, Stoughton, Orange
SARSAPARILLA—Townsend's, Bristol's, and Buchan's
MARASCHINO, Curaçoa
ALE, in bulk—Marrian's, Bass's No. 3, Sacell Brewery Co. (new brew)
DITTO, bottled—Blood's, Bass's, Sacell, &c.
PORTER, bulk—Taylor's, Whitbread's, Darcy's
DITTO, bottled—Blood, Wolfe and Co.'s, Byass's, Harvey's, &c.
OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles, Mustard, Sauces, Vinegar, Curry Jams, Marmalades, Currants, Jellies, and Bottled Fruits
CANDLES—De Roubaix Jenar and Co., and other brands
FRUITS—Eleme, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Apples, Prunes
NUTS—Barcelona, Walnuts, S. S. Almonds, and Jordan Almonds
FISH—Herrings, pickled, and red; Fresh Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Ling, in cases; Pickled Salmon, and Kippered Herrings
WOOLPACKS—3-bushel Bags, Woolbagging, and Seaming Twine
MANILA ROPE—All sizes, from ⅝ to 5¼ inches
COIR Ditto—Ditto, ditto ditto to 10 ditto
CALCUTTA LINES, Bengal Lines, Tarpaulin, and Canvas
VESTAS—In japan boxes, 250, 500, 1000, and Plaids
CORKS—Wine, Lemonade, and Gingerbeer
HOPS—Kent and Sussex, small pockets, 1870
SODA CRYSTALS, Soda carb., Acid tart., Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, Alum, Bluestone, &c.
HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES, in small assorted cases
SPICES—Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Jamaica Ginger, and Pepper
CONFECTIONERY—Jujubes, Pastiles, Liquorice, and Candied Peel.
TOBACCOS—Raven Twist, in ¼ and ½ tierces
Barratt's ditto ditto
Barratt's 10's
PAPER BAGS, in bales of assorted sizes; Royal Hand, Brown, Tea and Drapers' Papers

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO.'S Superior MUSTARDS.—The undersigned are in receipt of monthly shipments of the celebrated DOUBLE SUPERFINE; also DURHAM quality, in ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., and 7-lbs. tins.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BLOOD, WOOLFE, and CO.'S STOUT.—This justly celebrated Stout can be had from stock, or to arrive.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

KING'S PRESERVED POTATOES and DESICCATED SOUP.—The latter highly recommended to ship captains and others. To be had in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins, and on SALE.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY.—This very superior PALE BRANDY, in 1-dozen cases, on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

CORKS.—Monthly shipments of Gingerbeer, Lemonade, and Velvet Wine Corks.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING, A, B, C.—Paste and Tin on SALE.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BELL and BLACK'S, and PALMER'S VESTAS.—Plaids and 250's of these favourite brands, now so much inquired for, can be had from
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

KNIGHT'S COLONIAL JAMS.—This well-known brand is on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BREADSTUFFS.
On SALE by the undersigned:—
HART'S Superfine Flour
MAGAREY'S ditto
DUNN'S ditto
Ditto, fine ditto
Ditto, household ditto.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

LORNE WHISKY.—A shipment of this celebrated and favourite brand to arrive by the Golden Sea, and on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

MAURITIUS RUM.—Just landed—100 quarter-casks of Mauritius Rum. A very superior sample, and on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

SUGAR MATS.—A parcel of small Sugar Mats, now so much in demand, on SALE by
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

CAUSTIC SODA.—To land ex Strathdon,—A small shipment of Muspratt and Sons', 63 per cent.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

WYNDHAM'S celebrated AUSTRALIAN WINES on SALE by the undersigned.
W. T. COHEN, Sole Agent, 171, Pitt-street.

SHARP'S Superior BLASTING GUNPOWDER, in half-barrels. TUCKER and CO., George-street.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee.
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

TENNENT'S ALE. TENNENT'S ALE.
2800 dozen quarts Tennent's Ale, the finest ale in the colony, 9s 6d per single dozen, or 9s by the cask.
1000 dozen pints ditto, 2 dozen for 12s 6d, or 6s by the cask.
N.B.—Delivered to any part of the city or suburbs.
C. KIDMAN and SON, South Head Road, and branch establishments.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Lowndes's rum
Port and sherry, case and casks
Hennessy's case brandy
Whisky, Irish, case and casks
Borthwick's stout
Linseed oil, in casks and drums
Brandon's candles
Patna and China rice
China preserves
Calcutta lines
White lead
Sheet lead
Shot
Bangor slates
Pig iron
Coarse and fine salt
Canvas
Manila cigars
Congou tea, chests and halves.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

QUICKSILVER, on SALE.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP, 121, Pitt-street North.

WOOLPACKS, ends, full weights; half sardines, cream of tartar, carb. soda, Devoe's kerosene, currants, coffee, chicory, candied peel, Chinese oil, Java rice 1-lb. salmon. WITTON and CO., 387, George-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
BRANDY—Martell's and C. S. V. P. in bulk, and, to arrive, Hennessy's, in case
RUM—Lowndes' and Lamb's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
GENEVA—"J.D.K.Z." and "KEY," 3 2-32 gallons to 3 12-32 gallons
WHISKY—John Stewart and Co.'s Scotch, to arrive
WINES—Port and sherry, finest to ordinary, in bulk and case
BITTERS—Pomegranate and Orange
BEER—Tennent's, M'Ewan's, and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s, bottled, to arrive
TEAS—Fine to finest Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, ex Figaro
CANDLES—De Roubaix Jenar's and Brandon's, full weights
WOOLPACKS—(open at side and end), full 10½ lbs.; cornsacks, 2½ lbs.; canvas and twine
FENCING WIRE—Whitecross Co.'s, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10
OILS, COLOURS, and PAINTS—North British Colour Co.'s
BLASTING POWDER—Kames Co.'s, to arrive in 48-lb. kegs.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC. — Agents for New South Wales,
GILFILLAN and CO.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Ex Border Chief, from London,
18 cases iron bedsteads and cots
16 ditto assorted table glassware
35 bales assorted paperhangings
50 cases "Crown" plaid vestas
4 ditto saddlers' ironmongery
4 ditto ladies' saddles
14 bales tea paper
30 cases Rimmel's perfumery, assorted
2 ditto assorted pocket cutlery
4 ditto portmanteaus, trunks, and bonnet boxes
2 ditto packet pins
2 ditto 2 billiard-bagatelle tables, complete
3 ditto papier maché tables and wares
20 ditto Italian, American, grocers', and shop twine
14 ditto cut glassware
2 ditto Oakey's glass and emery paper
1 ditto riding and driving whips
3 ditto fancy ornaments.

Ex Ben Lomond, from London,
200 cases Bell and Black's plaid vestas
100 ditto "Crown" ditto
20 ditto "Crown" safety matches
15 ditto ditto Tandstickor ditto
4 ditto cut glassware
2 ditto assorted brier-wood pipes
2 ditto drum and bell musical boxes
12 ditto ladies' saddles
2 ditto bagatelle boards
3 ditto foolscap copying-presses
6 ditto tubular iron bedsteads
4 ditto brown windsor soap
8 casks decanters
6 ditto tumblers
6 cases fancy perfumed soaps
2 ditto saddle girths
2 ditto stirrup irons
3 ditto fancy goods, assorted
1 ditto flutes and flageolets
6 ditto single and double barrel guns
2 ditto men's assorted belts
4 ditto glassware
6 ditto Steedman's soothing powders
100 ditto Morton's table vinegar
50 ditto jar salt
50 ditto bottled pie fruits
15 ditto candied peel
30 ditto 2 lb. bottles French plums
12 ditto Hutton's sickles and scythe stones.

Ex Hawkesbury, from London,
500 boxes sperm candles
2 cases "Defiance" sewing-machines.

Ex Sam Mendel, from Liverpool,
240 boxes tinplates, IC and IX charcoal, IC coke
16 casks shot
10 ditto horsehair
17 ditto holloware.

Ex Strathdon, from London.
260 cases wire nails, assorted
100 ditto half-pint hair oils
60 ditto quarter-pint ditto
2 ditto trunks and bonnet boxes
2 ditto 2 pianos, Arill and Smart's
2 ditto clocks, assorted
1 ditto musical boxes, tooth brushes, hair nets, button sets, &c.
100 reams drapers' paper
4 cases fancy soaps
2 ditto blotting papers
1 ditto, each opera glasses, I.R. toys, tooth brushes, chess and solitaires, tactics, &c.
3 ditto coloured foot-balls
10 ditto tray looking glasses
4 ditto chimney ditto
19 ditto Rimmel's perfumery, assorted
5 ditto assorted engravings, framed
2 ditto assorted French toys
2 ditto juvenile books and Shakespeare
3 ditto Gosnell's hair brushes
2 ditto hand saws
2 ditto back combs, coronets, &c.
2 ditto assorted guns
3 ditto assorted electroplated wares.

Ex Pacific, from New York.
1000 cases Devoe's kerosene oil
400 ditto clothespins
250 ditto lobsters
150 ditto oysters
260 ditto chairs, assorted
100 ditto Collin's axes, assorted
100 ditto L. B. Adam's ditto ditto
25 ditto boys' and half axes
20 ditto Collins' carved picks
41 ditto axe handles
13 ditto pick and adze handles
3 ditto Washoe Company's picks
1 ditto Tuttle's planters' hoes
8 ditto cheney hammers
12 ditto tinned and American cut tacks
39 packages assorted lamp ware
44 cases Ayers' medicines
1 case Havannah cigars
25 ditto red lion bitters.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO.,
British and Foreign Warehousemen, Wholesale Jewellers and Importers, 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

WOOLBAGGING, ex Ben Lomond, for SALE.
FRED. ESSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

FOR SALE.—Barlow RAILS, 73 lbs. per yard. Apply Manager, City Iron Works Co., Pyrmont.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
BRANDY—Hennessy's and T. Hine and Co.'s, in bulk and case
WORCESTER PORCELAIN WARE—Dinner and Dessert Services
SEWING-MACHINES—For Tailoring purposes
WOOLPACKS.—Bags.
ELECTROPLATED WARE—Tea and Coffee Services, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c.
LINSEED OIL—Blundell, Spence, and Co., raw and boiled, in drums.
THOMAS NOSSITER and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, and Clouzeau's
Candles—Brandon's and De Roubaix and Co.'s
Salt, rock, and Liverpool coarse
Soda crystals, small casks, now landing
Fencing wire, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 8
Galvanized iron—"Gospel Oak," plain and corrugated
Sardines, halves and quarters, to arrive
Teas, fine congous, chests and halves, ex Woodbine
Sheep shears, Ward and Payne's, No. 38
Seaming twine, canvas.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TEAS EX ACACIA.—Finest qualities of the Seasons
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Importers.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—Muntz yellow metal rods, ⅜ inch up to 1½ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
Soda ash, Bath bricks, flour of sulphur, whiting
New ling, preserved salmon, herrings, tobacco pipes
Moir's oils, marmalade, jellies, preserved fish, &c.
Taylor Brothers' mustard, sperm candles
Whisky—Scotch and Irish, in bulk and bottle
Steele Coulson's ale, porter, ginger wine.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES.—Portable and stationary, 5 to 16 h.p.
Steam hoisting engine and winch, 5 h.p.
Turning lathes, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds, punching machines, drilling machines
Steam hammers, shaping, and screwing machines
Lithographic press and fittings, lithographic stones
Centrifugal pumps, sheepwashing machines
Lawn-mowing machines, A. Shanks and Son's
Water socket pipes, gas pipes, V. I. R. belting
Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, galvanized iron
White lead, white zinc and black paint, red lead
Cotton waste, engine packing, seaming twine
Fencing wire, Nos. 6 to 8, Europe cordage.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM WINCHES and Boilers.—2 first-class powerful Winches for Sale, cheap, by P. N. Russell and Co.

ENGINE and BOILERS, 30 h.p., also Quartz Crusher, for SALE; shares part payment. 8, King-st. W.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
7-inch double cylinder portable Steam Engine, fitted with reversing gear
12-inch cylinder semi-portable Steam Engine, fitted with reversing gear
13½-inch cylinder oscillating Steam Engine, with complete set of winding gear
14-inch cylinder horizontal Steam Engine, malleable iron crank, 30 inches stroke
16-inch cylinder horizontal Steam Engine, malleable iron crank, 48 inches stroke
18 feet by 5 feet 3 inches Cornish Flue Boiler, fitted with Galloway tubes and water bridge
5 head revolving Stamping Battery with 10-inch cylinder, oscillating steam engine, and boiler complete
1 set draw-lift Pump Workings
1 contractor's Jib Crane mounted on wheels 30 inches diameter, suited for permanent gauge of Victorian railway, viz., 5 feet 3 inches
Pump pipes and spigot and faucet pipes and bends, all sizes
Valves, gland-cocks, files, steel, gas pipes and fittings together with complete assortment of engineer's brass-work, &c., &c.
WALKER, HICKMAN, and CO.,
(late John Walker and Co.)
UNION FOUNDRY,
Engineering and Boiler Works,
BALLARAT, VICTORIA.
Every information respecting QUARTZ-CRUSHING, or any kind of machinery, on application to
GEORGE MOORE and CO., 163, Pitt-street, Agents.

KEROSENE CHIMNEYS.—An assorted Invoice for SALE, in parcels to suit the Wholesale Trade.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CAUTION.
SCHNAPPS.
KIDERLEN'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. — The undersigned, Sole Agents, are prepared to supply the trade with the genuine spirit, in cases of one dozen quarts or two dozen pints. The trade are cautioned against the many spurious imitations, and are particularly requested not only to order KIDERLEN'S brand, but to be careful in seeing that they get what they order, this brand being distinguishable from any other by having an Anchor on a Blue Label on each bottle.
Sole Agents for the colony of New South Wales—
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for SALE—
BRANDIES—ARBOUIN, MARETT, and CO.'S, bulk and case
Ditto—MARTELL'S dark, hogsheads and quarters
Ditto—HENNESSY'S pale, in cases and quarters
Ditto—Cheap quality, in cases
GENEVA—various contents and strengths
WHISKY—Campbelltown, in quarter-casks, very fine
CLARETS—of the choicest qualities
CHAMPAGNE—the French Wine Company, first-class quality
ALES—Younger's, Bass's, and Shepton Mallet
Bulk, Flower and Sons' new brew
RICE—Java, Bankok, Ballam, and other sorts
OILMEN'S STORES, Salad Oils, Sauces, &c.; Copland, and other brands to arrive
CEMENT—White, Brothers', now landing
GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE—3½ inch
COFFEE—Ceylon Plantation, Peaberry, &c.
PEPPER—black and white
STARCH—Gill and Tucker's, white and blue
COCOA—Cacavera
TAPIOCA, CLOVES, PEPPER, and SAGO
PRESERVED MEATS, Soups, Game, &c., &c., in 2, 4, and 6 lbs. tins.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BRANDY.—ARBOUIN, MARETT, and CO.'S pale and dark, in bulk; and pale in cases.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FLAGS.—American Ensigns, just arrived.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

TIN ORE.—The undersigned are prepared to purchase or make liberal advances on parcels consigned to their London correspondents for Sale.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by R. Porter and Co.—Several parcels to arrive. J. R. CATTELL and CO., Agents.

YOUNGER'S ALE and STOUT, bottled by R. Porter and Co., to arrive shortly. CATTELL and CO.

BRANDY. — ARBOUIN, MARETT, and CO.'S COGNAC.—This choice Brandy is esteemed for its purity, delicacy, and softness of flavour. It is preferred by many to any of the numerous other brands, and it meets with approval wherever it is tried. To be had from the sole agents, J. R. CATTELL and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents on the most favourable terms for all descriptions of British and Foreign Merchandise.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.
Messrs. LANGTONS, SCOTT, and EDDEN will be happy to execute all indents forwarded to them through the undersigned.
Price lists and forms on application to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WOOL and TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers, or will make liberal advances on consignment to their friends in London.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LING IN PUNCHEONS.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BASS'S ALE.
BULK ALE.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. Bass and Co., have always on hand No. 3 in hogsheads, and No. 4 in hogsheads and barrels.
BOTTLED ALE.—Bass's, bottled by Cameron and Saunders and the London and Burton Bottled Beer Co.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

BARCLAY'S Brown Stout, bottled by Scroggie, in champagne bottles, quarts and pints.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's dark, hogsheads and quarters '67 and '69 vintage
Hennessy's pale, in quarter-casks and hhds.
Rizart's, Campain's, Leon's, in quarter-casks
Otard's old brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Martell's, Hennessy's, Compain's, in case
Lecoq Freres, 2, 4, 9, and 20 years old, in case.
RUM—Preston's, in quarter-casks
AROMATIC GENEVA—Key brand, in crystal bottles
GENEVA—Key brand, various contents, capsuled and labelled
ORANGE BITTERS—Swain, Board, and Co.'s
WINES—Port and sherry, various brands, wood and bottle
Clarets, burgundy, hocks, very superior
Champagne, Perrier's, various qualities, quarts and pints.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHERRY.—The undersigned, Agents for Admiral Pinson, have now landing this brand of Sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WHISKY.—James Stewart and Co.'s Paisley, in quarters, cases, and flasks.

TEAS.—Fine, medium, and ration.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SUGARS, in large and small bags, ex Southern Belle.

MILLED Dressed Table RICE, in 56 lb. bags.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

COLMAN'S STARCH.—No. 1. white, in 56 boxes, Ehrensperger's Light Blue, in 7-lb and 14-lb boxes
Whybrow's Fruits, Oils, Pickles, &c.
Copland's Fruits, Sauces, &c.
Morton's Tart Fruits, Table Vinegar
Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cream Tartar, Tart. Acid
Bora's Castor Oils, Volkman's Cand. Peel
Colman's Mustards, Caraway Seeds, Split Peas
Bluestone, Patent Groats, Carb. Soda, Pimento
Lea and Perrins's Worcestershire Sauce, pints and half.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WOOLPACKS.—Side and end, full 10½ lbs., red striped.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

VINEGAR—Hill and Evans's, in quarter-casks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BOILED and RAW OIL, in drums
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CLARETS—Low to superior quality.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CANDLES—Gustave Janssen and Co.'s 5 Medal.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

BLASTING POWDER.—John Hall and Sons.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES, 12-horse power.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

PHILLIPSON'S Perfumery and Fancy SOAPS, assorted Invoice for SALE.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TINPLATES, "Charcoal," assorted invoice
Picture and Room Mouldings
Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Globes.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

T. J. BOWN AND CO.
NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES BOWN, having intimated to the above firm that he has RELINQUISHED his IDEA of going into BUSINESS, offered to the executors of the estate the whole of these valuable shipments of goods ex Peeress, and Abergeldie, which had been selected by the first house at home, to his especial order, this offer was immediately accepted, and the firm have now the pleasure of stating that in addition to the above goods, which comprise every variety of DESIGN in BRACKETS, PENDANTS, HALL LAMPS, GLOBES, &c., they have received their usual select invoices of TRADE REQUISITES; also, PATTERNS and the NEWEST DESIGNS from which customers may select and order.
BRASS WORK of every description MADE and REPAIRED.
LEATHER HOSE and SUCTION made on the PREMISES, and CONTRACTS taken for the LARGEST SIZES.
GAS-FITTING in all its BRANCHES.
PLUMBER'S WORK of all KINDS.
EACH of the above departments is under the management of the most EXPERIENCED workmen, who have been in the CONSTANT employment of the FIRM for MANY YEARS.
99, BATHURST-STREET.

T. J. BOWN and CO., SOLE AGENTS for Shand, Mason, and Co.'s MANUAL and STEAM FIRE-ENGINE MANUFACTURERS, have for SALE MANUAL and STEAM FIRE-ENGINES, from the above CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT.
99, BATHURST-STREET.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

QUARTZ MAGNIFIERS, Pocket Compasses, and Horseshoe Magnets. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

WIREWORK of every description in stock, and made to order, by EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 425, George-street. Manufactory, York-street, opposite Lassetter's Stores.

RAT TRAPS.—Try our latest improvement in Rat Traps. EASTWAY'S Wireworks, 425, George-st.

WIRE NETTING for everything, 12 in. to 72 in. wide, at EASTWAY'S Factory, 425, George-st.

FLOWER-STANDS in stock, and made to order, at the Wireworks. Eastway, Brothers, 425, George-st.

EVERY Man and Woman his or her own Painter.—Paints, in tins, 1s 6d each. Eastway, 425, George-st.

FISHING TACKLE.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of the public to their superior assortment of Fishing Tackle, consisting of hooks, in great variety; machine thread; fishing lines, our own make; a large assortment of English lines, fishing rods, winches, artificial flies, twisted and plaited silk fishing lines, silk twist, gut, &c.
N.B.—Persons wanting fishing tackle wholesale will find the undersigned the best to get it from, as, from their long experience in selling fishing tackle, they are enabled to keep such tackle as is most salable. A liberal discount to the trade.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Fishing Lines, and Importers of Fishing Tackle, 425, George-street.

WHITE LEAD and ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned are now landing a small invoice of the above.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

WHITE LEAD, in firkins and kegs, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

PUTTY, Paints, Red Lead, Umbre, Driers, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

CORKS, of various quality and sizes, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, in qrs., pale and dark, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BURNETT'S OLD TOM, in glass-stoppered bottles. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

MARSALA WINE in qrs., Port in bottle, of superior quality. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

SALT, SALT, SALT.—Bay Salt on SALE, at WALLACH, BROTHERS'.

50 TONS Old ROPE and CANVAS wanted; the highest price given at Wallach, Brothers'.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. — For SALE, best brands. EDMUND E. SMITH, Smith's Wharf.

FINE Old West India RUM, 3s 3d, in bond
PALE BRANDY, in quarters, 5s
Scotch WHISKY, Linlithgow, 9s dozen, on SALE.
HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, and MINING COMPANIES.—Deed, Voucher, and Despatch Boxes; Ladies' Travelling Trunks, Hat and Bonnet Boxes, Tin and Japanned Wares.
Large stock, or made to order.
W. FOY, 278 and 280, George-street.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
I have this day admitted Mr. WILLIAM C. GODDARD (late of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney) as a Partner in the business carried on by me at No. 96, Pitt-street, which will in future be conducted under the style of
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.
Sydney, 2nd September, 1872.

AGENCIES:
Universal Marine Insurance Company (Limited)
London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company.
"Germanic Lloyd's," for classing ships.

STARR BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY No. 2.
A SALE of the Right to the Advance of £300 will take place on TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 9 p.m.
THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a General Commission Business, are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets.
Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances, or bank letters of credit, to insure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
E. S. LLOYD and CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street, London.
References—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
This Company's cable from Port Darwin to Java is now in perfect working order. The following is the charge for a telegram of twenty words (inclusive of names and addresses) from any telegraph station in New South Wales:—
To London .. .. £9 11s 6d.
Half this rate for every additional ten words. The tariff for messages to all other parts of the world may be obtained on application at the various telegraph offices.
By order,
(Signed) S. KNEVETT.
British-Australian Telegraph Company,
Adelaide, October 21, 1872.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1873.
MINERAL EXHIBITS.
The Owners of Mines and Directors of Companies are respectfully solicited to furnish SPECIMENS of all the different varieties of Ore from their properties.
Contributors will oblige by sending exhibits as early as possible, addressed to
MAJOR LOWE, Secretary.
227, George-street, Sydney.

TIN.—We have made arrangements for the Shipment of Tin and Tin Ore on account of several of the mining companies, to the consignment of our friends in London, Messrs H. G. Ashhurst and Co., Fenchurch-street, and will be glad to undertake the same business for others. We will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on shipment, either here or in Brisbane, on favourable terms.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney.
Agents for—
The Ruby Tin Mining Company
Ruby Creek ditto ditto
Glen Innes ditto ditto
Glen Lodo ditto ditto
Champion ditto ditto
Oban ditto
IXL ditto
Bolwarra ditto
Big Ruby
St. Leonards ditto.

A. HINCHCLIFF CONTINUES TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF WOOL, &c., ON COMMISSION.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
To such of his constituents as may desire to avail themselves of the London market he is enabled to offer the advantage of entrusting their consignments to the careful protection of the well-known firm of Edwin Holt, Esq., Leeds.
GREASY WOOL SCOURED UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
Wools repacked and classed.
Address—
Circular Quay, or Waterloo Mills, Sydney.
Sydney, September 26, 1872.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same consigned to his friends in London.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

MORT AND CO., CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their Agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

WOOL.—The undersigned are purchasers, or will advance on consignments to their friends, DANGAR, GRANT, and CO., Fenchurch-street, London.
All Wools forwarded through us are examined by Mr. Grant, and sold under his personal supervision, and are not left to be dealt with by brokers in the way that late correspondence on the subject would lead producers to believe.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

THOMAS CORNISH, Mining Agent, Stock and Share Broker, Mining Chambers, 34, Hunter-street.
Agent for the SALE and PURCHASE of Mining Properties, and Mining Machinery.

DR. FREDERICK BEER intends to REGISTER his Patented Process for Treating Auriferous Pyrites (vide Letters of Registration of Inventions in N.S.W., No. 247), in all the other Colonies of Australasia, as well as in Great Britain and America.
M. LUNA, 183, Pitt-street, Agent.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, STOCK, STATION, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, FAT AND STORE STOCK SALESMEN, ARMIDALE.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS also undertake all business in connection with Mining.

SUPREME COURT INJUNCTION.
In the matter of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
WHEREAS, a PERPETUAL INJUNCTION has been granted by the SUPREME COURT of New South Wales restraining the defendants, J. R. CATTELL AND ANOTHER, under a PENALTY of £30,000, from the importation and sale of certain spurious IMITATIONS of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in bottles, or with wrappers or labels, as exhibited in the cause, and bearing the name of "KIDERLEN." NOW, therefore, we, the undersigned, in virtue of the power in us vested, do hereby caution all persons against buying, selling, or dealing in such counterfeits.
☞ THE WRIT OF INJUNCTION COMPRISING THE ABOVE STATEMENTS MAY NOW BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE, WITH A SPECIMEN OF THE COUNTERFEIT AS EXHIBITED BEFORE THE COURT.
M. MOSS and CO.

NORMANBY COPPER MINING CO., Queensland.—The undersigned having been appointed Secretary to this Company, parties having scrip to transfer will please send in the same for the directors' approval.
JAMES E. GRAHAM, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street.

GREAT EASTERN GOLD MINING COMPANY, HAWKINS HILL.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN F. RAE, of Greville's Rooms, has been appointed Legal Manager of the above named Company in place of Mr. Arthur H. Easton, resigned.
WM. HENDERSON, Chairman of Board of Directors.
Sydney, 1st November, 1872.

THE MOUNT PERRY COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Directors beg to notify that from this date a SHARE REGISTER will be kept at Brisbane, Queensland, and Shareholders can have their Scrip transferred from the Sydney to the Brisbane Register by written application to the Secretary, 247, George-street, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK
A Branch of this Bank has been opened for the transaction of banking business at SOLFERINO, Clarence River district, in the colony of New South Wales.
VINCENT W. GISLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd November, 1872.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
BRANCHES of this Bank are now opened at COPPERFIELD, and GEORGE TOWN (Etheridge), in the colony of Queensland; and LION TOWN (Solferino), in this colony.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, October 21, 1872.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly dividend of £1 12s per share, and being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Corporation, declared by the Court of Directors payable in London on the 8th October last, will be made available to the shareholders on the colonial register on and after the 11th November next.
D. C. M'ARTHUR, Superintendent.
Melbourne, 23rd October, 1872.

QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—Prospectuses to be had from Mr. C. BACON, 313, George-street.

GOLDEN POINT REEFING CO.
Particular attention is drawn to the Prospectus of the above Company, which appears in another column.
THOS. GARRETT, Broker.

RICHARD GIBSON and CO., Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, 66, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Account sales rendered and proceeds paid in cash the day after sale. Commission, 7½ per cent. on fat stock; same rate for store stock, less bank discount.
COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES:
A. ROSS and CO., Bourke
TAIT and MURPHY, Dubbo
JAMES MANN, Deniliquin
WILKINSON, HANN, and CO., Wagga Wagga
CHARLES ST. BARBE, Forbes
JOHN CRAMSIE and CO., Euston and Balranald.

NEW SOUTH WALES ART UNION.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.
Positively on or before
NEW YEAR'S EVE,
at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, SYDNEY.
Original Sketches Colonial Scenery, in oils on canvas, Elegantly Framed.
FEARNLEIGH L. MONTAGUE has much pleasure in announcing that his Third Annual Art Union List is open. Pictures on view in the window of Mr. F. Brown's Fine Art Gallery, George-street.

E. DREEPER, Hair Dresser and Importer, 302, George-street, has for SALE, a well-selected stock of HUMAN HAIR, all shades, and of the finest quality; bands, plaits, berthas, coils, chignons, frizzetts, all styles; hair nets, back combs, hair, nail, and tooth brushes; perfumery, pomades, odonto, florline; Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer, Hovendon's Honey Soap; hollow-ground razors, Mechi's razor strops; tortoiseshell combs, &c. Estab. 1844.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Professor BURNETT, the celebrated Wigmaker, wishes to inform the ladies and gentlemen of town and country that he has removed from George-street South to those large and commodious premises, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts, No. 288, now undergoing the necessary alterations to make them suitable for a respectable Hairdressing and Ornamental Hair-manufacturing Business.
N.B.—Will open for business on WEDNESDAY next, November 7.
PROFESSOR BURNETT, Hairdresser, and author of "Treatment for the Human Hair."

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

NOW READY, 5th edition, Miss Johnson's "Australian Geography," 1s. John Sands, 392, George-st.

JAMES SPICER and SONS, WHOLESALE and EXPORT STATIONERS, 50, Upper Thames-street, and Queenhithe, London, E.C.
Goods packed on the Premises, and Lightered from OWN WHARF.
Samples and prices sent out by post on application.
JAMES SPICER and SONS.

CASSELL'S FAMILY BIBLES, with upwards of 900 Engravings, References, Notes, and Concordance.
Cloth gilt, gilt edges .. .. .. .. 36s
Morocco, ditto .. .. .. .. .. 40s
Morocco extra, toned paper .. .. .. 70s
Full morocco antique .. .. .. .. 95s
Best full morocco, flexible, elegant .. .. 100s
J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560 and 562, George-street. BRANCH, 363, George-street, next to English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Sydney.

STUD AND HERD BOOK FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
Breeders of HORSES and CATTLE are invited to forward to the undersigned, on or before the 1st December next, full pedigrees of all stock intended for the first volume of the above,—which will appear in January, 1873,—together with an application for the number of copies they are desirous of securing. The price of the book will be—to members, 10s 6d; to non-members, 21s.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
Agricultural Society of New South Wales, 227, George-street, Sydney.

MUSIC.—The MINSTREL'S SONG; new piano piece, by Brinley Richards, 2s. J. Reading and Co.

SCRAP ALBUMS.—Just opened, a choice assortment, cheap, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

FOR ENGLAND.—The "Sydney Bouquet," 26 views, folding up as a rose, 2s. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

VIEWS of the City, Harbour, Botanic Gardens, &c., stereoscopic and carte. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

CHRISTMAS Cards posted now will reach England on Christmas Eve—a choice variety! Clarke, Hunter-st.

THE EXHIBITION.—Grand Musical Festival Tickets for SALE. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

## BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES and Register Stoves, new designs, reduced prices. Cary, Railway Bridge.

GALVANIZED IRON and Tubing reduced in price, G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

G. E. CRANE, Importer of Building Materials, Fire Goods, &c., New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

CEMENT AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

The undersigned are Agents for the well-known manufacture of Mr. Gostling's, and have in stock
BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
PLASTER OF PARIS, coarse and fine.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

VARNISHES, VARNISHES.—Carriage, copal, &c., cheapest and best in Sydney. Speck, 65, Market-st.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway bridge.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

WALLSEND, near NEWCASTLE.
The BUSINESS of a GENERAL STOREKEEPER FOR SALE.
The premises are situated in the main street. A splendid opportunity for a good business man.
Stock and premises at valuation.
Apply to W. K. LOCHHEAD, Newcastle.

THE STABLES, BLIGH-STREET.
The undersigned, in consequence of continued ill-health, is reluctantly compelled to dispose of the above "well-known and long established BUSINESS," together with all the Stock, Horses, and Carriages, &c. At the present time a very large and profitable trade is being carried on, and to any one desirous of purchasing, the fullest information will be given.
BUCHAN THOMSON.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BURWOOD.—LAND for SALE, Redmire Estate. Ten-acre villa sites, on easy terms. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE.—Badminton House, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.
Parkham Lodge, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
No. 232, Darlinghurst Road, opposite G. W. Lord's, Esq.
Apply J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hired.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the Works.

GIBSON'S New Saddle and Harness Depot, 64, Hunter-street. New and other Saddles and Harness, cheap.

BAY, First-class Buggy and Saddle COB, up to 16 stone, £25. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

BROWN Draught HORSE, 30 cwt. trial, £20. Black good Buggy Horse, £12. S. KNIGHT.

HORSE, Tray Buggy, and Harness, £30. Horse, Single-seat Buggy, and Harness, £25. Knight.

LIGHT Hooded Buggy Phaeton, £35. Double-seat Buggy, £35. Buggy Sociable, £30. Knight.

AMERICAN Express Waggonet, £35. Double Buggy, £15. Side Saddle, 70s. Saddle, 30s. Knight.

BUGGIES, single and double seat; Concord and Express Waggons, Sociables, &c. T. Moore, S. Head Road.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE SHEEP. STORE SHEEP.
For SALE, 20,000 mixed Store Sheep, about equal sexes, now at Walgett, and travelling towards Dubbo.
They are a splendid lot of sheep, in fine condition, and of suitable ages.
Particulars on application to G. M. PITT, Stock and Station Agent, Sydney.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Gentleman's Hack and Buggy Horse.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, November 4th, at 11 o'clock,
A stylish mare, fashionable colour, 5 years old, and can be recommended, owner having no further use for it.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A dark brown horse, 5 years old, broken to saddle, single and double harness.

Well-bred Hack.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by E. H. Woodhouse, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay gelding, 5 years, by Stafford, out of a Calrender mare, broken to saddle and side-saddle.

Young Horses, at Camperdown, on Tuesday.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. James Malone to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of strong upstanding horses; most of the lot are heavy draught, and amongst them are a heavy draught stallion, and a splendid pair of carriage horses, 16 hands. Mr. Malone describes these as the best he ever brought to market.

S. WOOLLER sells by auction daily, at his Old Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel,
Horses, carts, &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Clift, Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 4th of November, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY November 4th, the at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 4th November, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 4th November,
200 head of prime fat cattle.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from F. White, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY the 4th of November, at 11 o'clock,
162 head of very prime fat bullocks, in lots.

H. W. BLOMFIELD has received instructions from James Gibson, Esq., of Tasmania, to sell by auction, at Moore Park, near Quarantine ground, on THURSDAY, the 14th November,
10 first-class young rams, by the celebrated ram, "Sir Thomas," for which Mr. Gibson has lately refused £700.
These sheep are well worth the attention of stud masters. They can be inspected at Moore Park any day upon application.
Immediately after the above sale, H. W. B. will offer for sale by auction
4 pure Hereford bulls and 5 cows, and 1 pure Devon bull.
For pedigrees, &c.,
Apply 434, George-street.

Splendid Turn-Out.
The Fastest Trotting Horse in Sydney.

JOHN WRIGHT has received instructions from W. R. Hall, Esq. (in consequence of his temporary absence from Sydney) to sell by public auction, THIS DAY at the Yards, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney (late Martyn's Bazaar), at 11.30,
His well-known imported buggy horse, with buggy and harness.
Also,
1 sociable buggy
1 Abbott ditto, single seat
Harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

150 Bales Lucerne Hay.
For Positive Sale.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, on New Hunter River Wharf,
The above. No reserve.—Terms, cash.

IRON, BRASS, PUMPS, WINCHES, TRAMWAY RAILS, GATES, BUILDING MATERIALS, and SUNDRIES.

IMPORTANT SALE.

To Engineers, Founders, Miners, Contractors, Ship Chandlers, and Dealers.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER will sell, at the Reservoir, Crown-street, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, by orders of the City Council,
50 tons iron
123 box frames
119 street gratings
48 6 and 9-inch bends
7 6-inch breeches pieces
21 6 and 9-inch double ditto, with branches
33 6 x 4 to 9 x 6 ditto, ditto
60 4 x 4 to 9 x 9 V branches
5 9 x 4 single ditto
Large lot scrap iron
Ditto wrought ditto
26 4-inch pipes
Lot service, 300 feet, 1-inch bore
28 tramway rails, 24 feet long
Lot brass
A 10-inch cast-iron pump, with wrought-iron pipes, 11-inch bore
2 3-inch iron pumps
A cast-iron pump
Chain, 16 feet long
A Californian pump and belt
2 pairs iron gates, 3 feet 8 by 7 feet
5 cheveaux-de-frise
3 pairs wooden gates
3 crab winches
W blocks, single and double
2 sets shear legs
Concrete boxes, strapped iron boxes, and sundries.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—Horsehair Chairs and Couches; Loo, Telescope, and other Tables; Chiffonieres, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Washstands and Sets, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Spring-carts and Harness, Mangles, Stoves, Chaffcutters, Counters, Sewing Machines, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

WEDNESDAY, November 6.

On the Premises, No. 5, Collins-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE FURNITURE, comprising
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
DINING-ROOM DITTO
BEDROOM DITTO
Kitchen Utensils and General Household Requisites.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, on WEDNESDAY, November 6, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Without reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LAWSON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Murphy, of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, consisting of clothing, jewellery, and sundries, as previously advertised.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Established a quarter of a century.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of—Chests of drawers, chiffonieres, drawing-room suites, marble-top washstand and service; loo, dining, and other tables; iron and wood bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, couches, sofas, chairs, crockery, glass, &c. Also, Tools, ironmongery, sashes, doors, &c.
Terms, cash.

COPPER. COPPER.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 5th November, at 12 o'clock,
40 cwt. of copper, from the Mount Clara Company's Mine, near Kilkivan, Maryborough, Queensland.

GENERAL DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY
SLOPS, HATS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), November 5.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), November 5, at 11 o'clock sharp,
38 packages of above, suitable for present season, consisting of
T in oblong over J,
3 cases India longcloths
5 ditto fancy prints, summer goods
2 ditto assorted dress stuffs, ditto
3 ditto Dolly Varden hats
4 ditto summer straw ditto
2 ditto boys' caps
1 ditto men's straw hats
7 ditto assorted slops, men's and youths, summer wear
4 ditto fancy tweeds
2 ditto fancy gambroons
3 ditto assorted hosiery
2 ditto ditto haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED DRAPERY.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. will sell, on account of whom it may concern, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, November 5, at 12 o'clock,
TWO CASES ASSORTED DRAPERY, consisting of—
Scotch twill, rough hollands, wove sheetings, Brindisi grey calicoes and sheetings, linen checks, cotton ticks, Russia crash; flannels, white and coloured; Horrockses' A, &c., &c., all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, November 6, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing ex Hawkesbury,
10 cases very superior fancy goods, brushware, telescopes, jewellery, &c., &c.
Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.

PRELIMINARY.
WEDNESDAY, November 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day,
37 packages new and seasonable drapery, lace goods, insertions, dress materials, hosiery, shirts in variety, &c., &c.
Full particulars in a future issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.
SEASONABLE DRAPERY
MANCHESTER GOODS
DRESS MATERIALS
CLOTHING
HATS, &c.
Now landing from several ships.
For Auction Sale on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 7th and 8th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
67 packages of drapery, &c.
Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

PRELIMINARY.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Now landing ex Border Chief.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices now landing, from
SNOW and BENNETT
DAVID JOSEPH
And other makers.
Details in a future issue.

☞ TERRY ELASTIC.
1 Case, just landed.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 11.30 sharp,
1 case terry elastic, assorted widths.
Terms, cash.

Schooner Atalanta.
Built by Sheehy in 1866,
Of the best colonial woods, drawing 6 feet with a full cargo.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 4, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner Atalanta, of 85 tuns burthen, on a draught of 6 feet, well found in every respect.
The builder's name is sufficient guarantee of what the vessel is, and she may be inspected at the Circular Quay.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

STEAM TUG VESTA.
To close a partnership account.
Just the handy Vessel for our Northern Rivers and Harbour Work generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
The steamer VESTA, of 100 tons burthen.
Her length is 92 feet
Beam, 14½ feet
Depth, 7 feet.
Is in excellent order, and ready for work. Her engines are side lever condensing, of 40-horse power, with tubular boiler, donkey engine, and fittings complete. She can be economically worked, and for her harbour employment would prove a lucrative investment.
Inventory and full particulars at Rooms.
Terms liberal.

FIREBRICKS.
Ex Decapolis, from Yokohama.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 5, at 11 o'clock,
12,000 firebricks.
Now landing at Alger's Wharf, where bulk can be inspected.

Ship Chandlery, Oils, Cordage, Metals, &c., &c.
Valuable Stock-in-Trade.
By order of Messrs. Lane and Co.
Sale on the Premises, TUESDAY, November 5.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 2 o'clock,
The extensive stock-in-trade, comprising—
Europe and Manila cordage
Wire rope and coir rope and warps
Spun yarn, marline, house line, and hambro' line
Oakum, pitch, tar, nails, and spikes
Paints, oils, varnishes, binnacles, and compasses
Lamps, glasses, tinware, coffee mills
Blocks, sheaves, hanks, hoops
Ash oars, handspikes, lanterns
Iron work of all descriptions
Muntz metal, galvanized iron goods
Chains, cables, and anchors
Rattans
Galvanized chain, cork fenders
Canvas, twine
Castor, colza, black, and china oils
Lamps, copper magazines
Old metal, scrap iron
Brushware, &c., &c.
Engine packing, cotton waste, lampblack
Windlass, Trotman's patent anchors
Whaling gear
Crockeryware holloware
Coloured glass, marine glue
Cabin washbasins and lamps
Shovels, carpenters' tools
Sewing mallets, log reels and lines
Dead eyes and blocks, pump boxes
Small boat blocks and boat gear
Galvanized and wood buckets
Fire-annihilators, cabin stoves
Groceries, alum, pumice stone.
Full particulars in slips.
Terms liberal.

Coarse Salt
Curing Salt.
Just landed ex Decapolis.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
60 tons salt.
Inventory at sale.
Terms, liberal.

American Axes, Shovels, &c.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases of new goods.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms liberal.

Kame's best Blasting Powder.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 5, at 11 o'clock,
250 half-barrels Kame's coarse-grain blasting powder.
Terms at sale.

De Roubaix Candles.
On account of whom it may concern, ex ——

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 5, at 11 o'clock,
150 boxes De Roubaix candles.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores, Fruit, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 5, at half-past 11 o'clock,
275 cases new goods.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

To Shipbuilders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, &c., &c.
Cargo of Kaurie Pine Timber.
Ex Helen, from Hokianga.
By Order of the Consignee.
The only Shipment in the Market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, on WEDNESDAY, November 6, at half-past 2 o'clock,
90,000 feet of prime kaurie, picked quality, assorted, from 12 to 48 feet long, 12 x 12 to 33 x 33 inches.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Full particulars at sale.
Specification at Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

TUESDAY next, 5th November, at 11 a.m.
At the Premises, No. 156, Castlereagh-street, between Hunter and King streets.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Glassware
ELECTROPLATED WARE
Pictures
Dining Tables
Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs
Fenders and Fireirons
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses
Palliasses, Sheets, Blankets, Pillows, and Curtains
STOVE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, and a large quantity of other Household Effects.

To Parties Furnishing and Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, at the premises, No. 156, Castlereagh-street, between Hunter and King streets, on TUESDAY next, 5th instant, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, &c., &c.
AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY, 7th November.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 7th November, at 11 o'clock,
Sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, beer, and sundries.

On WEDNESDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of ELEGANT VASES, LACQUERED GOODS, CURIOSITIES, RARE BIRDS, FANCY DOGS.
Just landed
Ex DECAPOLIS, from YOKOHAMA.
To Lovers of the Fine Arts, Collectors of Curiosities, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Almond to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock
The most magnificent collection of Japanese curiosities, vases, silk and ivory goods, fancy birds and dogs ever offered in the colony.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on TUESDAY, between the hours of 12 and 6, and will well repay a visit.

TIN ORE AND TIN.
For Sale by Public Auction.
THURSDAY, 7th November.
To Tin Smelters, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 7th November, at 12 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and ingot tin.
Reliable assays will be made, and intending purchasers may obtain samples for the same purpose.
Terms, cash.

Auctioneers' Notice.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have received instructions to sell, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Several lots of shares in some of the richest mines in the colony, consisting of gold, tin, and copper.
Exchange Auction Rooms,
11, Bridge-street.

TOLLS AND DUES, ANNANDALE TOLL-BAR PARRAMATTA ROAD.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the Commissioner and Engineer of the Road Branch of the Department of Public Works to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 4, at noon precisely,
The lease of the tolls to be taken at the Annandale toll-bar from the 1st January to 31st December, 1873.
TERMS and conditions at sale.

Positive Sale.
DRAINWELL ESTATE, PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of 190 ACRES 1 ROOD and 10 PERCHES of highly improved land, close to the Parramatta Junction, with the Cottage Residence thereon erected, containing 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; stables, coach-house, hay-loft, gardener's cottage, shed, fowl-house, &c., &c.

TITLE unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th November,
That really magnificent freehold estate, consisting of 190 acres 1 rood and 10 perches, more or less, of highly improved land, close to the PARRAMATTA JUNCTION, with the verandah cottage residence thereon, built of weatherboard on brick foundation, with shingled roof, containing 11 rooms, with underground cellar; the stables are built of wood and contain 7 stalls, with coach-house and hay-loft over; detached gardener's cottage, tool-house, dray-shed, fowl-house, &c., &c.; with an abundant supply of water from an underground tank.
Over 114 acres have been highly cultivated, and have been planted with over 13,500 choice fruit trees, comprising cherry, orange, lemon, apple, pear, loquat, peach, nectarine, plum, quince, apricot, medler, almond, vines, &c.
☞ The auctioneers, in submitting this choice and valuable property to capitalists and others seeking payable investment, would invite their especial attention to this sale, no labour or expense having been spared to render it one of the most perfect properties in the county of Cumberland. The trees are of the choicest varieties, and are now just coming into full bearing; whilst the position of the property, close to the Parramatta Junction, renders it most easy of access to the Sydney markets.
Plans on view at Mort's Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.
ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.

Block of Land containing 1 acre 21 perches with 132 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street, and a similar frontage to the RAILWAY LINE, being allotment 57 section 3 of the Ashfield Park Estate.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER,
the above described choice block of land, situate in a good position and with easy access to the station.
☞ Particular attention is directed to this sale; the proprietor having determined to realise.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

Valuable Estate, situate at SHELLEY'S FLATS, MARULAN, near GOULBURN, on the Southern Road, comprising 1061 acres of freehold land, with the improvements thereon, consisting of Family Residence containing 13 rooms, built of stone, with stables, barn, &c., &c., with pre-emptive right of run over 4000 acres.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th November,
That really valuable freehold estate, situate at SHELLEY'S FLATS, MARULAN, on the Southern Road, consisting of 1061 acres of first-class land, 600 acres of which are cleared, with the family residence erected thereon, built most substantially of stone and containing 13 rooms, with stable, barn, orchard, garden, &c., &c., and pre-emptive right of run over 4000 acres. With never-failing water supply from a creek.
☞ To any one on the look-out for a homestead close to a railway station, commanding sufficient area to run a flock of sheep and supply lambs for the Sydney market, no better opportunity than this can possibly be met with, and the Auctioneers would invite the inspection of intending purchasers prior to day of sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Mortgagees.

Allotment of LAND, GLEBE ROAD, with 4-ROOM WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, next to the residence of Mr. G. Maidment.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER,
All that allotment of land situate on the Glebe Road, being part of Murnin's subdivision, having 33 feet frontage by a depth of about 100 feet, on which is erected
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
with shingled roof, containing 4 rooms.
☞ This cottage is in one of the best positions on the GLEBE ROAD, and as the sale is peremptory, any one desirous of securing a bargain would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
POSITIVE SALE.
HOLT-STREET, STRAWBERRY HILL.

Three 4-roomed Houses, built of brick and cemented, with shingled roofs, being Nos. 41 and 43, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Bentick, Murray, and Martin.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th November,
Those three substantial brick buildings, with cemented fronts and shingled roofs, each containing 4 rooms, situated in HOLT-STREET, just off DEVONSHIRE-STREET, Strawberry Hill, being Nos. 41 and 43.
☞ This property is in the market for imperative sale, and is well worth the attention of any one on the look-out for a snug and PAYABLE INVESTMENT, its proximity to the RAILWAY STATION and other centres of industry being sure to command a constant tenancy.

WEDNESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.

HOLT-STREET, Strawberry Hill. — Three 4-roomed houses, built of brick, cemented, with shingled roofs, being Nos. 39, 41, 43, now in the occupation of Messrs. Bentick, Murray, and Martin.

HOLT-STREET, Strawberry Hill. — Choice residence, containing 7 rooms, erected on an allotment of land having a frontage of 60 feet, more or less, to HOLT-STREET, by a depth of 130 feet, more or less.

GLEBE ROAD. — Allotment of land GLEBE ROAD, with 4-roomed weatherboard cottage, with shingled roof, next to the residence of Mr. G. Maidment.

SHELLY'S FLATS, Marulan. — Valuable freehold estates on the Southern Road, comprising 1081 acres of Freehold land, with the improvements thereon, consisting of family residence, containing 13 rooms, with stable, barn, orchard, garden, &c., and pre-emptive right of run over 4000 acres; never failing water supply, &c.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.
HOLT-STREET, STRAWBERRY HILLS.

Choice Residence, containing 7 rooms, erected on an allotment of Land, having 60 feet, more or less, frontage to HOLT-STREET, by a depth of 130 feet, more or less.

TITLE—Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th November.
That valuable freehold property, situated in HOLT-STREET, STRAWBERRY HILLS, having a frontage of 60 feet more or less, by a depth of 130 feet, more or less, on which is erected a house, containing 7 rooms, built of weatherboard, now in thorough order.
☞ This desirable Freehold Property is now in the market for positive sale, and the attention of persons seeking PAYING INVESTMENTS in good localities is specially directed to this sale, the proprietor being determined to realize.

POSITIVE SALE.
To close a Trust Estate.

Two Brick Houses, each containing 5 rooms and kitchen, situate in KENSINGTON-STREET, close to the KENT BREWERY, being Nos. 33 and 35.
TITLE.—Apply to J. Dawson, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 13th November,
Those TWO valuable houses, situated in KENSINGTON-STREET, near the KENT BREWERY, each containing 5 rooms and kitchen, built of brick, with shingled roofs, now in the occupation of Mr. Corrie and Mr. Huxtable.
☞ This property is now in the market for positive sale, in order to close a Trust Estate; and as the instructions are most peremptory to effect a sale, the attention of any one seeking good payable investments is specially directed to this sale, the locality commanding constant tenancy.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, situate at THE GLEBE, fronting
BAY-STREET,
WATER-STREET,
CHRISTIE-STREET,
comprising Ground Rents, Houses, and good Building Allotments.

TITLE—Apply to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The above very valuable properties, full particulars of which will be shortly published.

Important Sale.
CITY FREEHOLDS.
PARKER-STREET, HAYMARKET, between Hay and Gipps streets.
DEVONSHIRE AND WILTON STREETS, a few feet east of Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
THIS DAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
1.—PARKER-STREET.
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 60 FEET TO PARKER-STREET, with a depth of 83½ feet, extending to Parker-lane, at the rear of George-street, on which are those FOUR SUBSTANTIALLY-ERECTED BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Parker-street, containing each 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with large yard and roomy shed at the back, drained, together with the closets, to the sewer.
*** A really good city investment. The premises are well built, and the positions are of the best in the city for letting, close to George-street, the Haymarket, and Railway Station. Reduced rental, £145 12s. per annum.

2.—DEVONSHIRE-STREET.
LOT 1.—Two remarkably neat verandah Cottages, built of stone and brick, containing each 4 rooms and detached kitchen, with yard at the rear and garden plot in front. These residences, which are approached by Wilton-place from Wilton-street, are occupied by Messrs. Morris and Baker.
LOT 2.—Four brick houses, containing each 2 rooms, with verandah back and front, known as Wilton-place.
LOTS 3 and 4.—Two Building Allotments, each having about 20 feet frontage to Wilton-place, at the corner of Wilton-street.
LOT 5.—A Corner Allotment 26 feet to Devonshire-street, 74 feet to Wilton-street, 45½ feet to Wilton-lane.
LOTS 1 to 7.—Each having 20 feet frontage to Devonshire-street, with depths of from 90 to 100 feet to lanes at the rear.
*** This property is immediately opposite Bright-terrace, a few feet above Elizabeth-street, in a convenient populous position, close to the Railway Station and Cleveland Park.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

GEORGE-STREET.

SHOP and DWELLING, No. 242, immediately opposite CHARLOTTE-PLACE, between Mrs. SIMMONS'S PROPERTY, and Mr. HELEY'S BOOT SHOP.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 15th November,
at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having 16 FEET 7½ INCHES frontage to the EAST SIDE of GEORGE-STREET, upon which are erected the premises, No. 242, containing shop, 2 rooms, and cellar, with yard, water laid on at the rear.
☞ The choice position of the above property in the main business thoroughfare of the city is sufficient to recommend it to the attention of parties seeking a reliable city investment. And without further comment the auctioneers would merely direct special attention to the fact that it is now brought into the market for positive sale, on the date above mentioned.
It is let to the present tenant who has been in occupation for about 10 years at £91 per annum.
Terms at sale.

REDFERN.
CAMELIA COTTAGE, RAGLAN-STREET, near GEORGE-STREET, adjoining Byrnes' Property, and now in the occupation of the Rev. WILLIAM BRADLEY.
It contains verandah, 5 rooms, and kitchen, with garden in front, and good yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
The land has 35 FEET frontage to the south side of RAGLAN-STREET, with a depth of 119 FEET, extending to a lane (16 feet wide) at the rear.
TITLE—99 years' lease from 1st July, 1857.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above described property, Waterloo Estate, Redfern.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

The first lot to be sold,
QUAMBI,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
the former residence and property of the late CONSETT STEPHEN, Esq.
Terms—one-third cash, residue at six per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt

EDGECLIFF ROAD. — That first-class highly finished commodious Family Mansion, Quambi, with about 2½ acres of ornamental grounds, Edgecliffe Road, overlooking Double Bay and harbour.—The first lot to be offered.

HAYMARKET. — 4 Dwelling-houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Parker-street, between Hay and Gipps streets, close to George-street.

BUCKINGHAM and BEDFORD STREETS. — Shop and Dwelling at the corner, and House, No. 47, Buckingham-street, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET. — Cottages and allotments of land, Devonshire and Wilton streets, opposite Bright-terrace, a few feet from Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

QUAMBI,
EDGECLIFF ROAD,
the former Residence and Property of the late CONSETT STEPHEN, ESQ.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
THIS DAY, 4th NOVEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
That first-class highly finished commodious Family Mansion
QUAMBI,
together with about TWO ACRES AND A-HALF highly improved ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS, having extensive frontage to the Edgecliff Road—one of the choicest sites in that beautiful locality, overlooking Double Bay and harbour.
The HOUSE is built principally of stone, in a massive and substantial manner, having wide front balcony, and verandahs back, front, and side. The principal apartments are entered into from a spacious hall, laid with encaustic tiles; the walls tastefully oil-painted, and an iron lined plate closet built in.
They comprise—
A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM, over 31 feet in length; walls richly papered, woodwork painted in delicate tints, picked out with leaf-gold; elaborately painted porcelain door handles, plates, &c.; handsome stoves and marble mantelpieces.
DINING-ROOM, papered in gold and oak, glass cupboard, &c.
LIBRARY, corresponding with DINING-ROOM, and fitted with SECRETARY BOOK-CASE, &c.
DAY NURSERY, or BREAKFAST ROOM.
The UPPER APARTMENTS are approached by a fine wide staircase and corridor. They consist of 7 BEDROOMS, LINEN CLOSET, DRESSING-ROOM, BATH ROOM (PLUNGE and SHOWER, with hot and cold water laid on), patent closet, &c.
IN THE BASEMENT are lofty, well drained, and ventilated dairy, wine cellar, &c.
The finish of the internal work is very superior throughout. The windows are of plate-glass, hung on copper chain cord; doors fitted with patent adjusting hinges, and the ceilings and cornices in the principal rooms richly decorated.
THE OUT-OFFICES comprise double kitchen, with large Leamington cooking range, hot-water boiler at the back supply kitchen, bathroom, butler's pantry, &c.; laundry, with copper, fireplace, and ample water supply; stores, butler's pantry, fitted with shelves, glass cupboard, hot and cold water and drain sink, lavatory, with self-acting tap, ground-floor bath, drain sink, and patent closet, fuel and dust sheds, &c. Above the kitchen are 2 good servant's rooms. At the rear, sufficiently distant from the house, are 3-stall stable, flagged, each stall separately drained; loft over, with lift, harness-room, double coachhouse, man's room, and shed; dry well-drained pigstyes, cowhouse, tool house, &c.
THE WATER SUPPLY to the premises and out-offices is unlimited, and has never been known to fail in any season.
THE GROUNDS contain an area of TWO ACRES AND A HALF. They have been laid out, with considerable artistic skill, into shrubberies, brilliant masses of evergreens, level velvet-like lawns, secluded walks, lined with parterres bright with choice and rare flowering plants, in the centre of which is a fountain and miniature pond full of golden carp.
Profusion, tempered by excellent taste, have combined to making this portion of the property a highly-finished horticultural gem.
THE SITE is one of the most valuable in this popular locality. It has a northern aspect, and commands those great glimpses of lovely harbour scenery broken only by promontories and islands for which the locality is so noted.
☞ QUAMBI is in the market for absolute sale in consequence of the death of the late proprietor. It is one of the most highly finished among the many handsome family residences in this favoured neighbourhood, and possesses an amplitude of convenience, a perfection of comfort, and domestic taste, which could only have been completed by slow ingenuity, and much expense, thought, and labour.
CARDS to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms, where also architect's plans of the accommodation may be inspected.
Title—Point Piper leasehold, having about 82 years to run.

TERMS—Liberal.

FREEHOLD CITY INVESTMENT.

SHOP and DWELLING at the corner of BUCKINGHAM and BEDFORD STREETS, a few yards south of DEVONSHIRE-STREET; also, TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 47, BUCKINGHAM-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT CORNER ALLOTMENT OF LAND, No. 11 of Section 5, of the CLEVELAND ESTATE, having the following frontages:—30 FEET to BUCKINGHAM-STREET, 93 FEET to BEDFORD-STREET, and extending to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected the following:—
The corner premises, formerly occupied by Mr. HODDLE, BUTCHER, built of brick on stone foundations, and containing large shop, 4 rooms and kitchen, weatherboard laundry, store, salting-house, &c., at the rear.
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 47, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, containing 4 rooms, kitchen and laundry, with yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is in a central position, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, close to the Railway Station and George-street. It is worthy of attention as a good paying city investment.

Terms at sale.

Important Cattle Sale, at Razorback, near Camden and Picton.

MR. T. BURRETT has received instructions from Mr. Bolton (who is leaving Razorback) to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, November 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his choice and well selected herd of dairy cattle, comprising about 300 head classed as follows:—
About 40 head prime milking cows, with calves at foot
About 80 head prime springing cows and heifers, most of which will calve within a month.
About 180 head young cattle from one to three years old, sexes in about equal proportion; some of the steers are fit for the yoke.
Also household furniture, comprising the usual assortment—one bullock dray, horse, gig, and harness, farming implements, dairy utensils, &c., &c., the whole of which must be cleared.
N.B.—The auctioneer would particularly recommend dairymen and others, who wish to add to their stock, to attend this sale, as the quality of Mr. Bolton's cattle is well known to be first-class.

Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 1st November, 1872.
SCHWABBE v. IFFLAND.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, unless the writ of FI. FA. in this case be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest in eighteen fully paid-up shares in the "Rhineland Gold Mining Company," Sawpit Gully, Hill End.
TEMPLE NATHAN,
Under Sheriff.

## FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL CAPES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Jane; to move from his residence, No. 382, Sussex-street South, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and proceed to Christ Church, from there to the Mortuary per train to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Captain THOMAS KIRBY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Richard Mitchell; to move from his residence, 156, Gloucester-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS PARKER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER, Mr. John Parker; to move from his late residence, Lane Cove Road, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Cemetery at St. Leonards. C. KINSELA and SONS, 737, George-street, and South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN PARKER are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Lane Cove Road, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Cemetery at St. Leonards. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, and George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY HEANEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Charlotte; to move from his residence, Devonshire-street, near Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and CO.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN C. HUMBY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased eldest beloved SON John Charles, on TUESDAY morning, the 5th instant; to move from his residence, No. 3, Mount View Terrace, Riley-street, at half-past 8, for the Necropolis. T. DIXON, Undertaker.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

This Rotunda of Pleasure, where every novelty is produced, was crowded to suffocation on Saturday night. Over four thousand people were refused admission. The public offered double the admission money to see the performance, but the doors had to be closed and the money office shut up, the crush was so great. The performance had to be carried through with closed doors for nearly two hours.

CROWDED. CROWDED. CROWDED.
To witness. To witness. To witness.
The Mammoth Combination. The Mammoth Combination
STARS. STARS. STARS. STARS.
JAPANESE. JAPANESE. JAPANESE.
The YEDDO TROUPE. The YEDDO TROUPE.
IMPERIAL JAPANESE. IMPERIAL JAPANESE.
Jugglers, Rope Walkers, Butterfly Fanners, and Silk Spinners.
They are wonderful. They are wonderful.
YAMA-MOTO. YAMA-MOTO.
KAMI-SAMI. KAMI-SAMI.
YAMA-MOTO. YAMA-MOTO.
KAMI-SAMI. KAMI-SAMI.
Great Feats on the Ondore to-night.
The ONDORE. The ONDORE. The ONDORE.
The Silken Cord to-night. The Silken Cord to-night.
The audience stand aghasted Kami-Sami's performance on the cord.
His balancing is unequalled in the world.
This clever performer. This clever performer.
YAMA-MOTO. This Juggler from the land of the Rising Gum.
His deception is clean and really miraculous.
Come and see him produce two hundred yards of tape from a common piece of paper.
Come and see him produce the Poultry Yard from common paper.
Sleight of hand. Sleight of hand.
Deception. Deception. Deception.
YAMA-MOTO. YAMA-MOTO. YAMA-MOTO.
Children from the Land of the Rising Sun.
JAPANESE. JAPANESE. JAPANESE.
Remember,
ONLY FOR SEVENTEEN NIGHTS LONGER.
SEVENTEEN NIGHTS LONGER.
JAPANESE. JAPANESE.
In conjunction with the above artistes, the following talented company will appear every evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alex. O'Brien | Miss Rachael |
| Miss Heloise | Frank Brown |
| Walter Carle | Sally Lloyd |
| T. Empson | Alf Massey |
| Harry Braham | Miss Le Page. |

Remember this is the greatest entertainment that has ever been witnessed in the Australian colonies.

ALF. MASSEY'S BENEFIT FRIDAY NEXT.

BOTANY SPORTS.—Entrances close TO-NIGHT, 9.30, at the Masonic Hall.

HARRIS-STREET BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Annual EXCURSION will take place on SATURDAY, November 9, to LONGUEVILLE, Lane Cove River.
The steamer Galatea will leave Short's Wharf, Pyrmont, at half-past 8, and the Erskine-street Wharf at 10, and half-past 11.
Tickets, 2s each.

SONS and DAUGHTERS of TEMPERANCE.—Show your appreciation of societies that seek the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of the people, by patronising the above.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—No. 4, No Surrender, Loyal Orange Lodge. ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING and SOIREE in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, November 4th, 1872.
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P. (W.M.), will preside.
Tea on the table at 7 o'clock.
Presentation of Testimonial to Brother J. ROSEBY, W.M.
The following Rev. Gentlemen and others have kindly consented to address the meeting, viz.:—
Rev. R. Sellors, Rev. Canon Smith, Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon, Rev. W. Pritchard, Rev. D. Allen.
Brother S. S. Goold, Right Worshipful Grand Master Loyal Orange Institution; and Mr. John Davies.
Mr. Andrew Fairfax and Miss Wiseman will sing several choice songs. Mrs. Caldwell, Accompanist.
Recitations by Gentlemen Amateurs.
The splendid Galatea Band will play several choice selections.
Tickets, 2s each.
S. WITHERS, Secretary.

MASONIC HALL.
Stage Manager.. Mr. JAMES H. RAINFORD.
Enthusiastic reception of the Talented Tragedian,
Mr. W. RYAN,
(Pupil of the late G. V. Brooke).
Mrs. RYAN,
the accomplished Tragedienne.
Mr. J. STARK,
Versatile Actor.
THE TWO WONDERS,
the Masters RYAN,
and the celebrated Versatile Company.

THIS (Monday) EVENING,
Will be repeated, the Emotional and Sensational Drama, entitled the
RAGPICKER OF PARIS.
Jean—a Ragpicker .................. Mr. W. Ryan
Marie Didier, a dressmaker .......... Mrs. W. Ryan.
To conclude with the admired Burlesque of
LORD LOVEL AND LADY NANCY BELL.
Bumptifocule .................. Master Edward Ryan
Lord Lovel .................. Master Willie Ryan
Bar n Bill Bell .................. Mr. J. Stark
Lady Nancy Bell .................. Mrs. Ryan.
Front seats, 2s; body of hall and balcony, 1s.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, "EUGENE ARAM."

MRS. GOURLAY'S Life-size Waxwork Exhibition and New Entertainment Rooms, open daily.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—A splendid collection of Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Birds, Stereopticons, &c.
Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c. The AUTOMATON NEGRO ORCHESTRA, by electricity, plays four tunes, just added.
Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER in new and popular Songs, Selections, and Dances. Miss CLARA SPENCER will sing "My darling Mignonette," in character. Just arrived per mail steamer from India, a CHAMELEON, a most extraordinary animal; frequently changes its colour.
Another Mechanical Wonder just added.
Knitting by machinery on view daily, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Admission, 1s; children under 10, half-price.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlereagh-street.
Immense success of this beautiful Music Hall. Victoria in her great fire balloon trick. Fanny Ashcroft in her great clog dance. To-night, Johnny Burgess in song and dance. To-night, Tom Farrell, Jack Williams, Fanny Ashcroft, Joe Rayner, Johnny Burgess, A. Metzger, Miss Heartwell, Charley Legarde, the Australian Bellringers, Miss Willy Parker, Johnny Lockyer, Lillie Victoria, and J. Norman.
Body of the hall, FREE; dress circle, SIXPENCE.
Hall open from 7 o'clock till 12 o'clock.
FRIDAY next, Benefit of Miss LIZZIE HEARTWELL, Australia's Star Serio-comic Vocalist.

DANCING.—Mr. J. BALL'S Classes for pupils and visitors, Saturday, 9th, Oddfellows', Sussex-street.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Class for pupils and visitors. This Evening, New Oddfellows' Hall.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly TUESDAY, November 12th, at the Oddfellows' Hall.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S CLASSES on TUESDAY EVENING, N 7, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Quadrille Band in attendance for visitors, from 8 till 11.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.
GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
PRICES of ADMISSION.
Reserved seats ............... 5s
Second seats ............... 3s
Gallery seats ............... 2s.
ARRANGEMENTS for SALE of TICKETS.
Reserved seats secured at Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
Second and gallery seat tickets can be procured at Clarke's, Hunter-street; Cole's, corner of King-street.
SPECIAL TRAINS and STEAMERS will run in connection with the festival concerts each evening.

GRAND FESTIVAL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for quarter BEFORE 11 o'clock.

GRAND FESTIVAL.
Carriages will be allowed into the Park, subject to the arrangements of the Inspector, as per advertisement.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, 4th November.
GRAND FESTIVAL.
Reserved seats—Entrance, north-east door.
Second seats—East door.
Gallery seats—South entrance.

GRAND FESTIVAL.
CAUTION. CAUTION.
The public are requested to keep clear of the cannon.

GRAND FESTIFAL.
The public purchasing TICKETS during day, will be admitted half an hour earlier.

PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME for 1st DAY.—GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME.—PART I.
1. Grand Opening March .................. A. Zelman
FULL ORCHESTRA and MILITARY BAND.
2. "Largo al Factotum" .................. Rossini
Signor F. TOURNERIE.
3. Grand duetto, from "Norma" .................. Bellini
Signore ZENONI and COY.
4. Cavatina—"Vieni la mia Vendetta" ...... Donizetti
Signor ENRICO DONDI.
5. Grand aria—"Ugonotti" .................. Meyerbeer
Signora TERESINA RIBOLDI.
6. Grand duetto—"Puritani" .................. Bellini
Signori COLIVA and DONDI.
7. Valse, from the opera "Romeo and Julietta".. Gounod
Signora TAMBURINI COY.
8. Duet—"Ye Banks and Braes" .................. Scotch
Miss GEORGIA HODSON and Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.
9. Organ solo .................. Hesse
Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES.
10. Aria—"Rigoletto" .................. Verdi
Signor FERANTI ROSNATI.
11. Grand Valse .................. Arditi
Signora ENRICHETTA BOSISIO.
12. Grand finale, "Macbeth" .................. Verdi
Signore ZENONI, TOURNERIE, Signori COY, COLIVA, and DONDI.
FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.
PART II.
1. Soldiers' Chorus, "Faust" .................. Gounod
Full Chorus, Military Band, and Orchestra.
2. National song—"The Death of Nelson".... Braham
Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.
3. Duetto and Terzetto, "Lucrezia" ......... Donizetti
Signora ZENONI, Signori ROSNATI and DONDI.
4. Romanza, Power of Love—"Satanella" ...... Balfe
Miss ALICE MAY.
5. Grand cavatina, "Ballo in Maschera" ........ Verdi
Signor COLIVA.
6. Comic scena, "The Caliph, the Scamp, and the Fair Rosabelle." .................. Parry
C. LASCELLES.
7. Song, "Tell me, my heart" .................. Bishop
Mrs. FOX.
8. Pianoforte solo, "Fantasia on Irish Airs" ...... Kuhe
Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON.
9. GRAND INTERNATIONAL FANTASIA,
Signor ALBERTO ZELMAN,
introducing
RULE BRITANNIA.
SOLO by Mr. ARMES BEAUMONT.
GARIBALDI'S HYMN.
ITALIAN ROYAL FANFAR, FULL CHORUS ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND.
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.
SOLO by Miss ALICE MAY.
THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
and
MARSEILLAISE.
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, and ARTILLERY.
WAR AND PEACE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
accompanied by CHURCH BELLS, GRAND ORGAN, FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, MILITARY BAND, ARTILLERY,
and by
ALL THE PRINCIPALS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the
ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA
DIRECTORS, Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI.
Under the patronage of his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.B., and the Honorable LADY ROBINSON.
Conductors ........ Signor ALBERTO ZELMAN, and Mr. G. B. ALLEN, Mus. Bac. Oxon.
Stage Manager ............ Mr. HENRY BEAUMONT.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 5,
will be given for the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera
LA TRAVIATA.
Alfredo .................. Signor Ferante Rosnati
Germont .................. Signor Filippo Coliva
Barone (by courtesy) ......... Signor Francisco Tournerie
Gastone .................. Signor Francisco Benso
Dottore .................. Mr. J. E. Kitts
Flora .................. Miss Winstone
Annina .................. Signora Luigia Tournerie
Violetta .................. Signora Enrichetta Bosisio.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 7,
For the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 8,
will be given by request, Balfe's romantic Opera, The BOHEMIAN GIRL,

Doors open at half-past 7, overture at 8 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 11 o'clock, set down with the horses' heads to the north, take up to the south.
Admission—Dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; upper circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Box Office open from 10 till 4, at ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street.

CROWN-STREET MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given by members of the above, assisted by lady and gentlemen amateurs, in New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, November 4, to commence at 8. Proceeds in aid of library fund. Admission 1s

OPENING of TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
A BANQUET to celebrate the above important event will take place at the Sydney Exchange, on THURSDAY, 7th November.
His Excellency the GOVERNOR has consented to preside.

COMMITTEE:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Alger | S. A. Joseph |
| Henry Austin | Edward Knox |
| H. E. A. Allan | John Keep |
| E. T. Beilby | George King |
| Henry Bell | J. Levick |
| T. C. Breillat | W. Laidley |
| J. Broomfield | T. Littlejohn |
| Henry Burns | A. H. C. Macafee |
| Hon. Alex. Campbell | Hon. Henry Moore |
| G. S. Caird | Chas. Moore |
| F. Cape | T. S. Mort |
| John Cuthbert | M. C. Macardy |
| J. R. Cattell | S. Murray |
| E. Chisholm | F. Macnab |
| S. Dickinson | W. Neill |
| Hon. W. B. Dalley | W. H. Paling |
| G. R. Dibbs | Henry Prince |
| F. H. Dangar | R. Rome |
| H. Dangar | J. C. Raymond |
| J. B. Ebsworth | G. Russell |
| W. H. Eldred | Alexander Stuart |
| John Fairfax | W. Scott |
| John Frazer | F. A. Stratford |
| C. T. Gedye | C. Smith |
| V. W. Giblin | Shepherd Smith |
| Hon. John Hay | W. D. Stewart |
| Hon. T. Holt | R. F. Stubbs |
| S. Hoffnung | G. Thornton |
| G. R. Hirst | W. Tucker |
| P. Higgins | J. B. Watt |
| Andrew Garran, LL.D. | James Watson |
| Hon. S. D. Gordon | A. S. Webster. |

Tickets, £1 10s, may be obtained from any member of the committee; or from the undersigned, at the Exchange.
W. E. LANGLEY, } Joint
C. H. HAYES, } Hon. Secs.

JUBILEE of the REV. DR. LANG'S MINISTRY.
A Public TEA MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY, 15th instant, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. LANG, when an Address from the Presbytery of Sydney will be presented to him.
Dr. Lang's friends and fellow-citizens are hereby invited to co-operate in making this proposed social gathering worthy of his reputation and numerous services in the colony.
The following gentlemen have agreed to form a Committee in furtherance of this object:—
Hon. H. Parkes, M.L.A.
Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.A.
Hon. John Robertson, M.L.A.
Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C.
Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C.
Joseph Wearne, Esq., M.L.A.
James Watson, Esq., M.L.A.
Joseph Raphael, Esq., M.L.A.
Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon
Rev. R. Lewers
Rev. Dr. Beg
Rev. R. S. Paterson
Rev. A. Gilchrist, LL.B.
Rev. G. L. Nairn
Dr. M'Nish
Dr. John Moon
Dr. John M'Farlane
Alderman John Woods, Esq., J.P.
Alderman Robert Maze, Esq.
Robert Watson, Esq., J.P.
John Fraser, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Barker, Esq., J.P.
William Niell, Esq., J.P.
Captain James Bremner
Captain J. M. Banks
James Watson, Esq.
James Antrobus, Esq.
Robert Miller, Esq.
Mr. Robert Horniman
Mr. John Fyffe
Mr. John Lennox
Mr. John Amess
Mr. Thomas Shade
Mr. G. W. Wilson
Mr. Alex. Horniman
Mr. Alex. Gilchrist.
R. S. PATERSON, Convener of Presbytery Committee, } Joint Hon.
JAMES S. AIRD, } Secretaries.

## BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council of this Borough propose to borrow £350 by debentures in sums of £50 each, payable at the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, in the year 1882, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually at the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements within the municipality, to be secured upon the general rate, which is estimated at the rate of £400 per annum for the next five years, exclusive of Government endowment or any other source of revenue whatever.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon, November 6th, for the whole or any portion of the above.
THOMAS JOHN COOK, Mayor.
Council-chambers, Blue's Point Road, October 20, 1872.

## MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC

ATTENTION of Families and Invalids is drawn to the vital importance of pure MEDICINES, dispensed by able Assistants.
SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—Post free. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists; price 1s 6d.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin LOZENGES removes sick headaches, liver complaints, and costiveness.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, for imparting TONE and VIGOUR to the NERVOUS SYSTEM. Pleasant to the taste, and possessing HIGHLY REANIMATING PROPERTIES. Its influence is speedily manifested; it is the only infallible remedy, and will be found invaluable in RESTORING HEALTH, STRENGTH, and VIGOUR in a few weeks. In cases, at 12s, or four quantities in one for 36s; if by coach, 2s 6d extra.
Agents—L. BARCLAY and CO., 46, Hunter-street; and may be had from ELLIOTT, BROTHERS; Messrs. ROW and CO., City Drug Store; and most Chemists.
Pamphlets can be forwarded upon receipt of a twopenny stamp.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from debility, nervous and liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy.
PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen),
which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.
Caution.—Ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, as imitations are abroad.
Sold by all chemists and storekeepers, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained.
To be had wholesale of
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112 Pitt-street.

OPIUM on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR INVALIDS.—No remedy equal to the Electro-Chemical Bath, 39, Market-street West.

## PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney,
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

RICE.—The cargo of Japan rice ex Decapolis (superior to Java) for SALE, in 56lb. bags.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

RICE.—Japan rice, undressed, ex Decapolis, suitable for Island trade.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

RICE.—Patna rice, ex James Service, from Calcutta.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

RICE.—China rice, ex Onward, from Hongkong, in 56lb. mats.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

HAMS, Cheese, Sardines, Soda Crystals, Red and White Herrings, ex Strathdon. R. Miller, 78, Clarence-st.

VINEGAR, in casks, cases, on draught, and in bottle. WARD and CO., 53, Lower George-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Celebrated BISCUITS, in tins and casks, superior in freshness to any London make.
Agent, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.
N.B.—S. and A. recommend their New Milk Digestive Biscuit made from wheaten meal and milk.

G. BENCRAFT and CO.'S VICTORIAN OATMEAL; trade mark, Griffin on coronet.—Purchasers are cautioned not to be imposed on by a spurious imitation now being offered to the public.
Agent, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE—superfine, households, and seconds; Hart's, Noarlunga, McLaren Vale and Landseer's brands.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

CONDENSED MILK (Borden's), superior sample LONG and CO., 287, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power-of-attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by grocers and oilmen universally.
To be obtained of
Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

ADELAIDE JAMS AND JELLIES.
Just landed ex Rangatira, the closing shipment for the season of Messrs. Alexander Murray and Sons'
CHAIGLEE JAMS and JELLIES.
The undersigned do not expect any further supplies this year, and hold very little stock.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for A. Murray and Sons.

BREADSTUFFS.
On SALE by the undersigned—
DUFFIELD'S superfine Flour
HART'S superfine Flour
DUNN'S superfine Flour
HART'S household Flour
DUFFIELD'S fine Flour, in ½, ¼, and whole sacks
DUNN'S fine Flour
DUFFIELD'S household Flour, in half-sacks
Various country brands, superior
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
New Zealand Oatmeal.
The undersigned are desirous of reminding the milling trade that they are Agents for Messrs. BRYAN, CORCORAN, WITT, and CO., the celebrated manufacturers of Millstones and Milling Machinery, and have in stock best French burr stones of 3½ and 4 feet; also, Swiss silk of various numbers.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, and MAIZE. O'DOUD, Commercial Wharf.

THE best sample of POTATOES in the market. WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

THE best Oat and Lucerne HAY in the market. WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

## COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

CHEAP FUEL.
COKE REDUCED TO 7s PER CHALDRON of 36 BUSHELS,
Delivered, without charge for cartage, to any place within the boundaries of the city; and at 9s per chaldron, cartage included, delivered at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
Parties taking it from the yard at their own expense, allowed a reduction of 2s per chaldron.
A discount to purchasers of 50 chaldrons and upwards.
Gas Works, 30th October, 1872.

A SMALL Cargo COAL afloat.
WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, a bargain, 586 acres of LAND, situate at North Richmond, two miles from the Richmond Bridge, and a half-mile from the banks of the Hawkesbury River; well timbered with ironbark, stringybark, and gum; and permanently watered; price, £400. For particulars apply to ISAAC CORNWELL, Richmond.

CORKING MACHINE wanted. Apply to J. Harngey, at the Castlemaine Brewery.

GOATS FOR SALE, Underwood-street, Paddington, next door to Mr. Young, milkman.

MATRIMONY.—Wanted, by a squatter in good circumstances, a PARTNER for life; musical preferred. Enclose carte-de-visite and address. A. E. N., Dubbo.

IRON TANK, 200 gallons, wanted. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a second-hand Copying PRESS. Apply, stating price, to R. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to know if any respectable person would adopt a female child, age 3½ years. A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, HOUSE, with not less than 7 rooms and garden, within mile of Post Office. Box 226, Post O.

WHERE can you save 25 per cent., by making your purchases of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.? Why, only at LEMAIRE'S, London and Paris Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets.

BILLIARD BALLS, Tips, Cues, Pockets, Bows, Arrows, Targets and stands, at LEMAIRE'S.

## PROFESSIONS TRADES ETC.

APPRENTICES wanted to the Bootmaking and Finishing. Swyny, Brothers, 510, George-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Stand Workman, extra wages; also Finisher. Swyny, Brothers.

CARPENTER wanted, a strong Lad as IMPROVER. 271, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

COPPER MINERS.—Wanted, experienced Copper MINERS for the Peak Downs Copper mine. Apply at the Company's office, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DRESSMAKING.—Required, Apprentices, Improvers, and Assistants. Miss Nelson, 354, George-street.

DRESSMAKERS required. Apply Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good Assistants, Apprentices, Improvers. Mrs. Hammond, 19, Bligh-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Apprentices and Improvers. Mrs. Curry, Darling-street, Balmain.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class Assistants and Improvers required. 1, Craigend-ter., Upper William-st. S.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Assistants, Apprentices, and Improvers. Mrs. Kingston, 27, South Head Rd.

DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, competent ASSISTANTS. Miss Russell, 162, Castlereagh-street.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, Melbourne, requires a Female ASSISTANT TEACHER, who possesses a practical knowledge of the system of imparting instruction to mutes.
F. J. ROSE, Superintendent.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.
Wanted, COUNTRY AGENTS to collect Exhibits and Subscriptions for the Commissioners of the London International Exhibition. Apply, stating terms, to
MAJOR LOWE, Secretary.
227, George-street, Sydney.

MACHINIST disengaged. W. and G., or G. and B. Competent. C. Lea, South Head Road.

MACHINIST required, for Wheeler and Wilson's. Apply Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company.

MILLINERS wanted; also Apprentices and Improvers. Mrs. Kingston, 27, South Head Road.

MINING CAPTAIN, and thorough copper Miners, required. Apply Cement Depot, 8, King-street.

PARTNER (single) wanted, with £40 in cash; profitable business. Art, HERALD Office.

PARTNER wanted with £100. Sure fortune. Capital guaranteed returned in two months. A. B., HERALD.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE, YORK-STREET.
REQUIRED a Gentleman, of the Hebrew faith, to fill the office of SECRETARY to the above institution. He must be a competent bookkeeper by double-entry and correspondent. Applications addressed to "the President of the Sydney Synagogue, York-street," will be received till the 15th November next.
Applicants can ascertain further particulars from the undersigned.
M. DE LISSA, Secretary.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, two first-class Hands, 11s per day. 13, Buckingham-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two COAT-HANDS; also, Vest-hands. R. Douglas, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Coat and Trousers HANDS wanted, at W. Howes, 88, King-street.

TAILOR (general hand) wanted, for the country. Apply C. J. Muller and Co., 305, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat, Vest, and Trousers Hands wanted. W. Bond, 656, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—First-class TROUSERS HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—First-class COAT HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

WANTED, four able SEAMEN. Apply Captain Watson, schooner Australia, Baltic Wharf.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Tailoring. 424, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER, at the North Shore Hotel, Queen's Wharf, at 3 sharp.

WANTED, a PAINTER. Apply on board Chance, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, IMPROVER to Joinery, and Man or Lad to clean off mouldings. Woolloomooloo Saw Mills.

WANTED, MILLINERS, to make Silk Ruch. No. 57, Crown-street North.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER for a few days. Apply early, Brady's Hotel, Bourke-st., W'mloo.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER. Apply to Mrs. Cremen, Elizabeth-street S., near Wellington-st.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. Torr and Clarke, churn manufacturers, 373, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Lad, as Apprentice to the Cabinetmaking. P. A. Phillips, 97, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH, for the men's mercery. J. E. GOWING, 346, George-street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKERS and Apprentices. Mrs. Robinson, 322, Crown-st., op. the Reservoir.

WANTED, pair HAND SAWYERS. Apply Goodlet and Smith, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a good General SMITH. Apply London Iron Works, Phillip-street.

WANTED, this day, 50 TAILORESSES, learners to machine. 217, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER by the day. Apply 33, Hunter-street.

WANTED, PLASTERERS. Apply to Mr. Cummins, under Flagstaff, Kent-street.

WANTED, two good CANVASSERS; good per centage. Apply Books, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good TAILOR and TAILORESS. Apply next to Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER; also CABINETMAKER. T. Moore, Pitt-st., near Park-street.

WANTED, a Person throughly competent to drive and take charge of a steam-engine. Testimonials necessary. Charles J. Byrnes and Co., Woollen Mills, Parramatta.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent Tin Mining MANAGER, to proceed at once to Queensland. Apply to Mr. George Hardy, Ball's chambers, Pitt-street, with testimonials.

WANTED, a first-class Mining Manager for a Gold Mine. Applications, stating terms, qualifications, and forwarding testimonials, will be received up to noon, THIS DAY, 4th November. H. C. Moir, 138, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the Operative Baker's Picnic a BAND of six or nine performers. Address to the Secretary of the Picnic Committee, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street, on or before Thursday, at 11 a.m. W. M'Murrich, hon. sec.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MINING MANAGER.—Alluvial Gold, or Tin.—A gentleman of large experience requires position as above. Regus, Mr. Garrett's, 307, George-street.

TO Master Bakers.—A respectable young man requires a Situation, as 2nd hand. G. W., 287, Kent-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Grocer and General Hand. First-class references.
T. O., care of Mr. Henry Martin, Yass.

WAITING Engagements, a competent House and Parlour Maid, good ref. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Machinist, W. and Wilson's. S. A., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, by a respectable PERSON, a SITUATION as Wet-nurse, where she would be allowed to have her own baby; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply P. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a thoroughly competent and fashionable Dressmaker, an ENGAGEMENT as Forewoman or Manager of the dressmaking department in a house of business. Fashion, care of Mr. Pierce, Wm.-st.

WANTED, by two respectable females SITUATIONS—one as barmaid and the other as parlourmaid. For address, &c., inquire at the Willow Tree Inn, corner of Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, by a respectable English Couple, EMPLOYMENT, Man as Groom or Gardener (can also milk), Wife as Housemaid. Apply 10, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

## SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE BOY wanted. T. Kain, printer, 45, New Pitt-street.

A HOUSEMAID and Needlewoman, with refs., wants Engagement; suburbs pref. The Home, Dar'ghurst.

A GOOD plain Cook, General Servants, and Laundress with a child wants Employment. The Home, D'hurst.

NURSEGIRL wanted. Mrs. Watt, Glebe Point Road, near Pyrmont Bridge Road.

WANTED, a good General Servant, also Nurse and Housemaid; Protea, 264, Liverpool-st., Darlinghust.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, for confectioner's shop. 595, George-street.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 306, Victoria-street, back of St. John's Church.

WANTED, immediately, a SICK NURSE. Apply to Dr. Lindeman, Exchange Cellars.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. Johnson, Nos. 3 and 5, George-street Markets.

WANTED, respectable NURSEGIRL, good wages. Mrs. Symons, St. John's Road, Glebe.

WANTED, Person, for plain sewing by the day, used to making nickerbockers. 144, Palmer-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, General Servants. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, S. H. R.

WANTED, at Hunter's Hill, respectable young Nursegirl; wages good. M'Mahon, 73, Wm.-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, General Servants. Whitbread, Registry, op. St. Barnabas's Church.

WANTED, COOK and Laundress, General Servants, and small Girls. Mrs. Donnelly, William-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 16, to be useful. 5, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-st. After 10.

WANTED, a useful GIRL to mind a baby. Apply 60, Prince-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, aged 16, housework; references required. Apply 214, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 151, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, between 8 and 9. 119 Elizabeth-street, opposite cab stand.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, 12s per week. 112, Victoria-st. N. 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, wash and iron. 139, South Head Road.

WANTED, smart active Girl, as General SERVANT. No. 2, Rutland-street, near Exhibition.

WANTED, a steady girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Walsh, grocer, Crown-st., near Liverpool-st.

WANTED, strong active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 41, South Head Road.

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT. Printers' Arms, L'pool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANTS, Nursemaids, and useful girls; references. 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, fully competent BARMAID; also first-class WAITER. Cohen's Hotel.

WANTED, a good GROOM, able to drive. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an active young Man, as PORTER. William Hughes, 116, William-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself useful. Punch's Hotel, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, an active young MAN. Thomas Quinlan, butcher, 96, William-street.

WANTED, a single MAN to work in market garden. Apply T. Woods, Waterloo.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply at No. 8, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver parcels and be otherwise useful. Turner's, 484, George-street.

WANTED, a Lad, as Smith's HELPER. Adams's coach factory, Newtown.

WANTED, a smart BOY; one used to a boot shop preferred. C. Bovis, 63, Market-st., after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a MAN, that can sharpen masons' tools. Triggs and Marr, 197, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. 290, Pitt-street, after 9.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. 94, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, young MAN, to clean fish and open oysters. Fish and oyster salesman. 22, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a LAD, about 14, to make himself generally useful. Royal Exhibition Hotel, Devonshire-st.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 15, to mind a baby and otherwise make herself generally useful. References. 9, Aston-terrace, Collins-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, One Hundred MEN, to quarry and break stone by piece work; and men to work on permanent wage. Good wages for good men. Apply ROBERT FORSTER, No. 8 Section Great W. Railway.

WANTED, a MAN and his WIFE, without encumbrance; the man as Gardener, and the wife as Laundress. Apply to the Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's New Hospital, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

## APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for 1 or 2 Gentlemen, in a private family; baths. 409, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two friends. 363, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS vacant. 5, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

APARTMENTS vacant. 219, Macquarie-street, exactly opposite Legislative Assembly.

BOARD and Residence for a married lady and gentleman. No other boarders. 1, Stanley-street.

BOARD and Residence. Families and single gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street.

BURWOOD.—Board and Residence in a private family. Apply Mrs. Duran, 15, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant for married or single gentlemen, at Mrs. Carver's, 110, Phillip-st.

GOULBURN.—Superior APARTMENTS vacant in a private family. Address A. B., Post-office, Goulburn.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.
Required a roomy OFFICE, for the use of the Commissioners; on the ground floor preferred, and in the vicinity of the Exchange. Apply to
MAJOR LOWE, Secretary.
227, George-street, November 2nd, 1872.

TWO Unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen, to LET. Apply to Pierce, William-street.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to LET. R. Greene, No. 6, Park-street.

WANTED, HOUSE or COTTAGE, four to six rooms with bath, convenient to Sydney. Address, stating rent, &c., Pi, HERALD Office.

## TO LET.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE in William-street, to LET; present tenant 5 years. Apply Pierce, William-street.

BALMAIN.—WATERSIDE COTTAGE to LET, 6 rooms, &c. H. Pedrian, jun., Dock Ferry, Erskine-st.

DARLINGHURST ROAD.—TO LET, a 6-roomed House, between Liverpool and Burton streets, gas, &c.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, 4-roomed COTTAGE, kitchen, large shed, paddock, orchard, 3 acres of fruit trees in full bearing, creek pure water, rent low. Apply Mr. Fox, Manly; or 230, William-street.

SHOP and HOUSE to LET, 265½, Crown-street, near South Head Road, Shop, 4 rooms, kitchen; rent, £1.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Palmer-street, near Liverpool-street, 4 rooms, kitchen; key now buildings.

TO LET, 180, Devonshire-street, 7 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, balcony back and front; rent £1 week.

TO LET, 182, Devonshire-street, 5 rooms, kitchen, hall, washhouse, balcony back and front; rent, 17s week.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 10, Nicholas-street, Surry Hills, in good repair. Key next door.

TO LET, 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst; rent, £72; key at No. 7. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE, 5 doors north of Mitchell-street, Glebe Point Road. W. H. Harris, Glebe.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, 85, Victoria-street North; rent, 16s; key at No. 101. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, Alfred-terrace, Kent-street, opposite Flagstaff; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a 12-roomed HOUSE, coachhouse and stable, next door to Mr. Dole, chemist, Glebe Point Road.

TO LET, 3 doors from King-st., in Clarence-street, 4-roomed HOUSE. Key at Mr. Lovelock's, at corner.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 5 rooms and stable, shop, and 3 rooms; rent 8s. Francis-street, Glebe. Not 12.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-street, opposite Goulburn-st. Rent 17s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, No. 2, Ida terrace, Glebe Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and Dwelling; fixtures, block, gas, &c. 4, Carnarvon-ter., Buckland-st., W'loo.

TO LET, 4, Kellet-street, Darlinghurst, lately occupied by R. L. Tooth, Esq. H. Milgrove, 550, George-street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE, 130, Forbes-street, six rooms and kitchen, verandah, balcony, bath, &c.

TO LET, Pitt-street, SHOP, 4 rooms, kitchen; rent 20s. 145, Woolloomooloo-st.; or Hardie and Mitchell.

TO LET, 4, Lorne-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern; rent, 13s. Key at Mrs. Campbell's, grocer.

TO LET, HOUSE, 101, Bourke street, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply C. Kidman, S. H. Rd.

TO LET, a SHOP and 7 rooms, in William-st., Wmloo, next Butler's. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, two SHOPS, each 3 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and good yard. Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE, 7 rooms and kitchen, bath, &c., in Hope-terrace, Glebe Point Road.

TO LET, with SHOP, Fixtures, and Gas-fittings complete, 640, George-street, lately used as a tobacconist's shop. Apply T. O'Neil, opposite Haymarket.

TO LET, at Point Piper Road, Paddington, near the churches, CHARLTON HOUSE, containing eleven rooms (and offices), some of them large, in perfect repair. Rent, £100 a year. Inquire within.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Bishopgate-street, Kingston, good garden, coachhouse, and stables, never failing well. Key at Mr. Briggs's opposite. J. B. Tickle, 311, George-street.

TO LET, in Bay-street, large Butcher's SHOP, with fixtures; also a HOUSE at Camperdown, twelve rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stabling, and plenty of water. J. SEALE, 702, George-street.

TO BE LET, that old-established SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hobson and Whiting. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, a very comfortable COTTAGE, consisting of 3 rooms and kitchen, stable, out-sheds, fowl-house, &c.; also an excellent well of good water. The house is fitted up with every convenience. Rent, 11s. per week. Apply to Mr. Haggarty, Comber-street, Paddington.

TO LEMONADE, SODA-WATER, GINGER-BEER, AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.
TO LET,
a snug COTTAGE, with Premises and a complete PLANT for manufacturing the above, now in working order, and formerly worked by the late Mr. Isaac Norris, 304, Castlereagh-street. For particulars apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET.
LARGE FAMILY HOUSE, 14 rooms, suitable for any business, large safe enclosed yard, stables, &c., opposite Mariners' Church, Lower George-street. Respectable tenant, very low rent.
EXCELLENT FAMILY HOUSE, large Store at rear, with all appurtenances, back entrance, opposite Sailors' Home, Lower George-street; will be let a bargain to a respectable tenant.
SHOP and DWELLING, 7 rooms, Prince-street, next Church-hill. Very low rent.
SHOP and Comfortable RESIDENCE, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street. To substantial tenant will be let a bargain.
TWO-ROOMED HOUSE, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square. Moderate rent.
EXCELLENT FAMILY HOUSE, 7, Wynyard-square; new balconies and verandahs. Possession can be given in 14 days. Moderate rent.
Apply to J. G. RAPHAEL, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Australian Club.

TO LET.
TO LET, the ROYAL HOTEL, DUBBO.
The proprietor of the above well-known Hotel, being about to relinquish business, is desirous of letting the premises and disposing of the goodwill, stock-in-trade, &c., and in doing so begs to state that an opportunity, which may not again occur for years, is offered to an enterprising man, with a moderate capital, to step into a business which in a short time will secure to him a competency.
The Hotel is in the most thriving town in the North-west.
Dubbo is the centre of the great squatting districts and the depot of the overland stock trade. There are continually buyers and sellers of stock passing through and stopping—in fact, Dubbo is the point where vendors, agents, and purchasers meet; and the Royal, as is well known, is the house used and frequented by them. It is also the hotel patronised by squatters and commercial gentlemen. In a word, it is the leading house in the North-Western districts.
The Royal is the Booking-office for Cobb and Co.'s coaches from Sydney, Orange, Bathurst, and Wellington, to Dubbo; and from Bourke, Cannonbar, Warren, &c., to Dubbo.
The outbuildings, stables, loose boxes, &c., are all that could be wished. To an incoming tenant they would be handed over in an excellent state of repair.
With the hotel the furniture and stock-in-trade will be sold.
Inspection solicited. None but principals dealt with.
For full particulars apply to the proprietor, W. G. Orbell, Royal Hotel, Dubbo; or to Messrs. A. Thompson and Co., wine and spirit merchants, Pitt-street, Sydney.

27, LOWER Fort-street, to LET, a good family residence, 10 rooms, water and gas laid on.

OFFICE to LET, spacious, first floor, suitable for a committee room, over E. Millett's, 309, George-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 6s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 6d, to be had of all news-agents.

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